

OVID's METAMORPHOSES,

IN FIFTEEN BOOKS:

WITH THE

Arguments and Notes

Recs. OF WILLIAMS.

JOHN MINELLIUS

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

To which is Marginally added,

A PROSE VERSION;

VIZ.

The very Words of OVID, digested into the proper Order in Construing; by the Assistance of which *Young Scholars*, of but a very small Acquaintance with the Rules of Grammar, may be enabled of themselves, with *Ease and Pleasure*, to learn their Lessons without Interruption to the Teacher.

For the Use of Schools.

By NATHAN BAILLY,

AUTHOR of the *Universal, Etymological, English Dictionary*.

The FOURTH EDITION.

L O N D O N:

Printed for W. INNYS and J. RICHARDSON, R. WARE, C. HITCH and L. HAWES, J. HODGES, J. and J. RIVINGTON, R. BALDWIN, J. WARD, W. JOHNSTON, M. and T. LONGMAN, and P. DAVEY and B. LAW.

MDCCCLVI.



I L L U S T R I S S I M O

FREDERICO LUDOVICO,

G E O R G I I I I.

Magnæ Britanniae, &c. Regis, FILIO,

WALLIÆ PRINCIPI.

CUM, aliquot retro annis, Dictionarium Anglicanum vestræ Serenitati dicare sim ausus, non quod eum librum tanto patrocinio dignum judicarem, sed quod ad linguam nostram vernaculam, cujus te imprimis studiosum acceperam, pertineret. Nunc denuo hocce opusculum, quale quale, Nomine tuo magno insignire, humanissimâ tuâ indole animos suppeditante, non sum veritus. OVIDIUS tuas tradi in manus cupit, & ipse, Anglicanus Interpres,

A 2

mc

me pedes ad tuos, quam humillimè, abjicere
gestio. Veniam pro laude peto, Clarissime
Princeps, quam si impetravero, me voti com-
potem judicabo. Ut te Deus Optimus Maxi-
mus Britanniaë nostræ incolumem felicemque
conservet, VOTIS MULTIS optat, precatur-
que,

Humillimus tuus Cliens,

NATHAN BAILEY

T H E
P R E F A C E.

THE little Room left for a Preface, will not allow me to run out in Encomiums on our Author, who is too well known to stand in need of any ; nor shall I attempt to compliment the worthy and diligent Teachers of the *Latin* Language into an Approbation and Use of this Work ; for if they do not approve it for it's Usefulness, I have not the Vanity to think they would be induced to it by either Compliments or Persuasions.

Their own Experience (I persuade myself) has sufficiently convinced them, that the utmost Diligence, they have used in teaching the *Latin* Tongue, has been answered but by a slow Progress, by most of those they have taught, and that the Tedioufness of the common Methods of teaching, has quite discouraged many from prosecuting it. The same, I myself having experienced, put me upon thinking what might possibly be done to render those Books, learned by Boys of a lower Class, more easy, and consequently more expeditious and pleasurable. To that End I formerly published my *Exercitia Latina*, and *English and Latin Exercises*, for translating *English* into *Latin*, and my *Cato* and *Phædrus* with Numerical Clavis's and Parsing Indexes. The Reception they have met with in the World, has encouraged me to go one Step further, and attempt to render *Ovid* more easy of Access, and so our *English* Youth capable of being more familiarly acquainted with him. The Method I have here taken, consists in these three Things following: *First*, A Translation of *Minellius's* Argument before each Fable ; *Secondly*, A Translation of his Notes upon the Text ; and *Thirdly*, A Prose Version, directing to the Order of Construction.

First, As to the putting the Argument in *English*, I am persuaded that it will be useful to Learners, in furnishing them with a short Account of the Matter they are entering upon to read more at large ; for their Minds being prepared with a short History of the Fable, they will

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will more easily proceed in rendering it into *English*, than if they knew nothing of it, but as it gradually presents itself in reading. And this, I presume, is one Reason, that it is so general a Custom in Schools to put young Scholars to learn the New Testament in *Latin*, because they having before been acquainted with the Matters it treats of, it will be the easier for them to learn it.

That *Minellius* and others were of this Opinion, seems plain to me, in that they have taken upon them to write the Arguments; but these being of little Use to *Tyro's*, they being in *Latin*, which they are almost, if not quite, as incapable of understanding, as the Matter of the Book itself, I have therefore translated them into *English*.

The *Second* Thing I have done, relates to the Notes of *Minellius* on this Author. That Notes are necessary Helps for those that learn *Roman* Authors, appears not only from what *Minellius* has done on this and others; but also what has been done by many noted and learned Grammarians and Philologists on every one of the *Classicks*. The Distance of our Times from that when those Authors wrote, the different Idioms of the Languages, the Unacquaintedness with the Persons spoken of, the Places, the Time, the Circumstances, Occasions, &c. do all render some succinct Histories of these Things not only useful, but necessary; besides these, the Liberty taken by Poets in substituting one Word for another, for the Sake of Verse, in using Words allusively, and in a borrowed rather than the plain and native Sense (though beautiful enough) without a Key, render the Sense of the Author obscure, and often unintelligible to those that are but just entering upon an Acquaintance with him. These Notes therefore being necessary, and commonly in a Language to them as unknown as the Author, are of little or no Use to young Beginners, who have the most Occasion for them. For it frequently happens, that it is only an explaining *ignotum per ignotius*: For I have rarely ever found any Boys that have not been pretty well acquainted with the Author himself, that have been able to get any considerable Assistance from the Notes in *Latin* upon the Author they have been learning.

The *Third* Thing different in this Book of *Ovid's* from others, is the Prose Version, the Use of which is to direct the Learner in what Order the Words are to be taken one after the other, so as to fall into Sense. This I account a considerable Help, and necessary, by reason of the great Transposition of Words (especially in long Sentences) and will be of considerable Use to the Learner, and Ease to the Teacher. And though this is a mechanical Way, yet in my Way of teaching, I have found it very serviceable to the young Scholar, it having enabled

enabled him, of himself, to do that in construing, that he would not have been able to have done without it.

For, notwithstanding there have been by the Learned general Rules laid down for construing *Latin* Grammatically, which are of Use to those that have pretty well mastered the Difficulties of the Language; yet the Use of them requires a greater Acquaintance with the Rules of Grammar, than most Boys have when they begin to learn *Ovid*.

As to the Rules. After having carefully read over the Sentence, to first take the Vocative Case (if any there be). It is not so very easy for a Tyro to distinguish the Vocative, before he knows the Manner of Speech, and Sense of the whole Sentence; for, as to the Vocative Cases of the first, third, fourth, and fifth Declensions, they are like the Nominatives; and as to the second Declension, many of them are so too: And as for it's Article O, where it is (as frequently it is not) set down, it often stands divided from it's Noun.

And then, as to that Direction, to take the Genitive Case, and what depends upon it, it will often be a Difficulty, that they will not get over without the Help of the Master, or some better qualified than themselves.

Then as to taking next the Nominative Case and principal Verb, it is not so easy for such to fix upon that Verb which is principal, when perhaps there are several Verbs in the Sentence.

Then, as to the Accusative Case, or what Case the Verb governs, it requires that the Person is acquainted with the Regimen of all Verbs, universally to do that, which is hardly to be expected from those that are just initiated into *Ovid*.

And as to the Oblique Cases (which indeed is an oblique Term to them, if it be not first very well explained to them) there are many Difficulties to be surmounted, before they can observe this Direction: For, as the Cases are only to be known by their Terminations; the Datives and Ablatives plural, of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth Declensions are the same, and the Datives and Ablatives singular of the second and some of the third, are so too. And not to instance, as to many Adjectives and Participles, there are innumerable Sentences, that are so long and so crowded with Variety of Cases and Forms of Speech, so much diversified, that I presume to construe a *Latin* Poet by these Rules, requires a pretty familiar Acquaintance with the whole of the Accidence and Grammar, from *In Speech* to the End of *Syntaxis*, which is an Accomplishment, that the greatest Part of those that first begin to learn *Ovid*, have not attained to.

That the Compilers of those Editions of the Poets for the Use of the Dauphin, were of Opinion that Helps of this sort were necessary, appears from the Prose Version and Notes; both which I think are better answered by this Prose Version and Notes in *English*. As for those that shall dissent from me in this, I shall not contend with them; and as I
am

am willing they should enjoy their own Opinion, and if they please make Trial, they shall think it reasonable to come over to mine. I hope they will be so good humoured as not to be angry with me, for not being of theirs, till I am convinced myself.

Some Persons object against all such Helps as these, and the *English* Translations of *Latin* Authors, as making the Learning of the *Latin* Tongue too easy, and Boys idle: As to the first of these Objections, those that have laboured most industriously at Learning, will have any Occasion for that Complaint; and I am apt to suspect, that that Objection is an invidious one, and proceeds only from the Envy of those, who having been obliged to travel for what they have attained in the old, tedious, and burdensome Methods of Learning, envy any other the Happiness of attaining it at an easier rate. As for the other Objection of making Boys idle, I have experienced far otherwise; and that rendering the *Latin* Tongue easy to be attained, animates them to Diligence to attain it, while, on the one hand, the Difficulties they meet with, discourage them from exerting themselves; for as their Hope of attaining a competent Knowledge of the Language is abated, so they will consequently slacken their Endeavours.

But I shall insist no longer on these Matters, but acquaint the Reader, that whereas he will find this Edition different from the former, in having a Prose Version in the Author's own Words, instead of the Numerical Clavis, it is done to render the reading of the Author more easy and expeditious, which is what I have always aimed at, and having since published *Ovid's Tristia* and *Epistles* with Prose Versions, which have been better approved of; I therefore have followed the same Method in this.

I shall not detain you any longer, but conclude.

If this Essay shall be found serviceable in promoting the Progress of the Learner, and Ease of the Teacher, as I doubt not but it may, it will sufficiently make amends for the Labour of him that is heartily willing to contribute his utmost towards those Ends,



P. - OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON.

Rees LIBER I. Williams

The ARGUMENT.

* METAMORPHOSIS, in Latin Transformatio, from μεταμορφοῦσθαι, to put on another Shape and Face. For Ovid in this Book describes those Transformations, both of Things and Persons, which are delivered down to us in Fables, to have happened from the very Beginning of the World down to his own Times.



In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
Corpora. Dī cœptis (nam vos mutastis & illas)
Adspirate meis; primâque ab origine mundi
Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.

Animus fert dicere formas mutatas in nova corpora. Dī adspirate meis cœptis (nam & vos mutastis illas) que deducite perpetuum carmen ad mea tempora ab primâ origine mundi.

NOTES.

1. *In nova, &c.*] It is generally the Manner of Poets, at the very Beginning of their Works, first of all to propose what Things they are about to treat of; after that to invoke; and in the third Place to relate. Here he very briefly proposes those Things of which he is about to write; and then intreats the Gods to be with him; and in the last Place, begins his Narration from the very Beginning of the World.
Fert.] Desires, i. e. I have determined.
Mutatas.] By an Hypallage; for it means Bodies changed into new Forms and Shapes. And the Poet, being about to treat of the Transformations of Bodies, begins very elegantly with a changed Structure of Words, that he may in some Measure shadow out the Mutation of Things by the Type of Words.
2. *Dī.*] He invokes the Gods, that they would be please! so to assist him, that he may

be able to comprise, in a continued Poem, the Mutations that have been from the Beginning of the World down to his own Time.
Nam vos, &c.] For ye, O Gods, have changed them; and therefore with good Reason I implore your Aid in relating them.
3. *Adspirate.*] A Metaphor taken from the Winds; which while they fill the Ship's Sails are properly said *aspirare*. So Virgil, *Aspiras primo fortuna labori*.
4. *Deducite.*] Draw forth, draw out in length, like a Thread, all the Matter of the Verse. *Perpetuum*, i. e. never interrupted. So Hor. lib. I. Od. 6. *Carminē perpetuo celebrare*. So that one Transformation may neatly and aptly be connected to another.
Tempora.] Unto the Time of Augustus's Empire.

F A B. I. The Chaos, and Creation of the World.

The Chaos, as Hesiod writes in his Treatise concerning the Origin of the Gods, was in the Beginning a Confusion of Things, which was afterwards distributed into its proper Species: So that the lightest Bodies, viz. the fiery Æther, and beneath that, the frigid Air and Stars, should occupy the upper Part, through which the Splendor of the Sun and Moon should pass to and fro; but the heaviest, as Earth and Water, should sink down into the lower Part.

Ante mare & terras & cœ-
lum quod tegit omnia, erat unus
vultus naturæ in toto orbe,
quem dixere Chaos; rudis indi-
gestaque moles; nec quicquam
nisi iners pondus; que discordia
semina rerum non bene junctarum
congesta eodem. Nullus Titan
adhuc præbebat lumina mundo;
Nec Phœbe reparabat nova cor-
nua crescendo; nec tellus pende-
bat in aëre circumfuso, librata
suis ponderibus; nec Amphitrite
porrexerat brachia longo margine terrarum.

ANte mare & terras, & quod tegit omnia cœlum,
Unus erat toto Naturæ vultus in orbe,
Quem dixere Chaos; rudis indigestaque moles;
Nec quicquam, nisi pondus iners; congestaque eodem
Non bene junctarum discordia semina rerum.
Nullus adhuc mundo præbebat lumina Titan,
Nec nova crescendo reparabat cornua Phœbe,
Nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus,
Ponderibus librata suis; nec brachia longo
Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite.

N O T E S.

1. *Ante.*] This is the Narration which the Poet so fetches back from the first Beginning of the World, as to describe the first Mutation of Things. For in the first Place he says, all was a Chaos, i. e. a certain Confusion of all Things, without any Form. Afterwards he relates how the Chaos (as the ancient Philosophers will have it) was changed into Æther, Air, Water, and Earth: and so divided, that the Æther, by reason of its Lightness, took the uppermost Place, the Air the next, the Water the third; and the Earth, by reason of its Gravity, was thrust down into the lowest.

Cælum.] Whatsoever others conjecture, that *Cælum* is derived either of *celando* or *eælando*, it seems more agreeable to me, that it took its Name ἀπὸ τῆς κοιλῆς, from its Concavity.

2. *Naturæ.*] Nature is that Power, by which all Things grow.

4. *Iners.*] Sluggish and immoveable.

Eodem.] The Seeds and first Originals of Things illy joined together, disagreeing among

themselves, into the same Place.

5. *Semina.*] The four Elements.

6. *Titan.*] Neither was there any Sun to diffuse Light, nor a Moon which sometimes increased, and other times decreased.

7. *Phæbe.*] The Moon, which seems to be renewed every Month. *Phæbus*, the Sun; *Phæbe*, the Moon: φοῖβος, in Greek, *pure*.

8. *Circumfuso.*] Nor did the Earth, poised by its own Weight, hang in the Air, as it now appears.

9. *Brachia.*] So the Waters are called the Arms of the Ocean, with which it embraces the Earth.

10. *Margine.*] A Margin is the Extremity of a Thing: as tho' he had said, the Ocean had not yet clasped the Extremities of the Earth in its Embraces.

Amphitrite.] The Daughter of *Oceanus*, the Wife of *Neptune*, of whom *Triton* was born. It is here and in other Places put for the Sea, so called παρὰ τῇ ἀμφιτρίβειν τὴν γῆν because it wears the Earth by washing it.

Quaque fuit tellus, illic & pontus, & aer :
 Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda,
 Lucis egens aer : nulli sua forma manebat :
 Obstabatque aliis aliud : quia corpore in uno
 Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis,
 15 Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus.
 Hanc Deus & melior litem Natura diremit.
 Nam cœlo terras, & terris abscidit undas :
 Et liquidum spisso secrevit ab aëre cœlum.
 Quæ postquam evolvit, cæcoque exemit acervo,
 20 Dissociata locis concordî pace ligavit.
 Ignea convexi vis & sine pondere cœli
 Emicuit, summâque locum sibi legit in arce.
 Proximus est aer illi levitate, locoque.
 Densior his tellus, elementaque grandia traxit,
 25 Et pressa est gravitate sui. Circumflus humor
 Ultima possedit, solidumque coërcuit orbem.

Quæ qua fuit tellus, illic & pontus & aer : sic tellus erat instabilis, unda innabilis. Aer egens lucis : sua forma manebat nulli : quæ aliud obstabat aliis : quia in uno corpore frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, mollia cum duris, habentia pondus (cum) sine pondere. Deus & melior Natura diremit hanc litem. Nam abscidit terras cœlo, & undas terris : & secrevit liquidum cœlum ab spisso aëre. Quæ postquam evolvit, quæ exemit cæco acervo, ligavit dissociata locis concordî pace. Ignea vis convexi cœli & sine pondere emicuit, quæ legit sibi locum in summa arce. Aer est proximus illi levitate quæ loco. Tellus densior his, quæ traxit grandia elementa, & est pressa

sua gravitate. Circumflus humor possedit ultima, quæ coërcuit solidum orbem.

NOTES.

11. *Pontus.*] For Water. *Meton.*
Aër.] It is derived, as some will have it, ἀπὸ αἰσπέρυ, i. e. from elevating or lifting up.
 12. *Instabilis.*] Moveable.
 13. *Nulli.*] None of the Elements had its proper Figure and Nature.
 14. *Obstabatque.*] The Elements fought among themselves, because there were contrary Qualities in the same Subject.
 16. *Sine pondere.*] With light.
Habentia pondus.] Heavy Things.
 17. *Natura.*] God, for it is here taken expositively, *q. d.* God, or Nature, or God, i. e. Nature.
Diremit.] Dissolved. Contentions and Wars are properly said *dirimi*, when they are dissolved and taken away.
 19. *Liquidum.*] Pure, clear.
Spisso.] From the thick, in which Clouds and Rain are generated.
Secrevit.] He separated and distinguished.
Cœlum.] Is here put for *Æther*, which is the most pure and clear.
 20. *Quæ, &c.*] After God had laid open the four Elements, and brought 'em out of that Mass, they call Chaos, altho' they were separated as to Place, yet he joined them by a certain Concord.
 22. *Ignea.*] *Æther* and Fire, which because of their Lightness, laid claim to the uppermost Place.
Convexi.] A round orbicular Body is so called, when the Outside is Convex; the Inside

is said to be Concave.

23. *Legit.*] *Elegit*, chose.

24. *Proximus.*] And came next to Fire and Air.

Densior.] Thicker and more heavy.

25. *Elementa.*] Drew the great and heavier Parts from that Mass along with itself. Very well is *traxit* used; for all heavy Things are drawn downwards, by a certain natural Power. An Element is a simple Body, into which other Bodies are resolved. Some will have *elementum*, as if *alimentum*, from *alendo*; because all mixt Bodies are nourish'd, cherish'd, and conserved by them. An Element, properly so called, is that which is first in any thing, and of which the Thing itself is composed; as Letters are the Elements of a Word. It is also taken for the first Principles and Precepts of any Art. So we call the Precepts or Rudiments of Grammar, Elements. So, according to the Opinions of antient Philosophers, Elements are taken for these four simple Bodies, Fire, Air, Water, Earth; of the Mixture of which, all inferior Bodies, which are properly said to be mixed, arise.

26. *Pressa, &c.*] Because of its Gravity, it descended into the lowest Place.

Humor.] The Water.

27. *Coërcuit.*] It held in the hard Orb of the Earth. For it could not be said to hold it in, unless it surrounded it on every Side.

F A B. II. The Creation of Man.

Now the Earth was separated from the other Elements ; but Man, who was to be the Dresser and Lord of it, was not yet produced. Therefore Prometheus, the Son of Iapetus, mollified the Earth with a Shower, and out of it formed Man, after the Similitude and Image of God ; whose Face looked not downwards towards the Earth, as the other Animals, but upwards towards Heaven.

Ubi quisquis Deorum ille fuit, secuit congeriem sic dispositam, que redegit sectam in membra : principio glomeravit terram in speciem magni orbis, ne foret non æqualis ab omni parte. Tum jussit freta diffundi, que tumescere rapidis ventis, & circumdare littora ambitæ terræ. Et addidit fontes, que immensa stagna, que lacus ; que cinxit declivia flumina obliquis ripis : quæ diversa locis partim forbentur ab ipsâ ; partim perveniunt in mare, que recepta campo liberioris aquæ pulsant littora pro ripis. Et jussit campos extendi, valles subsidere, silvas tegi fronde, lapidosos montes surgere.

SIC ubi dispositam, quisquis fuit ille Deorum, Congeriem secuit, sectamque in membra redegit Principio terram, ne non æqualis ab omni Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in orbis. Tum freta diffundi, rapidisque tumescere ventis Jussit, & ambitæ circumdare littora terræ. Addidit & fontes, immensaque stagna, lacusque ; Fluminaque obliquis cinxit declivia ripis : Quæ diversa locis partim forbentur ab ipsâ ; In mare perveniunt partim, campoque recepta Liberioris aquæ, pro ripis littora pulsant. Jussit & extendi campos, subsidere valles, Fronde tegi sylvas, lapidosos surgere montes.

N O T E S.

1. *Quisquis.*] He intimates this God the Creator of the World, to be some more mighty God, than those who were commonly accounted Gods.

2. *Secuit.*] He separated and divided.

Membra.] He laid it out into Parts.

3. *Principio.*] After he had distinguish'd the Chaos into four Elements, he made the Earth round on all Sides, and furnish'd it with various Things.

Æqualis.] That it might be equal on every Side.

4. *Glomeravit.*] He made it like a great Globe or Ball, which has every Side equal. *Glomerare*, is to make a Bottom, which is round on all Sides.

5. *Freta.*] Narrow Seas betwixt two Lands are properly call'd *freta*, à *ferendo*.

Rapidis.] Rapacious, carrying all things along with them.

Tumescere.] To be blow'd on and rais'd into a Storm.

6. *Jussit.*] He would have.

Ambitæ.] Encompass'd by the Sea on every Side. Shoars properly belong to the Sea.

7. *Immensa.*] Great Marshes.

8. *Cinxit.*] He inclosed.

Declivia.] Gliding downwards.

Ripis.] Banks properly belong to Rivers.

9. *Quæ.*] He describes the Nature of Rivers. For some of them are supped up by the Earth itself, some are carried into the Sea.

10. *Æquore.*] For *campus* is properly the Superficies of the Earth.

11. *Liberioris.*] Because the Sea-water is not confined between narrow Banks, as that of Rivers is.

Pulsant.] They beat. He very elegantly distinguishes Shoars from Banks; for we use *littora* of the Sea, and *ripæ* of the Rivers.

12. *Extendi.*] The Plain of the Earth to be enlarged.

Subsidere.] To sink down to the Bottom.

Valles.] That oblong Concavity, (hollow Way) that lies between two neighbouring Mountains, is called a Valley.

13. *Fronde.*] Trees to grow in the Woods.

Lapidosos.] Stony Mountains to rise aloft.

Utque duæ dextrâ cælum, totidemque sinistrâ,
 Parte secant Zonæ, quinta est ardentior illis :
 Sic onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem
 Cura Dei : totidemque plagæ tellure premuntur.
 Quarum quæ media est, non est habitabilis æstu ;
 Nix tegit alta duas ; totidem inter utramque locavit,
 Temperiemque dedit, mistâ cum frigore flammâ. 20
 Imminet his aër, qui quanto est pondere terræ
 Pondus aquæ levius, tanto est onerosior igni.
 Illic & nebulas, illic consistere nubes
 Jussit, & humanas motura tonitrua mentes,
 Et cum fulminibus facientes frigora ventos.

Utque duæ zonæ secant cælum
 dextrâ parte, quæ totidem si-
 nistrâ, quinta est ardentior illis :
 sic cura Dei distinxit inclusum
 onus eodem numero : quæ totidem
 plagæ premuntur tellure. Qua-
 rum quæ est media, non est ha-
 bitabilis æstu ; alta nix tegit
 duas ; quæ locavit totidem inter
 utramque ; quæ dedit temperiem,
 flammâ mistâ cum frigore. Aër
 imminet his, qui quanto pondus
 aquæ est levius pondere terræ,
 tanto est onerosior igni. Et jussit
 nebulas consistere illic, nubes

illic, & tonitrua motura humanas mentes, & ventos facientes frigora cum fulminibus.

N O T E S.

14. *Duæ.*] Girdles, Circles. For *Zonè* is that Space of the Earth that lies between the two Tropics, or between either of the Tropics, and the nearest polar Circle, or either of the polar Circles and the next polar Point. According to which Definition there are five Zones, of which the two outmost are called *frigid*, and the middle one *torrid*, and the two between the torrid and the *frigid temperate*. Hence *Virg. Georg. I.* says thus, *Quinque tenent cælum zonæ, quarum una corusco Semper sole rubens, & torrida semper ab igni : Quam circum extremæ dextrâ lævâque trabuntur, Cæruleâ glacie concretæ atque imbribus atris : Has inter mediamque, duæ mortalibus ægris Munere concessæ divûm.*—They are also call'd *Zonæ*, because they are certain broad Circles, encompassing Heaven and Earth like Girdles. The *torrid* Zone is that which lies between the two Tropics of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in breadth 47 Degrees, being divided in the middle by the Equinoctial Circle. It is called *torrid*, from the continual Heat of the Sun which it lies under ; by reason of which it was accounted by the Antients to be uninhabitable. The North temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of *Cancer* and the Arctick Circle. The South temperate Zone lies between the Tropic of *Capricorn* and the Ant-arctick Circle. They are called temperate because they lie in the middle between Cold and Heat. The North frozen Zone lies between the Arctick Circle and the North polar Point, from which Circle to this Point are 23 Degrees and half. The South frozen Zone lies between the Antarctick Circle and the South polar Point. The two outmost are called *frigid* ; they are placed very remote from the Heat of the Sun, and because of the Intensity of the Cold, were accounted uninhabitable.

14. *Dextrâ.*] Which inclines to the North Pole.
Sinistrâ.] Which inclines to the South Pole.
 15. *Quinta.*] The Poet calls the middle Zone the 5th, which he therefore says is the hotter, by reason the Sun runs thro' it twice in a Year.
 16. *Onus.*] The Earth. For the Earth, which is ponderous, is contained in, and distinguished by, the five Zones.
 17. *Cura Dei.*] The Care of God.
Plagæ.] Regions.
 18. *Æstu.*] By Fervor and over much Heat.
 19. *Locavit.*] He placed the two temperate Zones between the two Extremes and middle one.
 20. *Temperiemque.*] They are called temperate (as is said above) because they are placed in the middle between Cold and Heat.
 22. *Onerosior.*] More ponderous, more heavy.
 23. *Illic.*] In that Air.
Nebulæ.] Thick Vapours (Fogs) that do not ascend very far from the Earth and Waters.
Nubes.] A moist dense Vapour carried up as far as the middle Region of the Air, and there being compacted by Cold, it shades the Heaven from us.
 24. *Tonitru.*] A Sound which a dry Exhalation, shut up within a great and thick Cloud, makes, breaking it with a violent Blow.
 25. *Fulminibus.*] Thunder and Wind, producing Cold, are begotten in the Air. *Fulmen*, is a fiery Exhalation breaking out of a Cloud with a great Force. The Wind is an Exhalation large and copious, proceeding out of the Earth ; which being repell'd and repress'd by resisting Cold, is by little and little turned aside, and rushes with force through the Air.

Quoque fabricator mundi non
 permisit aëra habendum passim
 his. Nunc vix obstititur illis
 (cum quisque regant sua flamina
 diverso tractu) quin lanient mun-
 dum: tanta est discordia fra-
 trum. Eurus recessit ad auro-
 ram, quæ Nabathæa regna, quæ
 Persida, & juga subdita matu-
 tinis radiis. Vesper, & littora
 quæ tepescunt occiduo sole, sunt
 proxima Zephyro: horrifer
 Boreas invasit Scythiam quæ
 septem Triones: quæ contraria
 tellus madescit assiduis nubibus
 ab pluvio Austro. Imposuit li-
 quidum Æthera, & carentem gravitate,
 nec habentem quicquam terrenæ fæcis, super hæc. Vix
 dissepserat omnia ea certis limitibus;

NOTES.

27. *Vix.*] The Violence of the Wind is very
 hardly resisted; or it is a hard matter to stand
 against the Force of Winds, altho' there is a pro-
 per Place assign'd to every one of them: So that
 if they had the Liberty of the whole Air, all
 Nature would be destroy'd.

28. *Sua flamina.*] Their Blasts.

Diverso. In different Regions, *Eurus* from
 the East, *Zephyrus* from the West, *Auster* from
 the South, and *Boreas* from the North.

29. *Lanient.*] They would tear in pieces.

Fratrum.] Because they are fabled to be the
 Sons of *Aurora* and *Astræus* the Giant.

30. *Eurus.*] The principal or cardinal Winds
 are here described, which blow from the four
Cardines, i. e. principal Points of the World, the
 East, West, South, and North, from whence
 they are called Cardinal.

Auroram.] This blows from the equinoctial
 East, which with its collateral Winds is mode-
 rately warm, dry, and serene, and the most
 healthful of all, and renders Bodies lively and
 soft.

Nabathæaque.] Eastern. For *Nabath* (as Hi-
 story says) the Son of *Ismael* (as is related)
 with his eleven Brethren, possessed all that part
 of the Earth from *Euphrates* to the Red-Sea, and
 named it the Province of *Nabathæa*, whence
 they were called the *Nabathæan* Kingdoms.

31. *Persidaque.*] *Persis*, which is called *Per-
 sia*, is a Region bordering upon *India*.

Radiis.] To the Rays of the rising Sun.

Juga.] The Mountains exposed to.

32. *Vesper.*] *Zephyrus* (which the *Latins*
 call *Favonius*, because it sufficiently favours all
 things) is opposite to *Eurus*, proceeds from the
 western Equinoctial, and with its collateral
 Side-winds is cold, moist, cloudy, tempestuous,
 and inclining to Rain, less healthful both to
 Bodies and Minds.

His quoque non passim mundi fabricator habendum
 Aëra permisit. Vix nunc obstititur illis

(Cum sua quisque regant diverso flamina tractu)

Quin lanient mundum: tanta est discordia fratrum.

Eurus ad Auroram Nabathæaque regna recessit, 30

Persidaque, & radiis juga subdita matutinis.

Vesper, & occiduo quæ littora Sole tepescunt,

Proxima sunt Zephyro: Scythiam septemque Triones

Horrifer invasit Boreas: contraria tellus

Nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab Austro. 35

Hæc super imposuit liquidum & gravitate carentem

Æthera, nec quicquam terrenæ fæcis habentem.

Vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis;

33. *Scythiam.*] A Region situated north-
 ward, so called from King *Scythia*.

Triones.] Are called the ploughing Oxen.
 And seven Stars are so posited in that Part of
 the Heaven, that they seem to resemble a Wag-
 gon with Oxen; and are call'd *Septentriones*,
 and give the Name *Septentrio* to that Quarter of
 the World. But I make it *Septemtrio*, follow-
 ing the best Copies; so does *Virgil*, *Talis by-
 perboreo septem subjecta Trioni, Quem effræna
 virum.* Heinsius.

34. *Horrifer.*] Causing Shivering and Cold.

Boreas.] This blows from the North, which
 with its Side-Winds is cold and dry (for it passes
 thro' cold, snowy Places) and therefore pro-
 duces Hail, Snow, Thunder, purges the Air,
 and strengthens Bodies.

35. *Pluvioque.*] The South Wind is warm
 and moist, and therefore rainy (for it blows o-
 ver the Sea and moist and warm Places) from
 the South. Others reckon more Winds, which
 they call collateral or Side-Winds, which are
 added to the Sides of the cardinal Winds, as
 Associates and Companions; so that in the
 whole there are Twelve, comprehended in these
 Verses.

*Flat Subsolanus, Vulturinus & Euris ab Ortus
 Circius Occasum, Zephyrusq; Favonius afflant.
 Et media de parte die Notus, Africus, Auster,
 Conveniunt Aquilo, Boreas, & Corus ab Arcto.*

36. *Hæc.*] The Sky is placed above the Air
 in which the Winds reign, which is free from
 all Gravity and Perturbation; and *Æther* is de-
 rived either ἀπὸ τῆς αἰθέρης, from always run-
 ning, or ἀπὸ τῆς αἰθέρος, from burning, and is
 said by *Cicero* to be the Heaven, in which the
 fiery Bodies run their determinate Courses.

38. *Dissepserat.*] Had distinguished, viz.
 God and better Nature.

Certis.] By fixed and immutable Limits.

Cum, quæ pressa diu massâ latuere sub illâ,
Sidera cœperunt toto effervescente cœlo.
Neu regio foret ulla suis animalibus orba ;
Astra tenent cœleste solum, formæque Deorum ;
Cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus undæ :
Terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis aër.
Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altæ
Deerat adhuc, & quod dominari in cætera posset.
Natus homo est : sive hunc divino semine fecit
Ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo ;
Sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto
Æthere, cognati retinebat semina cœli ;
Quam fatus Iapeto, mistam fluvialibus undis,
Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta Deorum.
Pronaque cum spectent animalia cætera terram,

effigiem Deorum moderantum cuncta. Que cum cætera animalia spectent terram prona,

NOTES.

39. *Massâ.*] Under the Mass itself, or under that Heap which the Ancients called Chaos.

40. *Sidera.*] *Sidus* is a Sign composed of many Stars, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, &c. *Stellæ*, Stars, are single and by themselves, and not mixed with others, as the Planets.

41. *Neu.*] The Parts of the World were so adorned with Animals, that the Gods and Stars possess the Heaven; the Fishes obtained the Seas; the Beasts occupied the Earth; and the Air was assigned to the Fowls.

Suis.] Proper and agreeable to it.

Orba.] Deprived.

42. *Astra.*] He follows the Opinion of those who say, the Gods and Stars are living Beings.

Solum.] Is whatsoever sustains any thing, as the Sea is said to be the *Solum* of Ships and Fishes; the Earth of Men; the Air of Fowls; the Heavens of the Stars and Gods; whence we call one's own Country *Natale Solum*, and say, that one that is banished from his own Country, is as it were cast out from his native Soil.

43. *Cesserunt.*] They happened in the Distribution; for *cedere* sometimes signifies, to become any one's Right, as *hoc mihi cedit*, i. e. comes to be my Property; otherwise *cedere* is to go away, and give place.

Nitidis.] Because of the Glitteringness of their Scales, which, like a Looking-glass, reflects the Light.

44. *Terra.*] The Earth received the brute Animals.

Volucres.] Birds, so called à *volando*; concerning this, 2. de Arte, *Sylva feras*, aër vo-

40 Cum sidera quæ latuere diu pressa sub illâ massâ cœperunt effervescente toto cœlo. Neu ulla regio foret orba suis animalibus ;

astra, quæ formæ Deorum, tenent cœleste solum ; undæ cesserunt habitandæ nitidis piscibus : terra cepit feras, agitabilis aër

45 volucres. Sanctius animal his, quæ capacius altæ mentis, & quod posset dominari in cætera, deerat adhuc. Homo est natus, sive ille opifex rerum, origo melioris mundi, fecit hunc divino semine ; sive recens tellus, quæ seducta nuper ab alto Æthere, retinebat semina cognati cœli ; quam, mistam fluviali-

50 bus undis, fatus Iapeto finxit in

lucres accepit habendas ; in liquidâ pisces delituisse aquâ.

Agitabilis.] Moveable, because it is easily driven hither and thither.

45. *Sanctius.*] Man was created out of the Mold of the Earth, after the Likeness of God, the last of all living Creatures, whether by God the Maker of the whole World, which is true ; or by *Prometheus* the Son of *Iapetus*, as the Poets have feigned.

His.] Than Beasts, Fishes, and Birds, not Gods.

Capacius.] Of a copious Memory, and large Genius : or more a Partaker of the divine Mind, than the other Animals, because of Reason which Man only is endowed with, and is called a Particle of the divine Nature.

46. *Quod.*] Which should have the Command of the rest ; for God put all things under Man's Dominion.

48. *Opifex.*] God : For God is the Author of all things.

49. *Seductaque.*] Separated.

50 *Cognati.*] Born together. For the Earth and Heavens are said to have both proceeded from the Heap which is called Chaos.

51. *Iapeto.*] The Son of *Iapetus*, viz. *Prometheus*.

52. *Finxit.*] Hath formed.

Effigiem.] After the Likeness and Image.

Moderantum.] Governing and ruling.

53. *Pronaque.*] When other Animals incline towards the Earth, Man only is endowed with a Countenance erected towards Heaven, that he may continually contemplate on God, after whose Image he is created, and behold the Heaven from whence he had his Original.

*Dedit sublime os homini, quæ
jussit tueri cælum, & tollere e-
rectos vultus ad sidera. Sic
tellus, quæ modo fuerat rudis &
fine imagine, conversa induit
ignotas figuras hominum.*

*Os homini sublime dedit, cælumque tueri
Jussit, & erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.*

*Sic, modo quæ fuerat rudis & fine imagine, tellus
Induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras.*

NOTES.

56. *Modo.*] Lately, a little before.

Imagine.] As to its Form.

57. *Induit.*] Took upon it the Shape of

Men, before unknown to it.

Conversa.] Into that Figure which it has

been changed.

F A B. III. The Four Ages of the World.

After the dark Chaos was dissolved by the Injection of Light, and the Elements were separated, the World put on this so beautiful Countenance, and was afterwards distributed into four Ages, as though into certain Periods of Life, viz. Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron; to which, Names are given according to their Quality. That is called the Golden Age, which was the Reign of Saturn, when there was a perfect Tranquillity of all things: No Fury of Arms then raged; nor had Avarice exposed the Life of Man to the Seas; and the unploughed Earth yielded its full-grown Fruit without Tillage. Men lived a quiet and secure Life, and enjoyed a continual Spring, without the Vicissitude of Seasons. Then the Age altered from a Golden to a Silver one. And then first of all the burning Heat of the Air, and pinching Cold, infested Mankind. Then Houses were built for Retreat and Safety; for before, Men dwelt either in Caves, or under the Covert of the Woods. Then they first began to cast Seed into Furrows, when the Earth denied them their wonted Food. Then succeeded the third, the Brazen Age, harder than the Silver one. Men then began to live more immoderately; for the Desire of possessing, Avarice and Envy sprang up, and Riches being sought after, the Sea became passable; and the Earth, that before was common to all, was separated with Bounds and Limits, and not only Food is sought for in its Veins, but also Metals are found out. The fourth Age was hardened by the too great Rigour of Iron, which brought forth unto so great a Pitch of Fury, that exceeded all the Wickedness of Covetousness; for from vicious Idleness, and the Robberies of unreasonable Avarice, Men proceeded to Parricide.

AUREA prima fata est ætas, quæ, vindice nullo,
Sponte suâ sine lege fidem rectumque colebat.
Pœna metusque aberant; nec verba minacia fixo
Ære legebantur; nec supplex turba timebant
Judicis ora sui; sed erant sine vindice tuti.
Nondum cæsa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,
Montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undas:
Nullaque mortales præter sua littora nôrant.
Nondum præcipites cingebant oppida fossæ;
Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi,
Non galeæ, non ensis erant: sine militis usu
Mollia securæ peragebant otia gentes.
Ipsa quoque immunis rastrisque intacta, nec ullis
Saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus.
Contentique cibus nullo cogente creatis,
Arbuteos foetus, montanaque fraga legebant,

*Aurea ætas est prima fata,
quæ suâ sponte colebat fidem que
rectum, sine lege, nullo vindice.
Pœna que metus aberant; nec
minacia verba legebantur fixo
ære; nec supplex turba timebant
ora sui judicis; sed erant tuti
sine vindice. Pinus, nondum
cæsa suis montibus, descenderat
in liquidas undas, ut viseret
peregrinum orbem: que mortales
nôrant nulla littora præter sua.
Præcipites fossæ nondum cinge-
bant oppida; non tuba directi
æris, non cornua flexi, non
galeæ, non ensis erant: securæ
gentes peragebant mollia otia
sine usu militis. Quoque tellus
ipsa immunis, que intacta rastris,
nec saucia ullis vomeribus, da-
bat omnia per se. Que contenti cibus creatis, nullo cogente, legebant arbuteos foetus, que montana fraga,*

NOTES.

1. *Aurea.*] The four Ages seem to have been caused by the various Manners of Men, to which Names are given according to the Quality of Metals. The first was called the *Golden Age*, because, in that Time when *Saturn* reigned, Men flourished, who were of the best Manners. The second is called the *Silver Age*, because at the Time that *Jupiter* began to reign, Men began to incline to Vices. The third was the *Bræzen*, which was employ'd in Wars. The fourth the *Iron Age*, because in it Men abstained from no Kind of Cruelty.

Sata.] Was sown, or caused by the Manners of Men.

Vindice.] Punisher.

2. *Rectum.*] Honesty and Virtue.

4. *Ære.*] Neither were Laws nor Edicts engraven in Brass, and, that they might be read by all, affixed to publick Walls; for it was a Custom among the *Romans* to cause the Decrees of the Senate, and other publick Laws, to be engraven in Brass, and to be affixed in some publick Place to be publickly read.

5. *Judicis.*] For in the Time of the Golden Age there was no Judge, seeing all did right of their own Accord.

Ora.] The Face and Countenance.

Vindice.] For there were no Judges, no Executioners, no Avengers of capital Offences, nor any Prisons.

Tuti.] Secure, and out of all Harm's Way.

6. *Nondum.*] No one had then built a Ship for sailing; for every one was content with his own Place.

Peregrinum.] Strange Lands. The Part for the Whole.

Viseret.] To go to see.

7. *Pinus.*] The Tree. The Species for the Genus. For the Pine-tree is a Mountain-tree, of which Ships were made.

8. *Mortales.*] Men.

9. *Nondum.*] Then there were no Towns.

Præcipites.] High.

10. *Tuba.*] No Warlike Instruments were then made use of. The *Romans* made use of the *Tuba*, the *Buccina*, and the *Cornua*, in their Armies.

Non æris, &c.] *Litui.* For the *Lituus* was a bended Trumpet.

11. *Galeæ.*] An Helmet, an Iron Covering for the Head.

Usu.] The Help, i. e. without Wars and Battles.

12. *Mollia.*] Sweet, from the Effect, because it makes Men soft.

13. *Ipsa.*] The Earth without any Tillage did abundantly supply all Things necessary for the Food of living Creatures; from whence *Virgil* says, 1. *Geor. Ante Jovem, &c.*

Immunis.] Free either from Tillage or sowing of Seed.

Rastro.] An Instrument fitted for tilling the Ground, and so called à *radendo*; because it shaves the Earth.

14. *Saucia.*] Wounded; for when the Earth is cut with Ploughs, it seems as it were to suffer great Wounds.

15. *Cogente.*] Tilling the Fields; for he that tills the Fields seems as it were to compel them to bring forth Fruit.

16. *Arbuteos.*] The Fruit of the Shrub, which is a very low Tree bearing red Apples.

Montanaque.] Which are gather'd on the Mountains.

Quæ corna, & mora hærentia in duris rubetis, & glandes quæ deciderant patulâ arbore Jovis. Ver erat æternum; quæ placidi Zephyri mulcebant flores natos sine semine tepentibus auris. Etiam tellus inarata mox ferebat fruges: nec ager renovatus cane- bat gravidis aristis. Jam flumina lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant: quæ flava mella stillabant de viridi ilice.

Cornaque, & in duris hærentia mora rubetis, Et quæ deciderant patulâ Jovis arbore glandes. Ver erat æternum; placidique tepentibus auris Mulcebant Zephyri natos sine semine flores. Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat: Nec renovatus ager gravidis cane- bat aristis. Jam Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant: Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.

NOTES.

17. *Cornaque.*] Wild Cherries.
Duris.] Sharp, thorny.
Rubetis.] In uncultivated and thorny Places (Hedges).
 18. *Et quæ.*] The first Men fed upon Acorns that fell from Oaks, Trees consecrated to Jupiter.
 19. *Æternum.*] There were then no Variations of Times, but the South Winds constantly blowing did so cherish the Flowers, growing without sowing, that it seem'd a continual Spring-time.
 20. *Mulcebant.*] They did mitigate and cherish, that they did not wither with too much Heat nor too much Cold.
 21. *Fruges.*] All Fruits whatsoever grow out of the Ground and are called *fruges*, among which Apples are numbred.

22. *Nec renovatus.*] Then there was no need to till the Ground, seeing it brought forth Fruit every Year without Tillage. *Novalis* is a Periphrasis; for *novalis* is a plough'd Land that is sown every second Year.
Canebat.] Became hoary. For Fields full of ripe Corn seem as it were to be hoary.
Aristis.] With full Ears of Grain; for he has put *aristis*, which are the Parts of the Ear of Corn that first wither (from whence they take their Name) for the Ears themselves.
 23. *Nectaris.*] Nectar is a delicious Drink of the Gods.
 24. *Stillabant.*] Fell Drop by Drop.
Ilce.] From the Oak; for the *ilex* is a Mast-bearing Tree belonging to Jupiter.

F A B. IV. The Four Seasons of the Year.

When Saturn, the Governor of the Golden Age, was cast down from the Palace of Heaven, and Jupiter govern'd the World, he comprised it into four Seasons; as the Spring, which before had been one entire Time of serene Tranquillity, he contracted into the narrower Compass of the 4th Part of the Year, to which the Heat of the Summer should succeed, and the uncertain Temperature of Autumn; and that after these, the Year should be closed with the rigid Winter; so ordering it, that the Four Seasons should imitate the Quality of the Spring, and Order of the Ages in their Commencement.

Postquam, Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso,
Sub Jove mundus erat; subiit argentea proles,
Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior ære.

Jupiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris:
Perque hyemes, æstusque, & inæquales autumnos, 5
Et breve ver, spatiis exegit quatuor annum.

Tum primum siccis aër fervoribus ustus
Canduit, & ventis glacies adstricta pependit.

Tum primum subiere domos: domus antra fuerunt,
Et densi frutices, & vinctæ cortice virgæ.

Semina tum primum longis Cerealia sulcis
Obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuere juvenci.

Tertia post illas successit ænea proles,
Sævior ingeniis, & ad horrida promptior arma;

Non scelerata tamen. De duro est ultima ferro. 15

Sævior ingeniis, & promptior ad horrida arma; non tamen scelerata.

Postquam, Saturno misso in tenebrosa Tartara, mundus erat sub Jove; argentea proles subiit, deterior auro, pretiosior fulvo ære. Jupiter contraxit tempora antiqui veris: que exegit annum quatuor spatiis, per hyemes, que æstus, & inæquales autumnos, & breve ver. Tum primum aër ustus siccis fervoribus canduit, & glacies pependit adstricta ventis. Tum primum subiere domos: domus fuerunt antra, & densi frutices, & virgæ vinctæ cortice. Tum primum Cerealia semina sunt obruta longis sulcis, que juvenci pressi jugo gemuere. Ænea proles succedit tertia post illas, sævior ingeniis, & promptior ad horrida arma; non tamen scelerata. Ultima est de duro ferro.

NOTES.

1. *Postquam.*] To the Golden Age, in which Saturn reigned, is the Silver Age annexed, in which Jupiter reigned; which, as it is worse than the Golden Age, so it is better than the Brazen.

2. *Saturno.*] After Saturn, the Governor of the Golden Age, was driven out of his Kingdom of Crete, by Jupiter, his Son, and was banished to Hell. For Saturn the Son of Vesta, relying upon the Help of the Titans, with his Son Jupiter having engrossed the Government of the World, being engaged by him, and driven out of Crete, fled to Janus King of Italy, by whom being kindly received, and taken in as a Partner in the Kingdom, he built a City where Rome now stands, which he called Saturnia, after his own Name. Hence Virgil, 7 *Æn.* *Primum ab æthereo, &c.*

3. *Tenebrosa.*] Full of Darkness.

4. *Tartara.*] Tartarus is a very deep Place among the Inferi.

5. *Sub.*] Under the Government of Jupiter, who is said to be the Son of Saturn and Ops, and brought forth at one Birth with Juno; he was called Jupiter (as Cicero writes) as though Juvans pater.

6. *Antiqui.*] Of that perpetual one, with which the Golden Age was blessed.

7. *Contraxit*] He shortened.

8. *Æstusque.*] The Summer.

9. *Breve ver.*] In comparison of that perpetual one, the Spring is said to be short.

10. *Spatiiis.*] Measures of Times for each Quarter of the Year consists of three Months.

11. *Exegit.*] He digested,

12. *Tum primum.*] After Saturn was expelled by Jupiter.

13. *Canduit.*] It seemed to glow, because of the excessive Heat.

14. *Ventis.*] By Boreas, and other cold Winds; for by the Coldness of Wind, Water is congealed into Ice.

15. *Adstricta.*] Bound together, congealed, frozen.

16. *Pependit.*] From the Trees, the Covering, the Leaves.

17. *Vinctæ.*] Hurdles, or something like, made of the Barks of Trees and Twigs joined together, which they then made use of instead of Houses. Of this, *De Arte* 2.

Tum genus humanum solis errabat in agris;

Hisque meræ vires, & rude corpus erat.

Sylva domus fuerat, domus herba, cubilia frondes:

Jamque diu nulli cognitus alter erat.

18. *Semina.*] Then Men first began to plow and sow.

19. *Cerealia.*] Bread-corn; for Ceres was the first that shewed Men the Use of Bread-corn, who used before to live upon Acorns.

20. *Tertia.*] The Brazen Age, which is called *Ænea*, succeeded the Silver Age, the Men of which were indeed warlike, but yet were free from notorious Vices.

21. *Sævior.*] Harder, more rough than the Silver Age.

22. *Horrida.*] Striking Terror.

23. *De duro.*] The last Age took its Name from Iron, the hardest of Metals, because of brutish Manners. For leaving the Virtues of that Age, Men did so embrace Vices, that all Honesty seemed to have forsaken the Earth.

Protinus omne nefas irrumpit in ævum peioris venæ : pudor, que verum, que fides fugere : in locum quorum que fraudes, que doli, que insidiæ, que vis, & sceleratus amor habendi, subiære. Navita dabat vela ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos ; que carinæ quæ diu steterant in altis montibus, insultavere ignotis fluctibus. Que cautus mensor signavit humum communem prius, ceu lumina solis & auræ, longo limite. Nec tantum dives humus poscebatur segetes que debita alimenta ; sed itum est in viscera terræ ; que opes, irritamenta malorum, quas recondiderat que admoverat Stygiis umbris, effodiuntur. Que jam nocens ferrum, que aurum nocentius ferro prodierat : bellum prodit, quod pugnat utroque ; que concutit crepitantia arma sanguineâ manu. Vivitur ex raptu, Hospes non tutus ab hospite,

Protinus irrumpit venæ peioris in ævum Omne nefas : fugere pudor, verumque, fidesque : In quorum subiære locum fraudesque dolique, Insidiæque, & vis, & amor sceleratus habendi. Vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos, 20 Navita ; quæque diu steterant in montibus altis, Fluctibus ignotis insultavere carinæ. Communemque prius, ceu lumina solis & auræ. Cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor. Nec tantum segetes alimenta que debita dives 25 Poscebatur humus ; sed itum est in viscera terræ ; Quasque recondiderat, Stygiisque admoverat umbris, Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum. Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum Prodierat : prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque ; 30 Sanguineâque manu crepitantia concutit arma. Vivitur ex raptu. Non hospes ab hospite tutus,

Hospes non tutus ab hospite,

NOTES.

16. *Irrumpit.*] Entered with Violence.
Venæ.] Of a worse Metal ; for *Veins* are not only said of Animals, but also of Metals.

19. *Vis.*] Violence.

Amor.] Covetousness, which therefore is called wicked, because it drives Men on to every Wickedness, and makes them wicked.

20. *Vela.*] Did sail ; for he proves the Men of the Iron Age, to have given themselves up to too much Covetousness, in that when they were unskilful of Navigation, they committed themselves to the Winds, the Nature of which they knew not.

21. *Navita.*] The Mariner, by the Figure *Epenthesis*.

22. *Insultavere.*] They seemed as it were to take Leaps.

23. *Communemque.*] Then first of all the Earth, which before was common, began to be divided.

24. *Cautus.*] The provident.

Limite.] Bound. They were called Measurers, who distinguished Lands by Limits.

25. *Nec tantum.*] The Earth was not only forced to produce Fruits, but also precious Stones and Metals were dug out of the Bowels of it.

26. *Itum.*] By digging they went down into the most inward Parts of the Earth.

27. *Stygiisque.*] The Infernal. He follows the Opinion of those who say, Hell is in the Center of the Earth.

Admoverat.] Had put in.

28. *Opes.*] Precious Stones, Gold, and Silver.

Irritamenta.] The Enticements and Instigations to commit Evil.

29. *Nocens ferrum.*] For of Iron are made Swords, wherewith Men are killed.

29. *Nocentius.*] For the sake of getting Gold, all the greatest and foulest Villanies are committed ; whence *Virg.*

*Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri
Sacra fames?* —

30. *Utroque.*] Both with the Sword and with Gold : for Victory uses to reside in those Camps in which there is most Gold and Money.

31. *Sanguineâque.*] Bloody. The Poet attributes to War Hands and Sense, as to a Man.

Crepitantia.] Resounding.

32. *Rapto.*] By Rapine.

Hospes.] For he is properly called *hospes*, who entertains, or is entertained by another, privately, and out of Friendship.

Non focer à genero: fratrum quoque gratia rara est. Non focer à genero: quoque gratia fratrum est rara. Vir imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti: 35 Inminet exitio conjugis, illa mariti: Lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercæ: Lurida aconita: filius inquit in patrios annos ante diem. Pietas jacet vieta: & virgo cæde madentes Ultima cœlestum terras Astræa reliquit.

NOTES.

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| <p>33. <i>Gratia.</i>] Concord.</p> <p>35. <i>Lurida.</i>] Metaphorically, terrible Things are called dreadful, pale, black.</p> <p><i>Terribiles.</i>] Cruel towards their Children-in-Law.</p> <p><i>Aconita.</i>] Poisons. <i>Aconitum</i> is a very poisonous Herb, that proceeded first from the Foam of the Dog <i>Cerberus</i>, upon a Whet-stone; for <i>Ἀκονή</i>, in the Greek, signifies a Whet-stone, and thence <i>Aconitum</i> is derived.</p> <p>36. <i>Inquit.</i>] The Son consults Fortune-Tellers, whether his Father shall live many or few Years.</p> | <p>37. <i>Jacet.</i>] Is in no Esteem.</p> <p><i>Pietas.</i>] Piety is despised. Piety is properly spoken of the Duty we owe to God, to our Country, to our Parents, and to those we are allied to by Blood.</p> <p><i>Virgo.</i>] Justice, which is said to be the Daughter of the Giant <i>Astræus</i>: Or, as others will have it, of <i>Jupiter</i> and <i>Themis</i>.</p> <p><i>Cæde.</i>] By shedding of Blood; concerning this; <i>Lib. I. Fast.</i></p> <p><i>Nondum justitiam fœtinus mortale fugarat, Ultima de superis illa reliquit humum.</i></p> |
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F A B. V. The Battle of the Giants.

The Parent Earth produced Giants, Men of a vast Size, and like their Mother, in which was an Audaciousness equal to their Bulk. For having piled up Mountains one upon another, they stretched out their sacrilegious Hands [to lay hold on] against the heavenly Deities. But being tumbled down by the Fire of Thunder, they begat an impious Offspring by their Punishment and Blood. For their Blood, being mingled with the Earth, generated Men, not much unlike their Original.

NEVE foret terris securior arduus æther; Neve ardaus æther foret securior terris; ferunt Gigantas affectasse cœleste regnum, que affectasse cœleste regnum, que struxisse montes congestos ad alta sidera. Tum omnipotens pater 5 perfregit Olympum misso fulmine, & excussit Ossam Pelio subiecto.

NOTES.

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| <p>1. <i>Arduus.</i>] The high Heaven.</p> <p>2. <i>Affectasse.</i>] To have sought after with Anxiety and the most ardent Desire. For <i>affectare</i> signifies to aim at any thing too resolutely.</p> <p><i>Gigantas.</i>] Men of the most huge Bodies, Sons of the Earth without a Father,</p> | <p>4. <i>Pater.</i>] Jupiter.</p> <p><i>Olympum.</i>] A very high Mountain in Macedonia. But very often, and as also in this Place, <i>Olympus</i> is put for Heaven itself.</p> <p>5. <i>Excussit.</i>] By shaking, he cast down.</p> <p><i>Pelio.</i>] They are Mountains of Thessaly.</p> |
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Obruta

*Cum corpora dira jacerent obruta
suâ mole, ferunt terram, perfu-
sam multo sanguine natorum, im-
maduisse, que animâsse calidum
cruorem: et, ne nulla monumen-
ta manerent feræ stirpis, ver-
tisse in faciem hominum. Sed &
illa propago fuit contemptrix Su-
perum, que avidissima sævæ
cædis, & violenta. Scires natos
è sanguine.*

*Obruta mole suâ cum corpora dira jacerent,
Perfusam multo natorum sanguine terram
Immaduisse ferunt, calidumque animâsse cruorem:
Et, ne nulla feræ stirpis monumenta manerent,
In faciem vertisse hominum. Sed & illa propago
Contemptrix Superum, sævæque avidissima cædis,
Et violenta fuit. Scires è sanguine natos.*

NOTES.

6. *Obruta.*] Oppressed with their Bulk and Weight.

Dira.] Cruel.

7. *Sanguine.*] For the Giants were the Sons of the Earth.

8. *Calidumque.*] To have animated the warm Blood.

9. *Et.*] And that no Memorial of the barbarous Offspring might remain.

Monumenta.] The Memory of its Offspring. For whatsoever is made for the Re-

membrance of Posterity, is called *Monumentum*.

10. *Faciem.*] Into human Shapes, and last of all into Men.

Illa.] But that Progeny, which sprang from the Race of the Giants, were impious towards the Gods, and Strangers to all Humanity and Equity.

12. *Scires.*] You might know them to have been begotten of the Blood of Giants, by their Greediness after Murder.

F A B. VI. *Lycaon into a Wolf.*

How sacrilegiously they were bent, who sprang from the Blood of the Giants, the Example of Lycaon testifies; who being a Tyrant of Arcadia, and having murdered Strangers and Guests, thereby incenses Jupiter against himself. For Jupiter, impatient of human Impiety, after having brought his Complaint to the Gods, assumes human Shape, and comes to Lycaon's Palace; Lycaon, supposing him to be a Mortal, designed his Death, and entertains him with human Flesh, under Pretence of Hospitality; which though Jupiter well knew, he would not slay him outright, that he might not lose the Sense of his Punishment, but transformed him into the Shape of a Wolf, that he might retain his Manners in the Savageness, and his Name in the Appellation, of Lycaon. Nor was Jupiter content to terrify the rest of Mankind by the Punishment of Lycaon alone, but he raged against the whole mortal Race; and therefore at last commands such a Flood of Waters, that the Mountains being covered therewith, all Men perished.

QUAE pater ut summâ vidit Saturnius arce,
 Ingemit: & factô nondum vulgata recenti
 fœda Lycaoniæ referens convivâ mensæ,
 ingentes animo & dignas Jove concipit iras;
 Conciliumque vocat. Tenuit nulla mora vocatos. 5
 Hæc via sublimis, cœlo manifesta sereno,
 lactea nomen habet; candore notabilis ipso.
 Hæc iter est Superis ad magni tecta Tonantis,
 regalemque domum. Dextrâ lævâque Deorum
 Atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis.
 Plebs habitant diversa locis. A fronte potentes
 cœlicolæ, clarique suos posuere penates.
 Hic locus est, quem, si verbis audacia detur,
 haud timeam magni dixisse Palatia cœli.
 Ergo ubi marmoreo Superi sedere recessu,
 Celsior ipse loco, septroque innixus eburno,
 Terrificam capitis concussit terque quaterque
 Cæsariem; cum quâ terram, mare, fidera, movit.

Sceptro, concussit terrificam cæsariem capitis terque quaterque; cum quâ movit terram, mare, fidera.

NOTES.

1. Pater.] Jupiter the Son of Saturn.
- Ut.] After that.
- Summa.] From the Summit of Heaven.
2. Et.] Because of a Wickedness committed a little before; for the Banquet with which Lycaon entertained Jupiter was not yet known.
3. Fœda.] The cruel; for Lycaon not only slew those he entertained, but set them before his Guests to be eaten; which when Jupiter came to the Knowledge of, he burnt his House, and turned Lycaon into a Wolf, the most ravenous of all Creatures. And, indeed, Lycaon seems to be derived από τοῦ λύκου, which signifies a Wolf.
- Referens.] Revolving in his Mind.
5. Conciliumque.] The Multitude of the Gods assembled to consult.
6. Est.] He describes the milky Way (Circle) by which, he says, is the Path to Jupiter's Court. The Greeks call the milky Circle γαλαξίας, από τοῦ γάλακτος, from Milk, whence the Latins call it Lactæum) others the milky Way.
- Cœlo.] For the milky Circle is the only one of all the Circles that is seen with our Eyes; the others we only perceive by Imagination.
7. Candore.] Easy to be known and seen, because of its Brightness.
8. Tonantis.] Of Jupiter.
9. Deorum.] Of the Nobles, who are called the Gods majorum gentium, which are in Number twelve; and also the Name of Women ix, &c.
10. Atria.] The Halls.

Quæ ut Saturnius pater vidit summâ arce, ingemit: & referens animo fœda convivâ Lycaoniæ mensæ, nondum vulgata, factô recenti, concipit ingentes iras, & dignas Jove; que vocat concilium. Nulla mora tenuit vocatos. Est sublimis via, manifesta sereno cœlo, habet nomen Lactea; notabilis ipso candore. Hæc est iter Superis ad tecta magni Tonantis, que regalem domum. Atria nobilium Deorum celebrantur apertis valvis dextrâ que lævâ. Plebs habitant diversa locis. Potentes que clari cœlicolæ posuere suos penates à fronte. Hic est locus, quem, si audacia detur verbis, haud timeam dixisse Palatia magni cœli. Ergo ubi Superi sedere marmoreo recessu, ipse celsior loco, que innixus eburno

- Nobilium.] Of the Majorum gentium.
- Celebrantur.] Are frequented.
- Apertis.] With open Gates. They are called Valvæ, because while they are opened they are folded back. They are properly called Fores which open outwards.
11. Plebs.] The Multitude of the lesser Gods. Here observe the Madness of the Heathens, who dared to make some of their Gods Plebeians.
- A fronte.] It is the Front of the milky Circle the more potent Gods inhabit, and there fix their Habitations.
13. Si.] If I dared to assert it.
14. Palatia.] The Court of Heaven; for Palatium is one of the Hills at Rome, in which were the magnificent Houses of the Emperors. Whence it came to pass, that all large Edifices were called Palatia by the Vulgar.
15. Marmoreo.] In the inward Part of these Edifices, paved with Marble.
16. Celsior.] Jupiter himself higher than the rest, as Kings use to sit.
- Eburno.] Leaning on a Scepter made of Ivory. Sceptrum is a Staff which the antient Kings used; and a Scepter is peculiarly attributed to Jupiter, as being King both of Men and Gods. It is called Sceptrum; από τοῦ στήπτεσθαι, from leaning upon; because the Kings, as they stand, lean upon it.
17. Concussit.] He often moved and shook it; this shews Jupiter to be angry, and the often shaking of his Head denotes his Indignation.
18. Cæsarium.] His Hairs striking Terror into,

Inde solvit indignantia ora talibus modis : ego non fui magis anxius pro regno mundi illâ tempestate, quâ quisque centum anguipedum parabat injicere brachia captivo cælo. Nam, quanquam hostis erat ferus, tamen illud bellum pendebat ab uno, & ex unâ origine. Nunc mortale genus perdendum mihi, qua Nereus circumtonat totum orbem. Furo per infera flumina, labentia sub terras Stygio luco. Cuncta prius tentata : sed immedicabile vulnus recidendum ense, ne sincera pars trahatur. Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt Nymphæ, rustica numina, que Fauni, que Satyri, & monticolæ Sylvani.

Talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit :
Non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illâ
Tempestate fui, quâ centum quisque parabat
Injicere anguipedum captivo brachia cælo.
Nam, quanquam ferus hostis erat, tamen illud ab uno
Corpore, & ex unâ pendebat origine bellum.
Nunc mihi, qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem,
Perdendum mortale genus. Per flumina juro
Infera, sub terras Stygio labentia luco.
Cuncta prius tentata : sed immedicabile vulnus
Ense recidendum, ne pars sincera trahatur.
Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt rustica numina Nymphæ
Faunique, Satyrique, & monticolæ Sylvani :

NOTES.

19. *Talibus.*] Jupiter being angry, in this Manner afterwards began to speak.

20. *Non.*] Jupiter managed a very desperate War with the Giants, and at last overcame them, and thrust them down into Hell.

21. *Centum.*] A hundred Hands ; whence the Giants are called *Centimani*, from an hundred Hands.

Quisque.] Every one of the Giants ; for the Giants were called *Anguipedes*, because they seemed to have Snakes Feet, as he writes, *Lib. I. Fast.* which signifies, as *Macrobius* writes, that they thought of nothing rightly, nor of any Thing sublime, but that every Step they took seemed to incline to Hell.

22. *Cælo.*] Which they desire to lead Captive ; as tho' he had said, Now I am more solicitous than when the Giants attempted to lay Hands on Heaven.

23. *Nam.*] For altho' the Giants were very valiant Men, yet I was not to make War with all Mankind, but only with one single Race of Giants.

25. *Nunc.*] But now I must destroy utterly not only one Nation, but all Mankind.

Qua.] Wheresoever, and as far soever.

Nereus] is a Sea-God, put for the Ocean, which encompasses the whole Orb ; whence *Fast. 5.*

Duxerat Oceanus quondam Titanida Thetin,

Qui terram liquidis, qua patet, ambit aquis,

Circumtonat.] Roars about with Waves ; so

Avienus, Hic sales Ægei tractus tonat. Lect. vulg. circumsonat.

26. *Per.*] I swear by the *Stygian Lake*, that I will destroy all Mankind.

27. *Stygio.*] By the Grove that shadows the *Stygian Lake*.

28. *Cuncta.*] All Means are to be tried before Mankind be destroyed, but the Evil must be destroyed, lest the Good be endangered.

Immedicabile.] Incurable ; for as the incurable and corrupt Parts of the Body are used to be cut off, lest they infect the other Parts of the Body ; so human Kind must be destroyed, lest the Satyrs, Nymphs, and Fawns, be defiled with the Wickedness of Men.

29. *Pars.*] Whole and sound, uncorrupted, viz. the Satyrs, &c.

Trahatur.] Be brought to Rottenness and Corruption.

30. *Semidei.*] They are also called Heroes. For the Fawns, Satyrs, and Sylvans, were accounted Country-Gods ; greater than Men, as less than the Gods.

31. *Nymphæ.*] Nymphs are of several Kind : those who inhabit the Sea are called *Nereides* for their Father *Nereus*, those that dwell among the Fountains, *Naiades*, ἀπὸ τοῦ ναῖν to flow : others are called *Napeæ*, which inhabit the Woods, *Oreades*, which inhabit the Mountains, ἀπὸ τῶν ὄρεων, the Mountains : others *Dryades* ; others *Hamadryades*, which inhabit the Woods, and are said to be born and die with the Trees ; for ἅμα signifies together with, and δρῦς, δρυὶς, a Tree, an Oak. Boys should take Notice here is a Spondee for Dactyl, in the fifth Place. So *Virgil,*

Chara Deum soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum

But such Examples very rarely occur.

Quos quoniam cœli nondum dignamur honore;
 Quas dedimus, certè terras habitare sinamus.
 An satis, O Superi, tutos fore creditis illos,
 Cum mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeoque, reoque 35
 Struxerit insidias, notus feritate Lycaon?
 Confremuere omnes, studiisque ardentibus ausum
 Talia deposcunt. Sic cum manus impia sævit
 Sanguine Cæsareo Romanum extinguere nomen,
 Attonitum tanto subitæ terrore ruinæ
 Humanum genus est, totusque perhorruit orbis.
 Nec tibi grata minùs pietas, Auguste, tuorum,
 Quam fuit illa Jovi. Qui postquam voce manuque
 Murmur compressit, tenuere silentia cuncti.
 Substitit ut clamor, pressus gravitate regentis,
 Jupiter hoc iterum fermone silentia rumpit:
 Ille quidem pœnas (curam dimittite) solvit;
 Quod tamen admissum, quæ sit vindicta, docebo.
 Contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures,
 Quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympo, 50
 Et Deus humanâ lustrò sub imagine terras.
 Longa mora est, quantum noxæ sit ubique repertum,
 Enumerare; minor fuit ipsa infamia vero.

Olympo, & Deus lustra terras sub humanâ imagine. Mora est longa enumerare quantum noxæ sit repertum ubique; infamia ipsa fuit minor vero.

NOTES.

32. *Dignamur.*] We do not yet think worthy to be taken into Heaven.
 34. *Satis.*] From this Argument drawn à *Majore*, *Jupiter* infers, that all human Kind must be destroy'd; for, says he, if *Lycaon*, known for his fierce Nature, shall dare to lay Snares for me that govern both Men and Gods, how can the minor Deities be safe from Mankind?
 35. *Habeoque.*] Under Command.
 37. *Confremuere.*] They made a Humming and Murmur, being moved at the Heinousness of the Fact.
Studiisque.] With angry Minds.
 38. *Deposcunt.*] viz. To Punishment.
Sic.] As all Mankind was moved at the Conspiracies and Plots against *Augustus Cæsar*, so the Gods, hearing of the Conspiracies against *Jupiter*, are angry.
Manus.] The Multitude of wicked Conspirators.
Sævit.] Raged to extinguish.
 39. *Sanguine.*] By the Murther of *Augustus Cæsar*, who was the adopted Son of *Julius Cæsar*.
Nomen.] Fame, Splendor, Glory.
 40. *Attonitum.*] Stupify'd.
 42. *Nec.*] The Piety of the People of *Rome*, who took Vengeance on thy Conspirators, was not less grateful to thee, than the Indignation

the Gods conceived when they heard of *Lycaon's* Treachery against *Jupiter*, was to him.
 44. *Compressit.*] Had silenced.
 45. *Substitit.*] After the Clamour was over, being restrained by *Jupiter*.
 46. *Silentia rumpit.*] He spoke, so *Virgil*, *Quid me alta silentia cogis rumpere?*
 47. *Ille.*] That *Lycaon*, noted for his Barbarity, has suffered for his Crimes.
Curam.] Of demanding him to receive his Punishment.
 48. *Quod.*] For altho' *Lycaon* has suffered Punishments for them, yet I'll give you an Account both of the Crime he committed, and the Punishment he suffered for it.
 49. *Infamia.*] The Ignominy of the Age, in which every most barbarous Crime was committed.
 50. *Summo.*] I descend from the highest Heaven upon the Earth.
 51. *Lustro.*] I pass over, go about.
Sub.] Having assumed human Shape.
 52. *Longa.*] It would be too tedious to relate how much Wickedness I found every where.
Noxæ.] Of Fault, of Wickedness.
 53. *Minor.*] Than that which was true; for *Jupiter* discovered more and greater Wickednesses than had been talked of.

Transferam Mænala horrenda Mænala transferam latebris horrenda ferarum,
latebris ferarum, & pineta ge- Et cum Cylleno gelidi pineta Lycei.
lidi Lycei, cum Cylleno. Hinc Arcados hinc sedes & inhospita tecta tyranni
ingredior sedes & inhospita tecta Ingredior, traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem.
Arcados tyranni, cum sera cre- Signa dedi venisse Deum; vulgusque precari
puscula traherent noctem. Dedi Cœperat. Irridet primò pia vota Lycaon.
signa Deum venisse; que vul- Mox ait, Experiar, Deus hic, discrimine aperto,
gus cœperat precari. Lycaon An sit mortalis; nec erit dubitabile verum.
primò irridet pia vota. Mox Nocte gravem somno, nec opinâ perdere morte
ait, Experiar an hic sit Deus, Me parat. Hæc illi placet experientia veri.
(an) mortalis, aperto discrimi- Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molossâ
ne; nec erit verum dubitabile. Obsidis unius jugulum mucrone resolvit:
Parat perdere me gravem somno Atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus
nocte, nec opinâ morte. Hæc Mollit aquis, partim subjecto torruit igni.
experientia veri placet illi. Nec Quos simul imposuit mensis, ego vindice flammâ
contentus eo, resolvit mucrone ju- In dominum dignos everti tecta Penates.
gulum unius obsidis missi de Mo- Territus ille fugit, nactusque silentia ruris
lossâ gente: atque ita partim Exululat, frustra loqui conatur: ab ipso
mollit, semineces artus ferventi-
bus aquis, partim torruit sub-
jecto igni. Quos simul imposuit
mensis, ego vindice flammâ e-
verti tecta in Penates dignos do-
mino. Ille territus fugit, que nactus silentia ruris exululat, que frustra conatur loqui: os collig-

NOTES.

54. *Mænala.*] He describes his Journey, by which he came to *Lycaon*. *Mænalus* is a City and Mountain very famous in *Arcadia*, so called from *Mænalus* the Son of *Arcas*.

55. *Cylleno.*] *Cyllenus* is a Mountain in *Arcadia*, dedicated to *Mercury*, from whence he is called *Cylleneus*.

Pineta.] Places full of Pines.

Lycei.] Of a Mountain of *Arcadia*, sacred to *Pan*.

56. *Inhospita.*] Unhospitable.

Tyranni.] Of *Lycaon* King of *Arcadia*; for *Tyrannus*, among the Antients, was taken for a good King or Prince; *Virgil*.

Pars mihi pacis erat dextram tetigisse Tyranni.

Afterwards it became customary to be used of one who abused his Authority by Cruelty. *Arcas* is the proper Name of the Son of *Calistus*, and is a Gentile Name; from whence *Arcadius* and *Arcadicus* are derived.

57. *Traherent.*] Brought on.

Sera, &c.] When it grew Night.

Crepuscula.] Twilight is called *Crepusculum*.

58. *Signa.*] I gave him to understand, that I who was come was a God.

Precari.] To worship and reverence.

60. *Mox.*] At first *Lycaon* began to deride the Worship of those pious Persons that did me Reverence, and afterwards designed to make an Experiment of my Divinity.

Discrimine.] By a manifest Trial or Experiment.

61. *Nec.*] No body shall be able to be doubt whether he is a God or a Man; for he be a God, he cannot be killed: but if he a Man, it will be an easy Matter to kill him.

62. *Nec opinâ.*] Unthought of.

64. *Contentus.*] Nor did he think it enough to destroy me, but offered me human Flesh eat, part boiled, and part roasted.

Molossâ.] The *Molossi* are a People of *Epirus*, from which, they being overcome in War, Ambassadors were sent to *Lycaon*, one of which he murdered to make a Treat for *Jupiter*.

65. *Resolvit.*] He cut.

66. *Semineces.*] The half dead (and yet he living) Members.

67. *Mollit.*] He boils and makes tender.

68. *Vindice.*] With an avenging.

69. *Dignos.*] Worthy to be burned for suffering such a wicked Master to dwell in them.

Tecta.] The House; the Part being put for the Whole.

70. *Territus.*] *Lycaon*, being affrighted at the burning of his House, fled into the Woods and was turned into a Wolf, an Animal agreeing to his Fierceness.

Silentia ruris.] The Woods.

71. *Exululat.*] He howls out very much; loud, now he was turned into a Wolf, and is proper to Wolves to howl.

Colligit os rabiem, solitæque cupidine cædis
Vertitur in pecudes; & nunc quoque sanguine gaudet.
In villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti.
Fit lupus, & veteris servat vestigia formæ.
Canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultu,
Idem oculi lucent, eadem feritatis imago.

*rabiem ab ipso, que vertitur in
pecudes cupidine solitæ cædis; &
nunc quoque gaudet sanguine.
Vestes abeunt in villos, lacerti
in crura. Fit lupus, & servat
vestigia veteris formæ. Cani-
ties est eadem, violentia vultus
eadem, oculi lucent idem, ima-
go feritatis eadem.*

NOTES.

Ab ipso.] Because he was not able to speak,
he grew ravenous, and transferred his Ravenous-
ness from Men to Beasts, as when he was a
Man.

74. In villos.] His Garments were turned
into Hair; his Arms into Legs; and so *Lycaon*
was turned into a Wolf.

75. Veteris.] He still retains the Marks of
his former Countenance; for his Grey-headed-
ness remains the same, and he has the same
fierce Look.

77. Oculi lucent.] His Eyes shined as they did
before, and he exercises the same Fierceness he did
before. Some have falsely related Men to have
been turned into Wolves; as *Herodot. de Neuris*,
and also *Olaus Magnus* childishly relates the same
of the Northern Nations. These false Notions
seem to have had their Original from a certain
Disease, which the Physicians call *λυκανθρωπί-
αν*, which is a certain Melancholy, with which
those who are afflicted, go out at Nights, after
the Manner of Wolves, and howl like Wolves,
and fancy that they are really Wolves.

F A B. VII. The Deluge, and Reparation of human Kind
by the casting of Stones.

*Jupiter drowned the terrestrial Orb with violent Rains, because of the
Audacity of Lycaon, and the rest of Mankind, who tempted the Power
of the Gods by their Wickedness; and there being two who excelled the
rest of Mankind in Piety, Deucalion the Son of Prometheus, and
Pyrrha his Sister and Wife, who had escaped the Destruction of the
Deluge on Mount Parnassus, being admonished by the Oracle of Themis
(which was, as is reported, esteemed at that Time the chief in the
Earth) at their Entreaty, obtained from the Gods Leave to get Off-
spring, by casting Stones behind their Backs, from which Mankind
should spring up; and those thrown by Deucalion were turned into
Men, but those by Pyrrha into Women.*

Una domus occidit ; sed non una domus fuit digna perire : quâ terra patet fera Erinny's regnat. Putes jurâsse in facinus : omnes dent ociùs pœnas quas meruère pati, sententia sic stat. Pars probant dicta Jovis voce, que adjiciunt stimulos frementi : alii implent partes assensibus. Tamen jactura humani generis est dolori omnibus : que rogant quæ sit futura forma terræ orbæ mortalibus ? quis sit laturus thura in aras ? paretne tradere gentes populandas feris ? Rex Superùm vetat quærentes talia trepidare, enim cætera fore curæ sibi, que promittit sobolem dissimilem priori populo mirâ origine. Que jam fulmina erat sparsurus in totas terras ; sed

Occidit una domus ; sed non domus una perire digna fuit : quâ terra patet fera regnat Erinny's. In facinus jurâsse putes : dent ociùs omnes, Quas meruère pati, sic stat sententia, pœnas. Dicta Jovis pars voce probant, stimulosque frementi Adjiciunt : alii partes assensibus implent. Est tamen humani generis jactura dolori Omnibus : & quæ sit terræ mortalibus orbæ Forma futura rogant ? quis sit laturus in aras Thura ? ferisne paret populandas tradere gentes ? Talia quærentes, sibi enim fore cætera curæ, Rex Superùm trepidare vetat ; sobolemque priori Dissimilem populo promittit origine mirâ. Jamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras ; Sed timuit, ne fortè facer tot ab ignibus æther Conciperet flammæ, longusque ardesceret axis.

timuit ne fortè facer æther conciperet flammæ ab tot ignibus, que longus axis ardesceret.

NOTES.

1. *Una.*] Of Lycaon.

Sed.] Not only one House, but all the Houses of all Men are to be overthrown ; for abominable Wickednesses are perpetrated every where.

2. *Erinny's.*] Fierceness, Impiety, Inhumanity ; for *Erinny's* is said to be a Fury of Hell, delighting in Discord, War, and Contention.

3. *Facinus.*] You would think that all Men had conspired together to commit all Manner of Impieties.

Dent.] They shall all be punished out of Hand.

4. *Sic.*] It is so decreed, that all shall be punished.

Stat.] It is fixed and unalterable.

5. *Probant.*] All the Gods approve of *Jupiter's* Opinion, part of them by Words, and part of them by giving a Nod.

6. *Assensibus.*] They signified that they assented to *Jupiter's* Determination, by nodding and beckoning with the Hand.

7. *Jactura.*] The Destruction.

Dolori.] A Grief.

8. *Orbæ.*] Bereaved, deprived.

9. *Rogant.*] They ask *Jupiter*.

Quis.] Who shall do Sacrifice to the Gods ?

10. *Populandas.*] To be laid waste.

11. *Sibi.*] The rest should be matter of Care to himself.

12. *Rex.*] *Jupiter*.

13. *Mira.*] Because, as he relates anon, Stones were turned into Men, which indeed is a Thing very wonderful.

14. *Jamque.*] And immediately.

Erat.] *Jupiter* had instantly destroyed Mankind with Thunderbolts, but then he was afraid lest the Heaven also should take fire by the burning of the Earth ; and especially since he called to mind that it was destined by the Fate that there should be a Time, when the whole World should be consumed by Fire ; therefore he determined to destroy Mankind, not by Thunderbolts, but by a Flood.

15. *Sacer.*] The Holy Heaven.

Ignibus.] That were necessary to burn the whole Earth.

16. *Conciperet.*] Should be set on fire.

Axis.] The whole Heaven ; it is a Synecdoche : for the *Axis*, which is a Part of the Heaven, is put for the whole Heaven. An *Axis* is properly the Axle-Tree of a Cart, about which the Wheels are turn'd : So the *Axis* in the Sphere of the World is said to be a right Line, drawn through the Center of the Earth, which is the Diameter of the whole World, about which the World is rolled and turned. The Extrems of which *Axis* are called the Poles of the World from the Verb *πολέω*, to turn ; from whence they are called in *Latin*, *Vertices*, and also *Circines* ; because about them the whole Machine of the World is turned. The Poles are two, one of which is called *Arctic*, ἀρκτικός "Arctic" a Bear, the nearest Constellation ; the other is called *Antarctic*, from being opposite to the *Arctic*.

Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, affore tempus,
 Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia cœli
 Ardeat; & mundi moles operosa labore.
 Tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclosum.
 Poena placet diversa; genus mortale sub undis
 Perdere, & ex omni nimbos dimittere cœlo.
 Protinus Æoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris,
 Et quæcunque fugant inductas flamina nubes:
 Emittere Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,
 Terribilem piceâ tectus caligine vultum:
 Barba gravis nimbis; canis fluit unda capillis;
 Fronte sedent nebulae; rorant pennæque sinusque.
 Utque manu latâ pendentia nubila preffit,
 Fit fragor: hinc densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi. 30
 Nuntia Junonis, varios induta colores,
 Concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus adfert.
 Sternuntur segetes, & deplorata coloni
 Vota jacent; longique labor perit irritus anni.
 Nec cœlo contenta suo Jovis ira: sed illum

Quoque reminiscitur esse in fa-
 tis, tempus affore, quo mare,
 quo tellus, que regia cœli cor-
 repta ardeat; & operosa moles
 mundi labore. Tela fabricata
 manibus Cyclosum reponuntur.
 Diversa poena placet (scilicet)
 perdere mortale genus sub undis,
 & dimittere nimbos ex omni cœ-
 lo. Protinus claudit Aquilonem
 in Æoliis antris, & quæcunque
 flamina fugant inductas nubes:
 que emittit Notum. Notus evo-
 lat madidis alis, tectus terribi-
 lem vultum piceâ caligine: bar-
 ba gravis nimbis, unda fluit
 canis capillis; nebulae sedent
 fronte; que pennæ que sinus
 rorant. Que ut preffit penden-
 tia nubila latâ manu, fit fra-
 gor: hinc densi nimbi fundun-
 tur ab æthere. Iris, nuntia Ju-
 nonis, induta varios colores, con-
 cipit aquas, que adfert alimenta

nubibus. Segetes sternuntur, & vota coloni jacent deplorata; que labor longi anni perit irritus.
 Nec ira Jovis contenta suo cœlo: sed cæruleus

NOTES.

17. *In Fatis.*] In the Decree of the Fates, that the whole World should be in a Conflagration. Fate is the Work of an eternal divine Decree, and the Effect of divine Providence; whence *Boëthius* writes, Fata is an inherent Disposition in moveable Things (that are obnoxious to Changes) by which divine Providence connects every thing in its own Order.

Affore.] Should come.

19. *Moles.*] The Machine of the World.

Operosa.] Unweildy.

Laboret.] It should be in Pain and Danger, because of the Conflagration.

20. *Tela.*] Thunderbolts made by the Cyclops; for the Cyclops are said to make Thunderbolts for *Jupiter*. They were a People in *Sicily*, having but one Eye, and that in their Forehead.

21. *Diversa.*] Contrary; for a Deluge is contrary to a Conflagration.

22. *Nimbos.*] Rains.

Dimittere.] To send down.

23. *Protinus.*] As soon as *Jupiter* had shut up in a Cave those Winds which bring fair Weather, he sent out the rainy South Wind.

Æoliis.] In the Caves of *Æolus*; for *Æolus* is the King of the Winds.

24. *Flamina.*] The Winds, so called from flando.

25. *Alis.*] Wings are attributed to the Winds, because of their Velocity.

26. *Tectus.*] Having his Face covered.

Piceâ.] With black Clouds; for the South cloudy Wind.

27. *Gravis.*] Full.

Nimbis.] With Rains.

Unda.] The Water.

28. *Rorant.*] They drop in the Likeness of Dew.

29. *Utque.*] After that *Notus* had squeezed the Clouds, the great Rains began.

30. *Fragor.*] Properly the clashing of Things which are broken.

Densi.] Frequent continual Rains.

32. *Iris.*] *Virgil* in his 9th *Æn.* tells us, that *Iris* is *Juno's* Messenger:

Irim de cælo misit Saturnia Juno

Audacem ad Turnum.—

Iris is a Bow of many Colours in a waterish Cloud, partly transparent, and partly opaque and concave, appearing to the Eyes of the Beholders by the Repercussion of the Rays of the opposite Sun. *Iris* is derived of *εἶπω*, to tell or speak, because it is a Sign of Rain, both past and still raining: for it does not shine but in a waterish Cloud that is just ready to be dissolved into Rain.

33. *Sternuntur.*] The Corn growing in the Fields is laid on the Ground by the Waters: for Corn nor reaped is called *Seges*.

Coloni.] Of the Husbandman.

34. *Vota.*] Hopes very deplorable or desperate, concerning the Event of which there is no Hope left. Vows made for a good Crop.

Irritus.] Vain and without any Fruit.

35. *Illum.*] *Jupiter*.

Cæruleus.

frater juvat illum auxiliaribus undis. Hic convocat amnes: qui postquam intravêre tecta sui tyranni, ait, Non nunc utendum est longo hortamine: effundite vestras vires. Sic opus est. Aperite domos, ac mole remotâ, immitte totas habenas vestris fluminibus. Jusserat. Hi redeunt, ac relaxant ora fontibus, & volvuntur in æquora defrænato cursu. Ipse percussit terram suo tridente: at illa intremuit, que patefecit sinus aquarum motu. Flumina exspatiata ruunt per apertos campos; que rapiunt arbusa simul cum sâtis, que pecudes, que viros, que tecta, que penetralia cum suis sacris. Si qua domus mansit, que potuit resistere tanto malo indejecta, tamen unda altior tegit culmen hujus, que turres labant pressæ sub gurgite. Jamque mare & tellus habebant nullum discrimen. Omnia erant pontus. Quoque littora deerant ponto. Hic occupat collem; alter sedet aduncâ cymbâ, & ducit remos illic ubi nuper ararat. Ille navigat supra segetes, aut amina mersæ villæ: hic deprendit piscem in summâ ulmo.

Cæruleus frater juvat auxiliaribus undis. Convocat hic amnes: qui postquam tecta tyranni intravêre sui, Non est hortamine longo Nunc, ait, utendum: vires effundite vestras. Sic opus est. Aperite domos, ac mole remotâ, Fluminibus vestris totas immitte habenas. Jusserat. Hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant, Et defrænato volvuntur in æquora cursu. Ipse tridente suo terram percussit: at illa Intremuit, motuque sinus patefecit aquarum. Exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos; Cumque satis arbusa simul, pecudesque, virosque Tectaue, cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris. Si qua domus mansit, potuitque resistere tanto Indejecta malo, culmen tamen altior hujus Unda tegit, pressæque labant sub gurgite turres. Jamque mare & tellus nullum discrimen habebant Omnia pontus erant. Deerant quoque littora pont Occupat hic collem; cymbâ sedet alter aduncâ, Et ducit remos illic ubi nuper arârat. Ille supra segetes, aut mersæ culmina villæ, Navigat: hic summâ piscem deprendit in ulmo.

NOTES.

36. *Frater.*] Neptune.
Auxiliaribus.] Bringing Help to destroy Mankind. They are properly called auxiliary Soldiers, who were not reckoned into the Number of the Legions, but were sent by Allies to their Assistance.

37. *Hic.*] Neptune.
Amnes.] The Gods of the Rivers. *Amnis* is so called *ab ambiendo*, as *Varro* says; because all Rivers go about.

Tyranni.] Of the King.

38. *Hortamine.*] Exhortation.

40. *Domos.*] The Fountains, which seem as it were the Houses of the Rivers.

Mole.] The Obstacle.

41. *Habenas.*] A Metaphor taken from Horses which are held in with Bridles, or Reins.

43. *Defrænato.*] With an unbridled Restraint.

44. *Ipse.*] Neptune.

Tridente.] A Thunderbolt was attributed to *Jupiter*, and a Trident to *Neptune*, with which, while he strikes the Earth, he causes an Earthquake. But the Fiction was taken from a natural Cause; for the Waters that are included in the Caverns of the Earth, when they

break out with Force, cause Earthquakes which sometimes follow the Eruption of Waters.

46. *Exspatiata.*] Running far and wide.

48. *Rapiunt.*] Carry away with Force.

Penetralia.] The *Penetralia* are private Rooms and the *Penates* in them. *Penetralia* are the Repositories of the *Dei Penates*.

50. *Indejecta.*] Not thrown down.

Culmen.] *Culmen* is the Top of a Roof, so called à *Culmo*; because antiently Houses were covered with Culm.

51. *Pressæ.*] Concealed.

Gurgite.] *Gurges* is properly a deep Place in a River.

52. *Nullum.*] No Difference.

53. *Omnia.*] The Sea had seized on all things.

54. *Occupat.*] One Man fled to a Mountain another betook himself to a Boat.

55. *Ducit.*] He rows.

56. *Ille.*] Another.

Villæ.] Of a House and Building in the Fields; for *Villa* is a House in a Field, erected either for the Sake of Tillage, or laying up the Fruits, or for Habitation; and *Villa* is so called à *vebendo*, i. e. from carrying or drawing because the Fruits are drawn into it.

Figitur in viridi (si fors tulit) anchora prato:
 Aut subjecta terunt curvæ vineta carinæ.
 Et modò quâ graciles gramen carpsere capellæ,
 Nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocæ.
 Mirantur sub aquâ lucos, urbesque, domosque,
 Nereïdes: sylvasque tenent delphines, & altis
 Incurfant ramis, agitataque robora pulfant.
 Nat lupus inter oves: fulvos vehit unda leones,
 Unda vehit tigres. Nec vires fulminis apro,
 Crura nec ablato profunt velocia cervo.
 Quæsitisque diu terris, ubi fidere detur,
 In mare lassatis volucris vaga decedit alis.
 Obruerat tumulos immensa licentia ponti,
 Pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus.
 Maxima pars undâ rapitur: quibus unda pepercit,
 Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu.
 Separat Aëonius Actæis Phocis ab arvis,
 Terra ferax, dum terra fuit: sed tempore in illo
 Pars maris, & latus subitarum campus aquarum.
 Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus,
 Nomine Parnassus, superatque cacumine nubes.
 Hic ubi Deucalion (nam cætera texerat æquor)
 Cum consorte tori parvâ rate vectus adhæsit,

Si fors tulit, anchora figitur in
 viridi prato: aut curvæ cari-
 næ terunt subjecta vineta. Et
 quâ graciles capellæ modò carp-
 sere gramen, nunc ibi deformes
 phocæ ponunt sua corpora. Ne-
 reïdes mirantur lucos, que urbes,
 que domos, sub aquâ; que delphi-
 nes tenent sylvas, & incurfant
 altis ramis, que pulfant agitata
 robora. Lupus nat inter oves:
 unda vehit fulvos leones, unda
 vehit tigres. Nec vires fulmi-
 nis profunt apro, nec velocia
 crura cervo ablato (impetu undarum.)
 Que vaga volucris de-
 cedit in mare alis lassatis, ter-
 ris diu quæsitis, ubi detur fi-
 dere. Immensa licentia ponti
 obruerat tumulos, que novi fluctus
 pulsabant montana cacumi-
 na. Maxima pars rapitur un-
 dâ: quibus unda pepercit, lon-
 ga jejunia domant illos inopē
 victu. Phocis separat Aëonius
 ab Actæis arvis, ferax terra,
 dum fuit terra: sed in illo tem-
 pore pars maris, & latus cam-
 pus subitarum aquarum. Ibi

arduous mons, nomine Parnassus, petit astra duobus verticibus, que superat nubes cacumine. Ubi
 Deucalion, vectus parvâ rate cum consorte tori,

NOTES.

58. Si.] If by chance it so happened.
 Anchora.] An Instrument of Iron, that is let
 down into the Sea to hold the Ships; from whence
 they are called *funes anchorarii*, which are tied
 to the Anchor.
 59. Vineta.] Places planted with Vines.
 60. Modò.] A little before.
 Graciles.] The slender and nimble Goats.
 Gramen.] Herbage, the Species for the Genus.
 61. Deformes.] Ugly, huge, Sea-Calves.
 63. Nereïdes.] Are Nymphs, so called from
 their Father Nereus.
 64. Incurfant.] They often run amongst.
 Agitataque.] The shaken.
 Robora.] The Trees, the Species for the Genus.
 Pulsant.] They smite or strike.
 65. Nat.] Swims.
 66. Tigres.] Fierce wild Beasts of wonderful
 Swiftness, bred in *Armenia* and *India*. For
Tigris is a River of *Armenia*, so called from
 the Swiftness of its Course.
 Vires.] Because the Force of the Water hin-
 ders its Course.
 Fulminis.] Because the Force of a Boar's
 Tooth in striking and penetrating, is in a manner
 the same with the Force of Thunder, for which
 Reason it is called *fulmineus* by the Poets.
 68. Ubi.] In what Lands it might have firm

Footings.

69. Lassatis.] Being tired, weary.
 70. Obruerat.] Had covered the Mountains.
 For *obruere* is to cover over with Earth or Water.
 71. Pulsabant.] They did beat.
 Novi.] Unaccustomed or unusual.
 Cacumina.] The utmost Tops of the Moun-
 tains.
 72. Pars.] Of Men.
 Quibus.] Those who were not drowned, pe-
 rished by Famine.
 74. Separat.] He describes Mount *Parnassus*,
 to the Top of which, by Reason of it's Height,
Deucalion and *Pyrrha* betook themselves.
 Aëonios.] *Bæotia*.
 Actæis.] From the Country of *Attica*.
 Phocis.] It is a Country between *Bæotia* and
Attica, so called from *Phocis*, in which Mount
Parnassus is visible, appearing with two Tops.
 75. Ferax.] Fertile.
 77. Mons.] Mount *Parnassus*, was so called
 from *Parnassus* an antient Prophet.
 Petit.] It rises aloft towards the Stars.
 79. Hic.] In this Mount *Parnassus*.
 Cætera.] The Sea had occupied the other Pla-
 ces.
 80. Consorte.] With his Wife; for a Wife is
 the Consort of the Husband's Bed.

adbæsit-hic, (nam æquor texerat cætera;) adorant Corycidas Nymphas, & numina montis, quæ fatidicam Themis, quæ tunc tenebat oracula. Non quisquam vir fuit melior illo, nec amantior æqui, aut ulla metuentior deorum illâ. Jupiter ut [videt] orbem stagnare liquidis paludibus, & videt unum superesse de tot millibus modò, & videt unam superesse de tot millibus modò; ambos innocuos, ambos cultores Numinis: disjecit nubila, quæ nimbis remotis Aquilone, & ostendit terras cælo, & æthera terris. Nec ira maris manet. Quæ rector pelagi mulcet aquas, posito tricuspide telo, quæ vocat cæruleum Tritona extantem supra profundum, atque tectum humeros innato murice; quæ jubet inspirare sonaci conchæ, & jam revocare fluctus & flumina signo dato. Cava buccina tortilis sumitur illi, quæ crescit in latum ab imo turbine: buccina quæ concipit aëra in medio ponto, replet voce littora jacentia sub utroque Phœbo.

Corycidas Nymphas, & numina montis adorant, Fatidicamque Themis, quæ tunc oracula tenebat. Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui Vir fuit, aut illâ metuentior ulla Deorum. Jupiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem, Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unum, Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unam; Innocuos ambos, cultores Numinis ambos: Nubila disjecit, nimbisque Aquilone remotis, Et cælo terras ostendit, & æthera terris. Nec maris ira manet. Positoque tricuspide telo, Mulcet aquas rector pelagi, supraque profundum Exstantem, atque humeros innato murice tectum Cæruleum Tritona vocat; conchæque sonaci Inspirare jubet, fluctusque & flumina signo Jam revocare dato. Cava buccina sumitur illi Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine crescit ab imo: Buccina quæ in medio concepit ubi aëra ponto, Littora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phœbo.

NOTES.

81. *Corycidas.*] *Corycum* is a Cave of *Parnassus*, sacred to the Nymphs; whence they are called *Nymphæ Corycides*.

Numina.] *Parnassus* is said to be consecrated to *Apollo*, *Bacchus*, and the Muses.

82. *Fatidicamque.*] *Themis* predicting the Secrets of the Fates. *Themis* is storied to be the Daughter of *Cælus* and *Terra*. This was the Goddess that commanded Men to ask of the Gods that which was lawful, from whence she took the Name of *Themis*; for *Θέμις*, in Greek, signifies that which is just and lawful.

Oracula.] Gave Answers.

83. *Illo.*] Than *Deucalion*. The Meaning of this is, the Poet shews that *Ducalion* and *Pyrrha* were deservedly saved because of their Piety.

85. *Jupiter.*] When *Jupiter* saw the Earth so covered with Waters, that it seemed to stand on a Pool, so that it looked like a Lake, and that there were none left alive but *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*, he having brought on fair Weather, commanded the Deluge so to decrease, that the Earth began to appear.

Stagnare.] To have become a Pool and Lake; for the Earth is properly said *stagnare*, being covered with standing Waters; for Marshes are called *stagna*.

86. *Superesse.*] Remaining, left alive.

88. *Innocuos.*] Guiltless, innocent.

89. *Nubila disjecit.*] He dissipated the Clouds.

Aquilone.] Being driven away by the North Wind; for the North-Wind drives away Rain from *Cælo.*] To the Heaven.

91. *Ira Maris.*] The Tempest.

Manet.] Continue.

Tricuspide.] His Trident being laid aside; it has three Points, from whence it is called Trident.

92. *Mulcet.*] Mitigates the swelling and boisterous Sea.

Rector.] Neptune, the God of the Sea.

93. *Murice.*] The *Murex*, a Shell-Fish, the Blood of which a purple Colour is made, put for the Colour itself. It is often used by the Poets.

Tectum.] Having his Shoulders covered.

94. *Tritona.*] Neptune's Trumpeter, who he commands to sound a Retreat, and call back the Rivers to their Fountains,

95. *Signo.*] Giving a Sign for them to return.

96. *Illi.*] By Triton.

97. *Tortilis.*] Wreathed into a Breadth.

Quæ.] Which begins with a narrow Mouth and ends in Breadth, in the Likeness of an inverted Cone, or a Pine-Apple.

98. *Concepit aëra.*] After that he began to blow.

99. *Littora.*] All the Shores echo.

Utro Phœbo.] So in Epist. It is a poetical Hyperbole; from the East to the West.

Tum quoque ut ora Dei madidâ rorantia barbâ 100
 Contigit, & cecinit jussos inflata receptus,
 Omnibus audita est telluris & æquoris undis:
 Et quibus est undis audita, coërcuit omnes.
 Jam mare littus habet: plenos capit alveus amnes:
 Flumina subsidunt: colles exire videntur: 105
 Surgit humus: crescunt loca decrefcentibus undis.
 Postque diem longam nudata cacumina silvæ
 Ostendunt, limumque tenent in fronde relictum.
 Redditus orbis erat: quem postquam vidit inanem,
 Et desolatas agere alta silentia terras, 110
 Deucalion lacrymis ita Pyrrham affatur obortis:
 O soror, ô conjux, ô fœmina sola superstes,
 Quam commune mihi genus, & patruelis origo,
 Deinde torus junxit; nunc ipsa pericula jungunt:
 Terrarum, quascunque vident occasus & ortus, 115
 Nos duo turba sumus. Possedit cætera pontus.
 Nunc quoque adhuc vitæ non est fiducia nostræ
 Certa satis: terrent etiamnum nubila mentem.
 Quid tibi, si sinè me fatis erepta fuisses,
 Nunc animi, miseranda, foret? quo sola timorem 120
 Ferre modo posses? quo consolante dolores?
 Namque ego (crede mihi) si te modò pontus haberet,
 Te sequerer, conjux, & me quoque pontus haberet.
 O utinam possem populos reparare paternis
 Artibus, atque animas formatæ infundere terræ! 125
 Nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus;

Tum quoque ut contigit ora Dei
 rorantia madidâ barbâ, & in-
 flata cecinit receptus jussos, au-
 dita est omnibus undis telluris &
 æquoris: & coërcuit omnes, quib-
 us undis est audita. Mare jam
 habet littus: alveus capit ple-
 nos amnes: flumina subsidunt:
 colles videntur exire. Humus
 surgit: loca crescunt undis de-
 crescentibus. Postque longam di-
 em, silvæ ostendunt nudata cacu-
 mina que tenent limum relictum
 in fronde. Orbis erat redditus:
 quem postquam Deucalion vidit
 inanem, & desolatas terras a-
 gere alta silentia, ita affatur
 Pyrrham lacrymis obortis: O so-
 ror, ô conjux, ô fœmina sola
 superstes, quam commune genus,
 & origo patruelis, deinde torus
 junxit mihi; nunc ipsa pericula
 jungunt: nos duo sumus turba
 terrarum, quascunque occasus &
 ortus vident. Pontus possedit
 cætera. Nunc quoque non est
 adhuc satis certa fiducia nostræ
 vitæ: nubila etiamnum terrent
 mentem. Miseranda, quid ani-
 mi foret nunc tibi, si erepta fu-
 isse fatis sinè me? quo modo
 posses tu sola ferre timorem? quo
 consolante posses ferre dolores?
 Namque ego, conjux (crede mi-
 hi) si modo pontus haberet te, sequerer, & pontus haberet me quoque.

O utinam possem reparare po-
 pulos paternis artibus, atque infundere animas formatæ terræ! Nunc mortale genus restat in nobis
 duobus;

NOTES.

100. Tum.] After it was put to Triton's Mouth.

Rorantia.] Dropping.

101. Receptus.] The Antients used to say, *canere receptui*, when they commanded the Soldiers to leave off fighting, or to retreat.

103. Coërcuit.] He held in, or kept back.

104. Littus.] Which it wanted a little before.

105. Subsidunt.] Are diminished.

107. Postque, &c.] After a longer Time.

Nudata.] Without Leaves.

110. Desolatas.] Destitute of Men and Beasts.

111. Obortis.] Suddenly flowing.

112. O soror, &c.] By this pathetic Speech, Deucalion endeavours to gain the Affection of Pyrrha, that from them Mankind might be produced, and the Earth again filled with Inhabitants.

113. Patruelis.] Deucalion and Pyrrha were

Brother's Children, i. e. Cousin-Germans. For Iapetus is said to have had two Sons, Prometheus who begat Deucalion, and Epimetheus who begat Pyrrha.

114. Torus.] The Bed or Marriage.

119. Erepta.] Delivered from this Deluge.

120. Miseranda.] Worthy of Pity.

122. Si.] If thou hadst fallen into the Sea, and hadst been drowned, I also, who have the greatest Love for thee, would have thrown myself headlong into the Sea. So Virg. *Æn.* 1.

—Et te pater optime Teucrum,
 Pontus habet Lybia.—

124. Paternis.] For Prometheus, as we have seen above, formed Earth into the Shape of a Man, and infused into it a Soul, produced by Fire.

125. Infundere.] To infuse.

126. Mortale.] Human.

sic visum est Superis, que manemus exempla hominum. Dixerat, & flebant. Placuit precari cœleste Numen; & quærere auxilium per sacras sortes. Nulla mora est; adeunt Cephisidas undas pariter, & nondum liquidas, sic jam secantes nota vada: inde ubi irroravêre libatos liquores vestibus & capiti, flectunt vestigia ad delubra sacrae Deæ: fastigia quorum squallebant turpi musco; que aræ stabant sinè ignibus. Ut tetigêre gradus templi, uterque procumbit pronus humi, que pavens dedit oscula gelido saxo. Atque dixerunt ita, Si Numina, victa justis precibus, remollescunt, si ira Deorum flectitur; Themis, dic, quâ arte damnum nostri generis sit reparabile: & mitissima, fer opem mersis rebus. Dea est mota, que dedit sortem: Discedite templo; & velate caput; que resolvite cinctas vestes: que jactate ossa magnæ parentis post tergum. Obstupuêre diu: que Pyrrha prior rumpit silentia voce: que recusat parere jussis Deæ: que rogat pavido ore, ut det sibi veniam: pavet que lædè maternas umbras jactatis ossibus. Interea repetunt secum, verba datæ sortis,

Sic visum est Superis, hominumque exempla manemus
Dixerat, & flebant. Placuit cœleste precari
Numen; & auxilium per sacras quærere sortes.
Nulla mora est; adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas, 12
Et nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes:
Inde ubi libatos irroravêre liquores
Vestibus & capiti, flectunt vestigia sacrae
Ad delubra Deæ: quorum fastigia turpi
Squallebant musco; stabantque sinè ignibus aræ. 13
Ut templi tetigêre gradus, procumbit uterque
Pronus humi, gelidoque pavens dedit oscula saxo.
Atque ita, Si precibus, dixerunt, Numina justis
Victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira Deorum;
Dic, Themis, qua generis damnum reparabile nost
Arte sit, & mersis fer opem mitissima rebus. 14
Mota Dea est; sortemque dedit: Discedite templo
Et velate caput; cinctasque resolvite vestes:
Ossaque post tergum magnæ jactate parentis.
Obstupuêre diu: rumpitque silentia voce 14
Pyrrha prior: jussisque Deæ parere recusat:
Detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore: pavetque
Lædere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras.
Interea repetunt cæcis obscura latebris

NOTES.

127. *Exempla.*] Patterns; for *Exemplum* is that which is proposed as a Pattern, either to be imitated or avoided.

129. *Sacras sortes.*] By the holy Oracles, the Answers of the Gods. *Horat.*

—*Dictæ per carmina sortes.*

131. *Liquidas.*] Pure and clear.

Vada nota secantes.] Keeping within their wonted Channels. *Virg.*

Ille viam secat ad naves,—i. e. tenet.

132. *Inde.*] The Antients when they entered the Temples of their Deities, first sprinkled themselves with Water and washed: Which Custom *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* observed, being about to supplicate the Goddess *Themis*.

Irroravêre.] They sprinkled.

Liquores.] The Waters they had drawn.

134. *Delubra.*] The Temple. *Delubra* are Temples, or Places in which are the Images of the Gods; so called, says *Varro*, because the Gods are there placed; as that is called a Candlestick in which a Candle is put.

Deæ.] Of *Themis*.

Fastigia.] The Roofs. *Fastigium* is the Height or Summit of any Work.

135. *Squallebant.*] Were all foul.

Musco.] Moss; a very small Herb growing in moist Places.

136. *Procumbit.*] Falls down.

Uterque.] *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*.

138. *Justis.*] Of just Men.

139. *Remollescunt.*] Are moved to Pity.

141. *Mersis.*] Cast down and overwhelmed.

142. *Dea.*] *Themis*.

Sortemque.] The Oracle or Answer which follows.

143. *Velate.*] To worship the Gods with the Head covered, was a Sign of Humility.

Cinctasque.] Ungird your Garments, which are girded after the Manner of those who sacrifice.

144. *Ossaque.*] The Stones of the Earth, as *Deucalion* anon interprets.

145. *Obstupuêre.*] Being astonished for a long Time, they admire what such an Answer could mean.

Rumpitque silentia.] She spake.

147. *Pavido ore.*] With a trembling Mouth.

Pavetque.] Because she is afraid.

148. *Maternas.*] The Soul of her Mother.

149. *Repetunt.*] They consider in their Minds.

Latebris.] In Mysteries.

Verba datæ fortis secum, inter seque volutant. 150
 Indè Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis
 Mulcet, & Aut fallax, ait, est solertia nobis,
 Aut pia sunt, nullumque nefas oracula suadent.
 Magna parens terra est: lapides in corpore terræ
 Ossa reor dici: jacere hos post terga jubemur. 155
 Conjugis augurio quanquam Titania mota est;
 Spes tamen in dubio est. Adeò cœlestibus ambo
 Diffidunt monitis. Sed quid tentare nocebit?
 Discendunt; velantque caput, tunicasque recingunt;
 Et jussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt. 160
 Saxa (quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas?)
 Ponere duritiem cœpêre, suumque rigorem;
 Mollirique morâ, mollitaque ducere formam.
 Mox, ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior illis
 Contigit: ut quædam, sic non manifesta, videri 165
 Forma potest hominis; sed uti de marmore cœpto,
 Non exacta fati, rudibusque simillima signis.
 Quæ tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida succo,
 Et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum.
 Quod solidum est, flectique nequit, mutatur in ossa:

obscura cæcis latebris, que volutant inter se. Indè Promethides mulcet Epimethida placidis dictis, & ait, Aut solertia est fallax nobis, aut oracula sunt pia, que suadent nullum nefas. Terra est magna parens: reor lapides in corpore terræ dici ossa: jubemur jacere hos post terga. Quanquam Titania mota est augurio conjugis; tamen spes est in dubio. Ambo adeò diffidunt cœlestibus monitis. Sed quid nocebit tentare? Discendunt; velantque caput, que recingunt tunicas; & mittunt jussos lapides post sua vestigia. Saxa, (quis credat hoc, nisi vetustas sit pro teste?) cœpêre ponere duritiem, suumque rigorem, mollirique morâ, mollitaque ducere formam. Mox, ubi creverunt, naturaque mitior contigit illis: ut quædam forma hominis, quanquam adhuc non sic manifesta, potest videri, sed uti de cœpto marmore, non satis exacta, que simillima rudibus signis. Tamen pars ex illis quæ fuit humida aliquo succo, & terrena, versa est in usum corporis. Quod solidum est, que nequit flecti, mutatur in ossa:

NOTES.

150. *Volutant.*] They ponder.
 151. *Indè.*] At length.
Promethides.] Deucalion the Son of Prometheus.
Epimethida.] Pyrrha, the Daughter of Epimetheus.
 152. *Mulcet.*] Soothes and comforts.
Solertia.] Discernment. *Solertia* is properly Sharpness of Wit, or Dexterity to do any Thing: From *solers*.
Nullumque nefas.] No Impiety.
Suadent.] They command.
 154. *Magna.*] Deucalion interprets the Oracle right; for the Earth only is called the great Parent, seeing all Things, animate and inanimate, proceed from it.
 156. *Conjugis augurio.*] By the Interpretation of her Husband Deucalion.
Titania.] Pyrrha, the Grand-daughter of Iapetus, the Son of Titan and Terra.
 158. *Diffidunt.*] They distrust.
Sed quid, &c.] But where is the Harm to try? say they.
 159. *Discendunt.*] They descend from the Temple.
Velantque.] They cover, as they were commanded by Themis.
 160. *Post vestigia.*] Behind their Backs. *Vestigia* properly signifies the Foot-steps, or Prints of the Feet, but is often used for the Feet themselves.

Mittunt.] They cast.
 161. *Vetustas.*] Antiquity, which is of the greatest Authority. Deucalion, King of Thessaly; after the Deluge, which overflowed all Greece, civilized the Men which were before wild in their Manners, and ignorant of Laws, who laying aside their former Barbarity, and being reformed in their Behaviour, gave rise to this Legend which our Poet has related.
 162. *Ponere.*] To lay aside.
 163. *Mollirique.*] To become soft, gentle.
Ducere.] To receive human Form and Shape.
 164. *Naturaque mitior.*] A milder Nature.
 165. *Ut, &c.*] Those Stones indeed seemed to have a certain Form, alto' they did not plainly represent a human Form. But yet had such an one as Marble Statues just begun.
 166. *Ut.*] As though.
 167. *Exacta.*] Perfect.
Rudibusque signis.] To unpolished Statues. So Book III.
 —pario formatum marmore signum.
Signum is properly a Mark, Token, or Sign.
 168. *Quæ.*] The earthy, i. e. soft and moist Parts of Stones, were changed into the Body; but the solid and hard into Bones. The Veins into Veins; for even Stones have Veins.
 169. *In corporis.*] Of Flesh; for Body is properly said of living Things, Flesh of Dead.

Quod modò fuit vena, mansit sub eodem nomine. Inque brevi spatio saxa missa manibus viri, munere Superorum, traxère virilem faciem; & fœmina est reparata de jactu fœmineo. Indè sumus durum genus, experiensque laborum; & damus documenta, quâ origine sumus nati.

Quod modò vena fuit, sub eodem nomine mansit. Inque brevi spatio, Superorum munere, saxa missa viri manibus faciem traxère virilem; Et de fœmineo reparata est fœmina jactu. Indè genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum; Et documenta damus, quâ sumus origine nati.

NOTES.

171. *Eodem nomine.*] The same Name, *sc.* Veins.

172. *Superorum numine.*] By the Will of the Gods.

173. *Missâ.*] Thrown.

Viri.] Of Deucalion.

Traxère, &c.] Took the Form of Males.

174. *Et de fœmineo, &c.*] The Stones thrown by *Pyrrha*, renew'd the female Race.

175. *Experiensque.*] Patient, enduring Labour and Punishment. So *Virgil*.

Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem, Unde homines nati, durum genus.——

176. *Documenta.*] Proofs.

Quâ origine.] From what Original we sprung; for in that we are so patient of Labour, it plainly appears we were generated of Stones.

F A B. VIII. *Python* the Serpent.

After the Deluge was over, the Earth brought forth the Serpent Python, Creature unknown before to Mankind. Apollo kills him with his Arrow and to preserve the Memory of so gallant a Deed, he instituted the Pythian Games, exhibiting all Sorts of martial Exercises, and he himself took the Appellation of Pythius Apollo.

Tellus peperit cætera animalia diversis formis suâ sponte: postquam vetus humor percaluit ab igne solis; cœnumque udæque paludes intumuère æstu: fœcundaque semina rerum nutrita vivaci solo, creverunt, ceu in alvo matris, que cepère aliquam faciem morando. Sic ubi septemfluvius Nilus deseruit madidos agros, & reddidit sua flumina antiquo alveo,

CÆTERA diversis tellus animalia formis Sponte suâ peperit: postquam vetus humor Percaluit solis: cœnumque udæque paludes Intumuère æstu: fœcundaque semina rerum Vivaci nutrita solo, ceu matris in alvo, Creverunt, faciemque aliquam cepère morando. Sic ubi deseruit madidos septemfluvius agros Nilus, & antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo,

NOTES.

1. *Cætera.*] Other Animals sprung from the moist Earth, heated by the Sun.

2. *Udæque paludes.*] The wet Fens.

3. *Vivaci solo.*] The enlivening Soil.

Alvo.] As tho' in the Womb of a Mother.

4. *Faciemque.*] Form and Shape.

Cepère.] They began to take upon them.

5. *Septemfluvius Nilus.*] The River Nile, famous for its seven Mouths, by which it emp-

ties itself into the Sea, is also remarkable for its Inundations, which happen regularly every Year, and overflow the whole Country of Egypt. To this the uncommon Fertility of that Kingdom is chiefly owing; for when the Waters subside, they leave behind them great Quantities of Mud, which settling upon the Land greatly enrich the Soil, and fit it for Vegetation.

Ethereoque recens exarsit sidere limus ;
 Purima cultores versis animalia glebis
 nveniunt : & in his quædam modò cœpta sub ipsum
 Vascendi spatium : quædam imperfecta, suisque
 Trunca vident numeris : & eodem in corpore sæpe
 Altera pars vivit, rudis est pars altera tellus.
 Quippe ubi temperiem sumserè humorque calorq;
 Concipiunt : & ab his oriuntur cuncta duobus.
 Cumque sit ignis aquæ pugnax, vapor humidus omnes
 Res creat, & discors concordia foetibus apta est.
 Ergo ubi diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti
 Solibus æthereis, altoque recanduit æstu ;
 Edidit innumeras species : partimque figuras
 Rettulit antiquas, partim nova monstra creavit.
 Illa quidem nollet, sed te quoque, maxime Python,
 Cum genuit ; populisque novis, incognita serpens,
 Terror eras. Tantùm spatii de monte tenebas.
 Tunc Deus arcitenens, & nunquam talibus armis
 Antè, nisi in damis, capreisque fugacibus, usus,
 Mille gravem telis, exhaustâ penè pharetrâ,
 Perdedit, effuso per vulnera nigra veneno.
 Neve operis famam possit delere vetustas,
 Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos ;
 Pythia de domitæ serpentis nomine dictos.
 His juvenum quicumque manu, pedibusve, rotâve,
 Vicerat, esculeæ capiebat frondis honorem.
 Nondum laurus erat : longoque decentia crine
 Tempora cingebat de quâlibet arbore Phœbus.

que recens limus exarsit æthe-
 res sidere ; cultores inveniunt
 plurima animalia versis glebis :
 & quædam in his modò cœpta
 sub ipsum spatium nascendi : vi-
 dent quædam imperfecta, que
 trunca suis numeris : & sæpe
 in eodem corpore altera pars vi-
 vit, altera pars est rudis tel-
 lus. Quippe ubi humorque ca-
 lorque sumserè temperiem, conci-
 piunt : & cuncta oriuntur ab
 his duobus. Cumque ignis sit
 pugnax aquæ, humidus vapor
 creat omnes res, & discors con-
 cordia est apta foetibus. Ergo
 ubi tellus, lutulenta recenti dilu-
 vio, recanduit æthereis solibus
 altoque æstu ; edidit innumeras
 species : partimque rettulit an-
 tiquas figuras, partim creavit
 nova monstra. Illa quidem nol-
 let, sed tum genuit te quoque,
 maxime Python ; que, serpens in-
 cognita, eras terror novis popu-
 lis. Tenebas tantùm spatii de
 monte. Deus arcitenens, & nun-
 quam antè usus talibus armis,
 nisi in damis fugacibusque ca-
 preis, perdidit hunc gravem mil-
 le telis, pharetrâ penè exhaustâ,
 veneno effuso per nigra vulnera.
 Neve vetustas possit delere fa-
 mam operis, instituit sacros ludos
 celebri certamine, dictos Pythia

certamina de nomine domitæ serpentis. In his quicumque juvenum vicerat manu, pedibusve, rotâve,
 capiebat honorem esculeæ frondis. Laurus nondum erat : que Phœbus cingebat tempora, decentia
 crine, de quâlibet arbore.

NOTES.

9. *Ætherco sidere.*] By the fiery Sun.
 11. *Modò cœpta.*] Only begun.
 Sub, &c.] Some Things are imperfect, not
 having sufficient Time for their Growth.
 15. *Quippe, &c.*] He supposes all Things are
 generated by Moisture and Heat.
 16. *His duobus.*] sc. By Moisture and Heat.
 17. *Aquæ pugnax.*] Although Fire be con-
 trary to Water, yet Heat duly attempered with
 moisture generates all Things.
 18. *Discors concordia.*] For Heat and Moi-
 sture, being separated, fight and are at Variance ;
 but being joined and mixt, they seem to be at
 Union, and give Birth to all Things.
 Foetibus.] For Births.
 20. *Recanduit.*] Was again heated.
 22. *Rettulit.*] Restored.
 23. *Nollet.*] sc. To have generated.
 25. *Tantùm spatii.*] This shews the mon-
 strous Size of the Serpent *Python*.
 Tenebas.] Thou didst take up.

26. *Deus arcitencus.*] Apollo, who is painted
 with a Bow and Quiver.
 27. *Capreisque.*] Capræ are very swift and wild
 Goats ; Damæ are also a sort of wild Goats.
 28. *Exhaustâ.*] Was emptied.
 29. *Vulnera nigra.*] This is an Hypallage ; for
 the black Poison was poured thro' his Wounds.
 33. *His.*] He that overcame in the Pythian
 Games, either in fighting, running, or chariot-
 driving, was rewarded with an oaken Crown.
 Rotâve.] Or in Chariot-driving. Part for
 the Whole.
 34. *Esculeæ.*] A Crown made of Oak-
 Leaves ; for the *Esculus* is a glandiferous Tree,
 so called, because the Antients made the Fruit
 their Food.
 35. *Decentia.*] Gracefully flowing. Part
 for the Whole.
 Longoque crine.] With long Hair ; for so
 Apollo is painted.
 36. *Phæbus.*] Apollo.

F A B. IX. *Daphne into a Laurel.*

Daphne, the Daughter of the River Peneus, was accounted the most beautiful of all the Virgins in Thessaly, insomuch that she captivated the Gods themselves with her Beauty. Apollo seeing her, fell in love with her; who, not being able to gain her Affections with Promises or Entreaties, resolved to force her. She endeavoured to preserve her Virtue by Flight; but being closely pursued by her Ravisher, she invoked her Father to assist her in preserving the Virginity he had promised her; who hearing her Prayers, by the Help of the Gods turned her into a Laurel, that she might escape Ravishment.

Daphne Peneïa fuit primus amor Phœbi, quem non ignara fors dedit, sed sæva ira Cupidinis. Delius superbus serpente nuper victâ, viderat hunc flectentem cornua nervo: quæ dixerat, Lascive puer, quid tibi cum fortibus armis? ista gestamina decent nostros humeros; qui possumus dare certa vulnera feræ, qui possumus dare certa vulnera hosti. Qui modò stravimus Pythona, prementem tot jugera pestifero ventre, tumidum innumeris sagittis. Esto tu contentus irritare nescio quos amores tuâ face: nec asserere nostras laudes. Filius Veneris ait huic; Phœbe, tuus arcus figat omnia; meus arcus te: quantoque cuncta animalia cedunt tibi, tanto tua gloria est minor nostrâ. Dixit, & aëre eliso percussis pennis impiger constitit umbrosâ arce Parnassi;

Primus amor Phœbi Daphne Peneïa, quem non Fors ignara dedit, sed sæva Cupidinis ira. Delius hunc nuper victâ serpente superbus Viderat adducto flectentem cornua nervo: Quidque tibi, lascive puer, cum fortibus armis? Dixerat: ista decent humeros gestamina nostros; Qui dare certa feræ, dare vulnera possumus hosti. Qui modò pestifero tot jugera ventre prementem Stravimus innumeris tumidum Pythona sagittis. Tu face nescio quos esto contentus amores Irritare tuâ: nec laudes asserere nostras. Filius huic Veneris; Figat tuus omnia, Phœbe; Te meus arcus, ait: quantoque animalia cedunt Cuncta tibi, tanto minor est tua gloria nostrâ. Dixit, & eliso percussis aëre pennis, Impiger umbrosâ Parnassi constitit arce;

N O T E S.

1. *Peneïa.*] Daughter of the River *Peneus*.
2. *Fors.*] Fortune, which makes no Choice of Things.

Sæva Ira.] The great Indignation of the God of Love. *Cupido*, of the Masculine Gender, signifies the God of Love; of the Feminine Gender, Desire or Coveting. The Poet describes how *Apollo* fell in love with *Daphne*.

3. *Delius.*] *Apollo*, taking his Sir-name from *Delos*, in which he and *Venus* are said to have been born.

Hunc.] *Cupid*.

Serpente.] *Python*.

4. *Adducto.*] Drawn.

8. *Jugera.*] He is said to have taken up as many Acres as a Yoke of Oxen can plough in a Day.

9. *Stravimus.*] We have laid along, we have slain.

Tumidum.] Swell'd with Poison.

10. *Face.*] With an Arrow befitting the for a Torch is attributed to *Cupid*, with which the Minds of young Men are inflamed.

Nescio.] As tho' he had said, light, effeminate, and unworthy the Notice of Men.

11. *Irritare.*] To provoke, to kindle.

Assere.] Arrogate, lay claim to.

12. *Filius Veneris.*] *Cupid*.

Huic.] To *Apollo*.

Figat.] Although your Arrows wound Animals, yet you can't escape my Bow; therefore your Glory is so much less than mine, how much the Animals you kill are inferior to Gods.

15. *Eliso aëre.*] Cutting the Air.

Pennis.] With his Wings; for *Cupid* is always painted with Wings.

16. *Arce.*] Upon the Top, the highest Part

Eque sagittiferâ promptit duo tela pharetrâ
 Diversorum operum. Fugat hoc, facit illud amorem.
 Quod facit, auratum est, & cuspide fulget acutâ: 19
 Quod fugat, obtusum est, & habet sub arundine plum-
 Hoc Deus in nymphâ Peneïde fixit: at illo [bum.
 Læsit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas.
 Protinus alter amat: fugit altera nomen amantis,
 Silvarum latebris, captivarumque ferarum
 Exuviis gaudens, innuptæque æmula Phœbes. 25
 Vittæ coërcebat positos sinè lege capillos.
 Multi illam petière: illa averfata petentes,
 Impatiens, expertusque viri, nemorum avia lustrat:
 Necquid Hymen, quid amor, quid sint connubia curat.
 Sæpe pater dixit; Generum mihi filia debes: 30
 Sæpe pater dixit: Debes mihi nata nepotes.
 Illa velut crimen, tædas exosa jugales,
 Pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore,

*Sæpe; Filia debes mihi generum. Pater dixit sæpe, Nata debes mihi nepotes. Illa exosa jugales
 tædas velut crimen, suffunditur pulchra ora verecundo rubore,*

NOTES.

17. *Promptit.*] He drew out. *Promere* is properly to bring forth those things that have been laid up. *Promere consilia*, is to lay open Counsels.

19. *Quod facit.*] The Arrow which enkindles Love.

20. *Quod fugat.*] The Arrow which drives away Love.

Obtusum.] Without a Point.

Plumbum sub arundine.] Tipt with Lead, to cause a Dislike or Aversion to Love.

21. *Hoc.*] The blunt one; for *hic* respects the latter and nearer; but *ille*, the first and remotest. *Ille* therefore, is the gilded one, which shines with cuspide acutâ.

22. *Trajecta.*] The Arrow passing through the pierced Bones.

23. *Alter.*] *Apollo*; for *alter* is commonly used for one of two. So *Livy* relates, that *Hannibal* in passing the *Alps* lost *alterum oculum*, i. e. one Eye; and in this it is distinguished from the Word *alius*; because *alius* is used of more, as *alii præponunt virtutem, alii voluptatem, alii divitias, alii honores*. Sometimes *alter* is taken for the second of two; as *Hic est alter annus belli punico*, i. e. the second from the *Punic War*. So we say, *alterum tantum*, i. e. so much more.

Alterâ.] *Daphne*.

Amantis.] Of *Apollo*.

24. *Captivarumque ferarum.*] Of Beasts taken in Hunting.

25. *Exuviis.*] With the Skins, the Spoils:

que promptit duo tela è sagittiferâ pharetrâ, diversorum operum. Hoc fugat, illud facit amorem. Quod facit est auratum, & fulget acutâ cuspide: quod fugat est obtusum, & habet plumbum sub arundine. Deus fixit hoc in Peneïde nymphâ: at illo læsit Apollineas medullas, trajecta per ossa. Protinus alter amat; alterâ fugit nomen amantis, que gaudens latebris silvarum, que exuviis captivarum ferarum que æmula innuptæ Phæbes. Vittæ coërcebat capillos positos sinè lege. Multi petière illam: illa averfata petentes, impatiens, expertusque viri, lustrat avia nemorum: nec curat, quid Hymen, quid amor, quid connubia sint. Pater dixit

Not only such as are taken from Men as Enemies, but also from Animals, are called *exuvie*. The Skins of wild Beasts are called *exuvie*, and the Word comes from *exuere*, which is properly to uncloath.

Æmula.] An Imitator of *Diana*, who prides herself in perpetual Virginity. For *æmulus* sometimes signifies a Follower and Imitator. *Licet cum solus ames, me æmulum non habebis*, i. e. *imitorem*. *Cic.* Sometimes it is put for *invidio*, as in Book XIII.

— Sed demit honorem

Æmulus Ajaci. —

26. *Vittæ.*] The Head-binding, a Fillet.

Coërcebat.] He explains how *Daphne* is an Imitator of *Diana*: For she regarded not adorning her Hair, but had an Aversion to all Men.

Positos.] Lying without any Order; by and by he will say *inornatos*; and in another Place *malè compositos, & nondum digestos*.

27. *Petiëre.*] Courted her for Marriage.

Illa.] *Daphne*.

Averfata.] Refused.

28. *Lustrat.*] Frequents, rambles through.

29. *Hymen.*] The God of Marriage.

32. *Tædas.*] Marriages. A Part for the Whole; for five Torches were carried before Brides. The *tæda* is a Tree of which the best Torches are made.

33. *Verecundo rubore.*] Modest Blushes.

F A B. IX. *Daphne into a Laurel.*

Daphne, the Daughter of the River Peneus, was accounted the most beautiful of all the Virgins in Thessaly, insomuch that she captivated the Gods themselves with her Beauty. Apollo seeing her, fell in love with her; who, not being able to gain her Affections with Promises or Entreaties, resolved to force her. She endeavoured to preserve her Virtue by Flight; but being closely pursued by her Ravisher, she invoked her Father to assist her in preserving the Virginity he had promised her; who hearing her Prayers, by the Help of the Gods turned her into a Laurel, that she might escape Ravishment.

Daphne Peneia fuit primus amor Phœbi, quem non ignara fors dedit, sed sæva ira Cupidinis. Delius superbus serpente nuper victâ, viderat hunc flectentem cornua nervo adducto: que dixerat, Lascive puer, quid tibi cum fortibus armis? ista gestamina decent nostros humeros; qui possumus dare certa vulnera feræ, qui possumus dare certa vulnera hosti. Qui modò stravimus Pythona, prementem tot jugera pestifero ventre, tumidum innumeris sagittis. Esto tu contentus irritare nescio quos amores tuâ face: nec assere nostras laudes. Filius Veneris ait huic; Phœbe, tuus arcus figat omnia; meus arcus te: quantoque cuncta animalia cedunt tibi, tanto tua gloria est minor nostrâ. Dixit, & aëre eliso percussis pennis impiger constitit umbrosâ arce Parnassi;

Primus amor Phœbi Daphne Peneia, quem non Fors ignara dedit, sed sæva Cupidinis ira. Delius hunc nuper victâ serpente superbus Viderat adducto flectentem cornua nervo: Quidque tibi, lascive puer, cum fortibus armis? Dixerat: ista decent humeros gestamina nostros; Qui dare certa feræ, dare vulnera possumus hosti. Qui modò pestifero tot jugera ventre prementem Stravimus innumeris tumidum Pythona sagittis. Tu face nescio quos esto contentus amores Irritare tuâ: nec laudes assere nostras. Filius huic Veneris; Figat tuus omnia, Phœbe; Te meus arcus, ait: quantoque animalia cedunt Cuncta tibi, tanto minor est tua gloria nostrâ. Dixit, & eliso percussis aëre pennis, Impiger umbrosâ Parnassi constitit arce;

NOTES.

1. *Peneia.*] Daughter of the River *Peneus*.
2. *Fors.*] Fortune, which makes no Choice of Things.

Sæva Ira.] The great Indignation of the God of Love. *Cupido*, of the Masculine Gender, signifies the God of Love; of the Feminine Gender, Desire or Coveting. The Poet describes how *Apollo* fell in love with *Daphne*.

3. *Delius.*] *Apollo*, taking his Sir-name from *Delos*, in which he and *Venus* are said to have been born.

Hunc.] *Cupid*.

Serpente.] *Python*.

4. *Adducto.*] Drawn.

5. *Jugera.*] He is said to have taken up as many Acres as a Yoke of Oxen can plough in a Day.

6. *Stravimus.*] We have laid along, we have slain.

Tumidum.] Swell'd with Poison.

10. *Face.*] With an Arrow besitting the for a Torch is attributed to *Cupid*, with which the Minds of young Men are inflamed.

Nescio.] As tho' he had said, light, effeminate, and unworthy the Notice of Men.

11. *Irritare.*] To provoke, to kindle.

Assere.] Arrogate, lay claim to.

12. *Filius Veneris.*] *Cupid*.

Huic.] To *Apollo*.

Figat.] Although your Arrows wound Animals, yet you can't escape my Bow; therefore your Glory is so much less than mine, how much the Animals you kill are inferior to Gods.

15. *Eliso aëre.*] Cutting the Air:

Pennis.] With his Wings; for *Cupid* is always painted with Wings.

16. *Arce.*] Upon the Top, the highest Part

Eque sagittiferâ promptis duo tela pharetrâ
 Diversorum operum. Fugât hoc, facit illud amorem.
 Quod facit, auratum est, & cuspide fulget acutâ : 19
 Quod fugat, obtusum est, & habet sub arundine plum-
 Hoc Deus in nymphâ Peneïde fixit : at illo [bum.
 Læsit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas.
 Protinus alter amat : fugit altera nomen amantis,
 Silvarum latebris, captivarumque ferarum
 Exuviis gaudens, innuptæque æmula Phœbes. 25
 Vitta coërcebat positos sinè lege capillos.
 Multi illam petière : illa averiata petentes,
 Impatiens, experisque viri, nemorum avia lustrat :
 Nec quid Hymen, quid amor, quid sint connubia curat.
 Sæpe pater dixit ; Generum mihi filia debes : 30
 Sæpe pater dixit : Debes mihi nata nepotes.
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 Pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore,

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————— *Sed demit honorem*

Æmulus Ajaci. —————

26. *Vitta.*] The Head-binding, a Fillet.

Coërcebat.] He explains how *Daphne* is an Imitator of *Diana*: For she regarded not adorning her Hair, but had an Aversion to all Men.

Positos.] Lying without any Order; by and by he will say *inornatos*; and in another Place *malè compositos, & nondum digestos*.

27. *Petiêre.*] Courted her for Marriage.

Illa.] *Daphne*.

Aversata.] Refused.

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29. *Hymen.*] The God of Marriage.

32. *Tædas.*] Marriages. A Part for the Whole; for five Torches were carried before Brides. The *tæda* is a Tree of which the best Torches are made.

33. *Verecundo rubore.*] Modest Blushes.

que hærens blandis lacertis in
cervice patris, dixit, *Carissime*
genitor, da mihi frui perpetuâ
virginitate: pater Dianæ dedit
hoc antè. Ille quidem obsequi-
tur: sed iste decor vetat te esse
quod optas; que tua forma re-
pugnat tuo voto. Phœbus a-
mat, que cupit connubia Daph-
nes visæ. Que cupit sperat
quæ; suaque oracula fallunt
illum. Utque leves stipulæ a-
dolentur aristis demptis; ut se-
pes ardent facibus, quas viator
fortè vel admovit nimis, vel re-
liquit jam sub luce: sic Deus a-
biit in flammæ, sic uritur toto
pectore, & nutrit sterilem amo-
rem sperando. Spectat capillos
pendere inornatos collo: & ait;
Quid si comantur? Videt oculos
micantes igne, similes sideribus.
Videt oscula, quæ non est satis
vidisse. Laudat digitosque, ma-
nusque, brachiaque, & lacertos
nudos plus mediâ parte. Si
qua latent, putat meliora. Illa fugit ocior levi aurâ, neque resistit ad hæc verba revocanti
Nympha Penei, inquit Apollo, precor mane: non insequor hostis: Nympha mane. Sic agna se-
lupum, sic cerva leonem,

Inque patris blandis hærens cervice lacertis,
Da mihi perpetuâ, genitor charissime, dixit,
Virginitate frui: dedit hoc pater antè Dianæ.
Ille quidem obsequitur: sed te decor iste, quod optas
Esse vetat; votoque tuo tua forma repugnat:
Phœbus amat, visæque cupit connubia Daphnes:
Quæque cupit, sperat; suaque illum oracula fallunt.
Utque leves stipulæ demptis adolentur aristis;
Ut facibus sepes ardent, quas fortè viator
Vel nimis admovit, vel jam sub luce reliquit:
Sic Deus in flammæ abiit, sic pectore toto
Uritur, & sterilem sperando nutrit amorem.
Spectat inornatos collo pendere capillos:
Et, Quid si comantur? ait. Videt igne micantes,
Sideribus similes oculos. Videt oscula, quæ non
Est vidisse satis. Laudat digitosque, manusque,
Brachiaque, & nudos mediâ plus parte lacertos.
Si qua latent, meliora putat. Fugit ocior aurâ
Illa levi: neque ad hæc revocantis verba resistit:
Nympha, precor, Penei mane: non insequor hostis
Nympha mane. Sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem.

NOTES.

36. *Dedit.*] *Daphne* endeavours to persuade her Father to permit her to live in Virginité; as *Jupiter* granted the same Favour to his Daughter *Diana*.

Pater.] *Jupiter*.

37. *Obsequitur.*] Complies with your Desire, says *Ovid*. This is an Apostrophe or Conversion of the Poet's Speech to the Damsel.

Decor.] That excellent Beauty of thine.

38. *Votoque.*] To thy Desire.

40. *Fallunt.*] They deceive him; for he hoped for that which he did not obtain.

41. *Adolentur.*] Are burned.

Demptis aristis.] The Ears of Corn being taken away. Part for the Whole; for *Arista* is properly the Spike of the Ear.

42. *Sepes.*] Hedges, consisting of Shrubs, divide one Field from another.

Viator.] Is derived of *Via*, and properly signifies one, who takes upon him to perform any Journey; altho' among the *Romans* those were called *Viatores*, who summoned the Magistrates from the Country to the City.

43. *Vel, &c.*] Or Torches held too near the Hedges.

44. *Deus.*] *Apollo*.

In flammæ abiit.] He was inflamed with Love of *Daphne*.

45. *Sterilem.*] Vain, from which he would have no Pleasure.

47. *Si comantur?*] If they were combed, how graceful must they then appear?

48. *Oscula.*] Derived from *Os*, and signifies in this Place a pretty little Mouth, not Kiss.—Our Poet was a great Admirer and an excellent Judge of Beauty in the Fair-Sex, and takes every Opportunity of shewing it.

Quæ non, &c.] For he desired to kiss the too.

51. *Meliora putat.*] Persuades him that the Beauties yet unseen are still more charming.

52. *Illa.*] *Daphne*.

Revocantis.] Of *Apollo*.

Resistit.] Stays, stops her Course.

53. *Peneia.*] The Daughter of the River *Peneus*.

54. *Sic agna, &c.*] All Creatures by Nature flee from their Enemies, the Sheep from the Wolves and the Deer from the Lions; with as much Terror did *Daphne* also flee from *Apollo*, as he was so deeply in love with her.

Sic aquilam pennâ fugiunt trepidante columbæ; 55
 Hostes quæque suos. Amor est mihi causa sequendi.
 Me miserum! ne prona cadas, indignave lædi
 Crura secent sentes, & sim tibi causa doloris.
 Aspera, quâ properas, loca sunt. Moderatiùs, oro,
 Curre, fugamq; inhibe: moderatiùs insequar ipse. 60
 Cui placeas, inquire tamen. Non incola montis,
 Non ego sum pastor: non hîc armenta, gregesve
 Horridus observo. Nescis, temeraria, nescis
 Quem fugias; ideoque fugis. Mihi Delphica tellus,
 Et Claros, & Tenedos, Pataræaque regia servit. 65
 Jupiter est genitor. Per me quod eritque, fuitque,
 Estque, patet: per me concordant carmina nervis.
 Certa quidem nostra est; nostrâ tamen una sagitta
 Certior, in vacuo quæ vulnera pectore fecit. 69
 Inventum medicina meum est, opiferque per orbem
 Dicor, & herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.
 Hei mihi, quòd nullis amor est medicabilis herbis;
 Nec profunt domino, quæ profunt omnibus, artes!
 Plura locuturum timido Peneia cursu
 Fugit; cumque ipso verba imperfecta reliquit. 75
 Tum quoque visa decens. Nudabant corpora venti,
 Obviæque adversas vibrabant flamina vestes;
 Et levis impexos retro dabat aura capillos;
 Auctaque forma fugâ est. Sed enim non sustinet ultrâ

fugit locuturum plura timido cursu; que reliquit verba imperfecta cum ipso. Tum quoque, visa decens. Venti nudabant corpora, obviæque flamina vibrabant adversas vestes; & levis aura dabat impexos capillos retro; que forma est aucta fugâ. Sed enim juvenis Deus non

NOTES:

55. *Pennâ trepidante.*] With trembling Wing.
 58. *Secent.*] The Thorns should prick and tear.
 60. *Inhibe.*] Hold in, stop your Flight, don't flee.
 62. *Armenta.*] Properly that Sort of Cattle that is fit for the Work of Arms is called *armentum*; and in this, *armentum* differs from *grex*, that *armentum* is a Company of great Cattle, as Camels, Oxen, Horses, and Asses; but *grex*, of small Cattle, as Sheep, Hogs, or Goats.
 63. *Horridus.*] Undress'd, untrimm'd, slovenly.
 66. *Jupiter.*] *Apollo* is said to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*.
 67. *Concordant.*] I am the Inventer of Music and Harmony.
Carmina.] Songs.
Nervis.] The Strings or Cords.
 68. *Certa.*] He professes himself an expert Archer; but says, *Cupid*, by whom he was wounded, was more expert.

- Una.*] *Cupid's Dart*.
 69. *Vacuo.*] Free from the Affection of Love.
 70. *Inventum.*] That *Apollo* was the Inventer of Physick, he teaches also, *Fæst. 3.*
Vos quoque Phœbeâ morbos qui pellitis arte.
 and the 4th of *Trist.*
Si valeant homines, ars tua; Phœbe, jacet.
 and in another Place,
Carminis & medicæ Phœbe repertor opis.
Opifer.] Bringing Help and Aid; but *opifex* is one doing Work.
 72. *Quod, &c.*] Because I find no Medicine which will ease Love.
 73. *Domino.*] To me *Apollo*.
 74. *Timidô.*] Being in fear for herself.
 75. *Ipso.*] With *Apollo*.
 76. *Tum.*] When *Daphne* ran.
Decens.] Beautiful.
Corpora.] Her Limbs.
 77. *Vibrabant.*] They wav'd, were agitated.
Flamina.] The Gales.
 78. *Retro dabat.*] Turned.

sustinet ultra perdere blanditias: utque ipse amor movebat, sequitur vestigia admisso passu. Ut Gallicus canis cum vidit leporem in vacuo arvo; & hic petit prædam pedibus, ille salutem: alter similis inhæsuro, sperat jam, jamque tenere, & stringit vestigia extento rostro: alter est in ambiguo, an sit deprensus; & eripitur ipsis moribus, quæ relinquit tangentia ora: sic est Deus & virgo, hic celer spe, illa timore. Tamen qui insequitur, adjutus pennis amoris, est ocior, quæ negat requiem, quæ imminet tergo fugaci; & afflat crinem sparsum cervicibus. Illa expalluit, viribus absumentis, quæ victa labore citæ fugæ, spectans Peneïdas undas, inquit, Pater, ser opem, si flumina Numen habetis. [Quâ nimium placui, tellus, aut hisce, vel istam, quæ facit ut lædar, mutando perde figuram.] Vix prece finitâ, torpor gravis occupat artus: mollia cinguntur tenui præcordia libro: In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt: Pes modò tam velox pigris radicibus hæret: Ora cacumen obit: remanet nitor unus in illâ. Hanc quoque Phœbus amat: positâq; in stipite dextrâ, Sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus. Complexusque suis ramos, ut membra, lacertis,

NOTES.

80. *Perdere.*] To throw away kind Words.
Juvenis.] *Apollo* being young, can't bear to treat her with kind Words any longer.
 81. *Admisso passu.*] With swift Steps.
 82. *Ut.*] By a fine Similitude he describes the Swiftness of *Daphne* fleeing, and *Apollo* pursuing.
Gallicus.] A French Dog, now called a Greyhound.
Prædam.] His Prey, sc. the Hare.
 83. *Pedibus.*] By the Swiftness of his Feet.
Ille.] The Hare.
 84. *Alter.*] The Greyhound.
 85. *Stringit.*] Rakes the Foot of the Hare.
Extentò Rostro.] With an out-stretched Mouth.
 86. *Alter.*] The Hare.
Ambiguo.] In doubt.
Deprensus.] Caught by the Dog.
 87. *Eripitur.*] Is freed, got loose.
 90. *Fugaci.*] The Damsel fleeing.
 91. *Crinem afflat.*] *Apollo* pursues *Daphne* so closely, and is so very near her, that he even breathes upon her Hair.
 92. *Illâ.*] *Daphne*.
Citæ fugæ.] Of so swift a Flight.
 94. *Si.*] By *si* here understand *quoniam*.
Numen.] A divine Power, by which you can assist me.
 95. *Quâ.*] In which.
Aut hisce, &c.] She intreats the Earth, either to swallow her up, or change her into another Shape.
 97. *Gravis torpor.*] A heavy Numbness.
 98. *Libro.*] With a Bark.
 100. *Modò.*] A little before.
Pigris.] Slow, immovable; it signifies her Feet were turned into Roots.
 101. *Ora.*] The Mouth and Face of *Daphne* were changed into the Top of a Laurel.
Nitor.] Her Neatness alone remains with her.
 102. *Hanc.*] This Tree; for the Laurel is said to be dedicated to *Apollo*.
Stipite.] On the Trunk of the Tree.

Oscula dat ligno : refugit tamen oscula lignum. 105
 Cui Deus, At conjux quoniam mea non potes esse,
 Arboreris certe, dixit, mea : semper habebunt
 Te coma, te citharæ, te nostræ, Laure, pharetræ.
 Tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cum læta triumphum
 Vox canet, & longæ visent Capitolia pompæ. 110
 Postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos
 Ante fores stabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.
 Utque meum intonsis caput est juvenile capillis ;
 Tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores.
 Finierat Pæan. Factis modò laurea ramis 115
 Annuit : utque caput, visa est agitasse cacumen.
 Perpetuos honores frondis. Pæan finierat. Laurea annuit ramis modò factis : que visa est agitasse
 cacumen, ut caput.

NOTES.

106. *Deus.*] *Apollo.*
 109. *Ducibus.*] To Emperors or Generals, who triumph'd, having conquer'd their Enemies, and adorned their Heads with Laurel, or wore a Laurel Crown.
Læta.] Of the Soldiers who sing *Io triumphæ*, and followed the Emperor triumphing.
 110. *Visent.*] Shall visit.
Capitolia.] The *Tarpeian* Castle ; for the Capitol was the Temple of *Jupiter*, on the *Tarpeian* Mount, so called, because when they laid the Foundation of *Jupiter's* Temple, a human Head was found ; altho' there are some Persons who will have this Mount so called *à capite Toli*, i. e. of the Head of a certain Man there found, who had been buried in the *Capitoline* Mount ; for before, this Mount was called *Arx Tarpeia*, or *Tarpeius*, of a Vestal Virgin *Tarpeia*, who was there killed, and buried by the *Sabines*. He says very properly *Capitolia* ; for they who triumphed ascended into the Capitol, to sacrifice to *Jupiter Capitolinus*.
Pompæ.] Of Captives, and Spoils taken in War, besides the Pourtraiture of the Cities that were taken ; for all these Things were carried in Triumph.
 112. *Fores, &c.*] You shall hang before the Gates ; for in the Porch of the Emperor's House, Crowns of Laurel and Oak were hung up ; the Laurel on each Side, and the Oak in the Middle.
Quercum.] An oaken Crown, which was given because of the saving of Citizens, and called *Civica*, and dedicated to *Cæsar* in the Porch ; but yet others imagine that these Trees were wont to be set before the Emperor's Gates.
 114. *Perpetuos.*] Always bear Leaves, for the Laurel never casteth its Leaf.
 115. *Pæan.*] *Apollo*, Παιών, *Greck*, smiting, that is to say, with Arrows. *Pæan* is also said to be a Hymn made to *Apollo*.
Laurea.] The Laurel, also a Crown made of Laurel is called a Laurel.

FAB. X. Io into a Cow.

Io, the Daughter of the River Inachus, excelling her Companions in Beauty, was beloved by Jove, who obtained his Desire by Force ; and lest the Damsel should fall under the Indignation of Juno, he transformed her into a Cow : Which Fallacy Juno perceiving, she asked Jupiter to give her the Cow for a Present, because she was more beautiful than any among the Herds of Peloponnese. Jupiter makes a Present of her readily, lest his Denial
 F 2 might

might give room for Suspicion. Juno, that her Rival might have no more to do with Jove, committed her to the Care of Argus, the Son of Aristus who had an hundred Eyes.

Est nemus Æmonia, quæ prærupta sylva claudit undique; vocant Tempe; per quæ Peneus effusus ab imo Pindo volvitur spumosis undis: quæ conducit nubila agitantia tenues fumos gravi dejectu: quæ impluit summas sylvas aspergine, & fatigat plus quam vicina sonitu. Hæc domus, hæc sedes, hæc sunt penetralia magni amnis: residens in hoc antro facto de cautibus, dabat jura undis, Nymphisque colentibus undas. Popularia flumina conveniunt illuc primum, nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem, populifer Spercheos advenit, & irrequietus Enipeus, quæ senex Apidanus, lenisque Amphryfos & Æas.

EST nemus Æmonia, prærupta quod undiq; claudit Sylva; vocant Tempe; per quæ Peneus ab imo Effusus Pindo spumosis volvitur undis: Dejectuque gravi tenues agitantia fumos Nubila conducit: summasque aspergine sylvas Impluit, & sonitu plus quàm vicina fatigat. Hæc domus, hæc sedes, hæc sunt penetralia magni Amnis: in hoc residens facto de cautibus antro, Undis jura dabat, Nymphisque colentibus undas. Conveniunt illuc popularia flumina primum, Nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem, Populifer Spercheos, & irrequietus Enipeus, Apidanusque senex, lenisque Amphryfos, & Æas.

NOTES.

1. *Nemus.*] This is Topography; for he describes *Tempe*.

Prærupta.] High. *Tempe* is a very pleasant Grove in *Thessaly*; hence all pleasant Places are called *Tempe*. It is of the plural Number, *Τεμπεια*, Greek, Places set with Trees, and pleasant for Marshes and green Herbs. So *Theocrit.* *Idyl.* 1.

Ἡ κατὰ Πηνειῶν, κατὰ Τέμπεια, ἢ κατὰ Πίνδου.

2. *Per.*] The River *Peneus* glides thro' the midst of *Tempe*, which excelling all the Rivers in *Thessaly* in Clearness, arises from the Roots of the Mount *Pindus*.

4. *Dejectu gravi.*] With its violent Downfal.

Tenues fumos.] A thin [vapour-like] Smoke, occasioned by the Descent of the Water.

6. *Sonitu.*] Not only the Neighbouring Places, but those which stand a great Way off, are disturbed by its Noise.

7. *Penetralia.*] The more private Places of the House, in which Sacrifice was done to the Household Gods, were called *Penetralia*.

8. *Amnis.*] Of the River *Peneus*.

Cautibus.] Made of the Rocks.

Hoc antro.] In this Cave.

9. *Dabat.*] He gave forth.

10. *Popularia flumina.*] The Neighbouring Rivers. *Popularis* signifies properly one beloved by the People, who procures their Favour, and studies their Interest. Cic. *Nil tam populare quam bonitas*. *Popularis* also is used of one who is of the same Condition, Lot, and Fortune: as *Terent.* in *Phorm.* *Davus* calls *Geta*, *populari* *rem suam*; for he was a Servant too.

11. *Gratentur.*] Should congratulate *Peneus*, because his Daughter *Daphne* had been turned into a Laurel.

Consolenturne.] Or condole with him, because he had lost his Daughter.

12. *Populifer.*] Bearing Poplar-Trees.

Spercheos.] A River of *Thessaly*.

Enipeus.] Also a River in *Thessaly*, flowing into *Apidanus*.

13. *Senex.*] Because it flows very slowly, until it takes in *Enipeus*.

Lenis.] Flowing gently.

Amphryfos.] This also is a River of *Thessaly*, near which *Apollo* fed King *Admetus's* Herds.

Æas.] A River of *Epirus*.

Moxque amnes alii: qui, quâ tulit impetus illos,
 In mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas.
 Inachus unus abest, imoque reconditus antro
 Fletibus auget aquas, natamque miserrimus Iô
 Luget, ut amissam. Nescit vitâne fruatur,
 An sit apud manes. Sed, quam non invenit usquam,
 Esse putat nusquam; atque animo pejora veretur.
 Viderat à patrio redeuntem Jupiter Iô
 Flumine: & O virgo Jove digna, tuoque beatum
 Nescio quem factura toro, pete, dixerat, umbras
 Altorum nemorum (& nemorum monstraverat umbras)
 Dum calet, & medio Sol est altissimus orbe.
 Quòd si sola times latebras intrare ferarum,
 Præside tuta Deo, nemorum secreta subibis:
 Nec de plebe Deo, sed qui cœlestia magnâ
 Sceptra manu teneo, sed qui vaga fulmina mitto.
 Ne fuge me (fugiebat enim.) Jam pascua Lernæ,
 Consitaque arboribus Lircæa reliquerat arva:
 Cùm Deus inductâ latas caligine terras
 Occuluit, tenuitque fugam, rapuitque pudorem.
 Interea medios Juno despexit in agros:
 Et noctis faciem nebulas fecisse volucres
 Sub nitido mirata die; non fluminis illas

ductâ, tenuitque fugam, rapuitque pudorem. Interea Juno despexit in medios agros: & mirata
 volucres nebulas fecisse faciem noctis sub nitido die, sentit illas non

Moxque alii amnes: qui dedu-
 cunt undas fessas erroribus in
 mare, quâ impetus tulit illos.
 Inachus unus abest, que recon-
 ditus imò antro auget aquas fle-
 tibus, que miserrimus luget na-
 tam Iô, ut amissam. Nescit
 fruaturne vitâ, an sit apud
 manes. Sed, quam non invenit
 usquam, putat esse nusquam;
 atque veretur pejora animo.
 Jupiter viderat Iô redeuntem à
 patrio flumine: & dixerat, O
 virgo digna Jove, que factura
 nescio quem beatum tuo toro,
 pete umbras aliorum nemorum
 (& monstraverat umbras ne-
 morum) dum calet, & Sol est
 altissimus medio orbe. Quòd si
 times sola intrare latebras fera-
 rum, subibis secreta nemorum
 tuta Deo præside: nec de plebe
 Deo, sed qui teneo cœlestia scep-
 tra magnâ manu, sed qui mitto
 fulmina. Ne fuge me (enim
 fugiebat.) Jam reliquerat pas-
 cua Lernæ, que Lircæa arva
 consita arboribus: cum Deus
 occuluit latas terras caligine in-

NOTES.

14. *Moxque.*] And after that. It answers
 to the Adverb *primum*.

Amnes.] *sc.* They come to compliment
Peneus.

16. *Inachus.*] A River of *Achaia*, so cal-
 led from King *Inachus*: *Jupiter* seeing his
 Daughter *Io* walking abroad, he lay with her,
 and lest *Juno* should come to the Knowledge of
 it, he transformed her into a Cow; therefore
Inachus, grieving for the Loss of his Daughter,
 keeps within.

Unus.] Alone [only].

17. *Iô.*] It is a Greek Accusative [Case];
 for it is declined *Iô, Iús*, in Greek.

18. *Vitâne.*] Whether she be alive.

19. *Manes.*] Or whether she be dead; for
 they are said *apud manes esse*, who are dead;
manes being the Souls of the Dead.

Usquam.] She whom he could no where find,
 he imagines to be dead.

20. *Pejora veretur.*] He fears the worst.

22. *Flumine.*] From *Inachus*, a River of
Achaia.

23. *Toro.*] With your Bed.

25. *Dum calet.*] While the Heat lasts; for
Jupiter exhorts the Damsel to shun the Heat of
 the Mid-day.

26. *Latebras.*] The Woods in which wild
 Beasts have their Dens.

28. *Sed.*] But who have the Government of
 Heaven. He lets her know that he is *Jupiter*,
 the greatest of the Gods, that he may the more
 easily persuade her to comply with him.

29. *Vaga.*] That do not pass straight forward,
 but assault; for Thunderbolts go slaunting.

30. *Lernæ.*] A Marsh of the *Grecians*, in-
 fested by the Serpent *Hydra*, which was slain
 by *Hercules*.

32. *Deus.*] *Jupiter*.

33. *Occuluit.*] He hid or concealed.

Tenuit.] Put a Stop to her Flight, or with-
 held her from fleeing.

Rapuit.] He ravish'd her.

34. *Despexit.*] She looked downward; for *des-
 picio* is properly to look downwards; because we
 are apt to look upon those Things we despise, as
 tho' cast down, or at our Feet. *Despicio*
 is also used for I contemn.

35. *Volucres nebulas.*] Floting Clouds, which
 seem to fly as Birds.

36. *Nitido die.*] In a clear Day.

Fluminis.] Naturalists say Clouds are generated
 either from Rivers or Vapours of the Earth.

Illas.] The Clouds.

esse fluminis, nec remitti humenti tellure. Atque circumspicit, ubi suus conjux sit, ut quæ jam nôset furta mariti toties deprensi. Quem postquam non repperit cælo: ait, Aut ego fallor, aut ego lædor. Delapsaque ab summo æthere constitit in terris; quæ jussit nebulae recedere. Ille præsenferat adventum conjugis, quæ mutaverat Inachidos vultus in nitentem juvencam. Bos est quoque formosa. Saturnia, quanquam invita, probat speciem vaccæ: nec non quærit & cujus sit, & unde, quove armento sit, quasi nescia veri. Jupiter mentitur genitam è terrâ, ut auctor desinat inquiri. Saturnia petet hanc munus. Quid faciat? Crudele abdicere suos amores: suspectum non dare, Pudor est qui suadeat illinc; amor dissuadet hinc. Pudor esset victus amore: sed se vacca, leve munus, negaretur sociæ generisque torique, poterat videri non vacca. Diva, donatâ pellice, non protinus exuit omnem metum; timuitque Jovem, & anxiosa furti; donec tradidit Aristoridæ Argo servandam. Argus habebat caput cinctum centum luminibus.

Esse, nec humenti sensit tellure remitti. Atque suus conjux ubi sit, circumspicit, ut quæ Deprensi toties jam nôset furta mariti. Quem postquam cælo non repperit: Aut ego fallor, Aut ego lædor, ait. Delapsaque ab æthere summo Constitit in terris; nebulaeque recedere jussit. Conjugis adventum præsenferat, inque nitentem Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam. Bos quoque formosa est. Speciem Saturnia vaccæ, Quanquam invita, probat: nec non & cujus, & unde Quove sit armento, veri quasi nescia, quærit. Jupiter è terrâ genitam mentitur, ut auctor Desinat inquiri. Petit hanc Saturnia munus. Quid faciat? Crudele, suos abdicere amores: Non dare, suspectum. Pudor est qui suadeat illinc. Hinc dissuadet amor. Victus pudor esset amore: Sed leve si munus sociæ generisque torique Vacca negaretur, poterat non vacca videri. Pellice donatâ, non protinus exuit omnem Diva metum; timuitque Jovem, & fuit anxiosa furti; Donec Aristoridæ fervandum tradidit Argo. Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat.

NOTES.

38. *Conjux.*] Jupiter the Husband of Juno.

39. *Mariti.*] Of Jupiter.

43. *Conjugis.*] Of his Wife Juno.

Præsenferat.] Jupiter perceived her Approach.

44. *Inachidos.*] Io, the Daughter of Inachus. *Ille.*] Jupiter.

45. *Bos, &c.*] Io was a very beautiful Virgin, and tho' transform'd into a Cow, she even then appeared beautiful.

Speciem.] Her Beauty [Fairness]. *Species* is derived of the obsolete Verb *specio*, I see: whence comes *aspicio*, &c. First it is taken (as in this Place) for Beauty, which consists in a proportionable Shape of the Members, and an agreeable Sweetness in the Countenance. Secondly, *species* is taken for Image or Idea: So we say an Architect has the Species of a House in his Mind. Thirdly, For the Appearance of a Thing; as when we say, a Thing is *specie tenus*, i. e. good in Appearance.

Saturnia.] Juno, the Daughter of Saturn.

46. *Probat.*] She praises; for *probare* is properly to commend, to praise, to call good. Cic. *Meum factum à te probari gaudeo.* *Probare* is sometimes used to demonstrate the Truth of any Proposition by such Arguments as make it clear and evident; because, those Things seem praise-

worthy, which can be proved by Arguments. Hence *Probatio* is called Demonstration; & *probabile*, that which, tho' not strictly true, yet on account of some specious Appearances Reason, seems plausible and is persuasive.

Nec non.] And also.

Cujus.] Whose she is.

Unde.] From whence she came.

47. *Quærit.*] Asks.

48. *Auctor.*] That the Owner of the Cow might not be found out by Juno.

50. *Abdicere.*] To abdicate, to alienate and to remove from himself.

Amores.] The Cow, or Io, which he loved.

51. *Non dare.*] Not to give the Cow which Juno ask'd for, would make the Matter suspected, and make Juno imagine some Ill.

Illinc.] sc. To give her to Juno.

52. *Hinc.*] From giving her to Juno.

55. *Pellice.*] The Concubine; for she is called *Pellex*, which has to do with a Man who has a Wife.

56. *Divâ.*] Juno.

Anxia.] She was very careful lest she should be stolen from her.

57. *Argo.*] To Argus, the Son of Arissus.

58. *Centum luminibus.*] An hundred Eyes.

uis vicibus capiebant bina quietem ;
a servabant, atque in statione manebant.
terat quocunque modo, spectabat ad Iô :
oculos Iô, quamvis averfus, habebat.
finit pasci : cum Sol tellure sub altâ est,
it, & indigno circumdat vincula collo.
libus arbuteis, & amarâ pascitur herbâ :
e toro, terræ non semper gramen habenti
at infelix ; limosæque flumina potat.
tiam supplex, Argo cum brachia vellet
ere ; non habuit quæ brachia tenderet Argo :
toque queri, mugitus edidit ore :
nuitque sonos : propriâque exterrita voce est.
t & ad ripas, ubi ludere sæpe solebat,
uidas ripas, novaque ut conspexit in undâ
ua, pertimuit, seque externata refugit.
les ignorant, ignorat & Inachus ipse
sit. At illa patrem sequitur, sequiturque sorores ;
atitur tangi, seque admirantibus offert.
erptas senior porrexerat Inachus herbas ;
manus lambit, patriisque dat oscula palmis.

sorores ; & patitur tangi, que offert se admirantibus.
; illa lambit manus, que dat oscula patriis palmis.

Indè bina capiebant quietem suis
vicibus ; cætera servabant, at-
que manebant in statione. Quo-
cunque modo constiterat, specta-
bat ad Iô : habebat Iô ante ocu-
los, quamvis averfus. Sinit
pasci luce : cum Sol est sub altâ
tellure, claudit, & circumdat
vincula indigno collo. Pascitur
arbuteis frondibus & amarâ
herbâ : que infelix incubat ter-
ræ non semper habenti gramen,
pro toro ; que potat limosa flu-
mina. Illa etiam supplex, cum
vellet tendere brachia Argo ;
non habuit brachia quæ tenderet
Argo : que edidit mugitus ore,
conato queri : pertimuitque sonos :
que exterrita est propriâ voce.
Et venit ad ripas, ubi sæpe so-
lebat ludere, Inachidas ripas ;
que ut conspexit nova cornua in
undâ, pertimuit, que externata
refugit se. Naiades ignorant,
& Inachus ipse ignorat quæ sit.
At illa sequitur patrem, sequi-
Senior Inachus porrexerat decerptas

NOTES.

Indè.] Of those hundred Eyes.
va.] Two slept.
Cætera.] The other Eyes, *sc.* the 98.
servabant.] They kept watch.
statione manebant.] They watched : A Me-
r taken from Soldiers, who are then said
ep [remain in] their Station, when they
ntly keep Watch and Ward. *Statio* is
ly said of any Place where a thing stands.
also a winding Place in the Shore where
may ride for a Time, but nevertheless
o safe as in a Port. *Virgil,*
—— *statio male fida carinis.*
e Places in which Soldiers have planted
elves, are called Stations, also *statiua.*
also call a Place assign'd to Watch-Men to
h in, a Station. Hence we say, stationary
ers ; to which a Station is assign'd for
ching or Safeguard.
Averfus.] Turned another Way.
Luce.] *Argus* permits her to feed in the
time.
et c.] When the Sun sets. *i. e.* by Night.
Claudit.] Binding her to the Manger,
puts her up in the Stable.
indigno.] To the Neck that does not deserve
s, because of its Tenderness and Beauty.
Amarâ.] Bitter to her, the Daughter of

Inachus ; not to Cows, to which it is sweet.
66. *Pro toro.*] Instead of a Bed.
67. *Incubat.*] She lies down, all along on
the Ground.
Limosa.] Clayey and muddy.
69. *Brachia tendere.*] To stretch forth her
Arms, in order to move *Argus* to Compassion.
70. *Edidit.*] She sent out ; for *edere*, when the
first Syllable is long, is the same as *emittere*, as
tho' to give forth, *extra re dare*, to publish ;
whence we say, *libros edere*, to publish Books,
that is, to send out Books to be read publickly.
Edere often signifies to exhibit, to shew, as
edere spectacula, edere manus gladiatorum : From
this, high Places are called *edita* and *edentia*,
i. e. shewing themselves.
73. *Inachidas.*] Of her Father *Inachus*.
Ripas.] *Ripa* is the Brink of a River, Flood,
or Stream.
Nova.] Newly grown.
74. *Fugit.*] She endeavoured to flee from
them ; but she was not able to flee from her-
self.
75. *Naiades.*] They do not know their Sis-
ter. The *Naiades* are properly the Nymphs of
the Fountains and Rivers.
79. *Lambit.*] She licks,

Nec retinet lacrymas; & si modò verba sequantur, oret opem, que loquatur suum nomen, casusque. Littera pro verbis, quam pes ducit in pulvere, peregit triste indicium mutati corporis. Pater Inachus exclamat, me miserum! que pendens in cornibus & cervice niveæ juvencæ gementis, ingeminat, Me miserum! Tune es nata, quæsitæ mibi per omnes terras? Tu eras levior luctus non inventa repertâ. Retices; nec refers dicta mutua nostris. Tantum prodixit suspiria alto pectore: que remugis ad mea verba, quod unum potes. At ego ignarus parabam tibi thalamos tædæque: spesque generi fuit prima mihi, nepotum secunda. Nunc vir est habendus tibi de grege, nunc natus de grege. Nec licet mibi finire tantos dolores morte: sed nocet esse Deum; que janua lethi præclusa, extendit nostros luctus in omne ævum.

Nec retinet lacrymas; & si modò verba sequantur, & Oret opem, nomenque suum, casusque loquatur. Littera pro verbis, quam pes in pulvere ducit, Corporis indicium mutati triste peregit. Me miserum! exclamat pater Inachus: inq; gementis Cornibus, & niveæ pendens cervice juvencæ, Me miserum! ingeminat: tune es quæsitæ per omnes, Nata, mihi terras? Tu, non inventa, repertâ Luctus eras levior. Retices; nec mutua nostris Dicta refers. Alto tantum suspiria prodixit Pectore: quodq; unum potes, ad mea verba remugis. At tibi ego ignarus thalamos tædæque parabam: Spesque fuit generi mihi prima, secunda nepotum. De grege nunc tibi vir, nunc de grege natus habendus. Nec finire licet tantos mihi morte dolores: Sed nocet esse Deum; præclusaque janua lethi Æternum nostros luctus extendit in ævum. Talia mœrenti stellatus summovet Argus, Ereptamque patri diversa in pascua natam Abstrahit. Ipse procul montis sublime cacumen Occupat; unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes.

Stellatus Argus summovet natam ereptam patri mœrenti talia, que abstrahit in diversa pascua. Ipse occupat sublime cacumen montis procul; unde sedens speculetur in omnes partes.

NOTES.

81. *Oret.*] She would entreat.
Casus.] Her Misfortunes.
 82. *Pro verbis.*] Instead of Words. The Letters which the Cow made with her Feet in the Dust, gave the Father Knowledge of his Daughter.
Ducit.] Made or described.
 83. *Mutati.*] Changed into a Cow.
Triste.] The sorrowful Discovery which affected her Father *Inachus* prodigiously.
 84. *Me.*] O! which oftentimes is omitted in lighter Exclamations.
 85. *Pendens cervice.*] Embracing the Horns and Neck of his Daughter.
 86. *Ingeminat.*] Cries out.
 87. *Inventa.*] When we seek, we say *invenimus*; but what we meet with by chance, *reperimus*.
 88. *Luctus levior.*] Less Grief. The Father takes it more heavily, that his Daughter was turned into a Cow, than if she were dead.

88. *Mutua.*] Nor dost answer me again.
 90. *Quodque, &c.*] Which thou only canst do.
 91. *Thalamos.*] Marriages [a Match].
 93. *Grege.*] Of the Herd.
 94. *Nec finire.*] Nor can I ever have an End put to my Sorrows, being an immortal God.
 95. *Lethi.*] Of Death.
 96. *Extendit.*] Draws out, prolongs, I must always be in mourning.
 97. *Stellatus.*] Because his Eyes shined like Stars.
Summovet.] He removes, he makes to go away from her Father saying these Things.
 99. *Abstrahit.*] He forces away violently.
Ipse.] *Argus.*
Procul.] Nigh.
Cacumen.] The Top, the Height, whence, sitting, he looked every Way.
 100. *Occupat.*] He ascends hastily.

FAB. XI.

Jupiter sends Mercury, in the Habit of a Shepherd, to kill Argus.

NEC Superûm rector mala tanta Phorœnidos ultra
Ferre potest; natumq; vocat, quem lucida partu
leias enixa est, letoque det imperat Argum.

Parva mora est, alas pedibus, virgamque potenti
omniferam sumpsisse manu, tegimenque capillis.

Hæc ubi disposuit, patriâ Jove natus ab arce

Desilit in terras: illic tegimenque removet,

Et posuit pennas, tantummodo virga retenta est.

Hæc agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas.

Dum venit, adductas: & structis cantat avenis.

Voce novæ captus custos Junonius artis,

Quisquis es, hœc poteris mecum considerare saxo,

Argus ait: neque enim pecori fecundior ullo

Herba loco est; aptamque vides pastoribus umbram.

Sedit Atlantiades, & euntem multa loquendo

Detinuit sermone diem; junctisque canendo

Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat.

Ille tamên pugnat molles evincere somnos:

Et quamvis sopor est oculorum parte receptus;

Parte tamen vigilat. Quærit quoq; (namq; reperta

fistula nuper erat) quâ sit ratione reperta.

unctis arundinibus. Tamen ille pugnat evincere molles somnos: & quamvis sopor est receptus parte
oculorum, tamen vigilat parte. Quoque quærit, quâ ratione fistula sit reperta, namque rat reperta
nuper.

NOTES.

1. Rector.] Jupiter.

Phorœnidos.] Of the Grand-daughter of Pho-
neus; for Phoroneus was the Father of Inachus.

2. Natum.] His Son Mercury.

Lucida.] The brightest of the Pleiades, viz.
Maia.

3. Enixa.] Brought forth; it has sometimes
the same Meaning as eniti, to endeavour, to
labour.

Det leto.] He should kill.

4. Parva mora est.] Immediately.

Alas pedibus.] The winged Gôloshoes which
are attributed to Mercury, who is the swiftest of
the Planets.

Virgamque.] The Mace which Mercury had
received of Apollo for finding his Lyre; this the
Poet commonly calls virga; and Virgil thus
describes its Virtues, *Æn.* IV.

Hæc animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentes, alias sub tristia Tartara mittit,
Dat somnos, adimitq; & lumina morte resignat.
Hence somnifera virga, the sleep-bringing Rod.

5. Tegimenque capillis.] His Cap.

6. Jove natus.] Mercury, the Son of Jove by
Maia.

8. Disposuit.] He laid aside his Wings.

9. Hæc.] With this Rod or Wand.

Agit.] He drives a Flock of Goats.

10. Structis.] A Pipe which he had made of
oaten Straws. Avena is a sort of Bread-Corn,
of the Straw of which Shepherds used to make
themselves Pipes.

11. Voce.] With the Sound.

Novæ artis.] Pipes lately invented by Mer-
cury.

Captus.] Allured.

Junonius custos.] Argus, appointed the Keeper
of Io, who was lately turned into a Cow.

12. Hoc saxo.] In this Mount.

13. Fecundior.] More fertile.

14. Pastoribus.] For the Repose and Quiet
of Shepherds.

15. Atlantiades.] Mercury, the Grandson of
Atlas by Maia.

17. Vincere.] To overcome, to lay to sleep.

Arundinibus.] By the Sound of his Pipe.

Servantia.] His Eyes watching the Heifer.

Tentat.] He endeavours, strives.

18. Ille.] Argus.

Pugnat.] Endeavours.

Molles somnus.] The gentle Sleep brought
upon Argus by Mercury.

Evincere.] To drive away.

20. Quærit.] Argus enquires of Mercury.

Nec retinet lacrymas; & si modò verba sequantur, oret opem, que loquatur suum nomen, casusque. Littera pro verbis, quam pes ducit in pulvere, peregit triste indicium mutati corporis. Pater Inachus exclamat, me miserum! que pendens in cornibus & cervice niveæ juvencæ gementis, ingeminat, Me miserum! Tune es nata, quæsitâ mihi per omnes terras? Tu eras levior luctus non inventa repertâ. Retices; nec refers dicta mutua nostris. Tantum prodixit suspiria alto pectore: que remugis ad mea verba, quod unum potes. At ego ignarus parâbam tibi thalamos tædâsque: spesque generi fuit prima mihi, nepotum secunda. Nunc vir est habendus tibi de grege, nunc natus de grege. Nec licet mihi finire tantos dolores morte: sed nocet esse Deum; que janua lethi præclusa, extendit nostros luctus in omne ævum.

Nec retinet lacrymas; & si modò verba sequantur, & Oret opem, nomenque suum, casusque loquatur. Littera pro verbis, quam pes in pulvere ducit, Corporis indicium mutati triste peregit. Me miserum! exclamat pater Inachus: inq; gementibus Cornibus, & niveæ pendens cervice juvencæ, Me miserum! ingeminat: tune es quæsitâ per omnes terras? Tu, non inventa, repertâ Luctus eras levior. Retices; nec mutua nostris Dicta refers. Alto tantum suspiria prodixit Pectore: quodque unum potes, ad mea verba remugis. At tibi ego ignarus thalamos tædâsque parâbam: Spesque fuit generi mihi prima, secunda nepotum. De grege nunc tibi vir, nunc de grege natus habendus. Nec finire licet tantos mihi morte dolores: Sed nocet esse Deum; præclusaque janua lethi Æternum nostros luctus extendit in ævum. Talia mœrenti stellatus summovet Argus, Ereptamque patri diversa in pascua natam Abstrahit. Ipse procul montis sublimis cacumen Occupat; unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes.

Stellatus Argus summovet natam ereptam patri mœrenti talia, que abstrahit in diversa pascua. Ipse occupat sublime cacumen montis procul; unde sedens speculetur in omnes partes.

NOTES.

81. *Oret.*] She would entreat.

Casus.] Her Misfortunes.

82. *Pro verbis.*] Instead of Words. The Letters which the Cow made with her Feet in the Dust, gave the Father Knowledge of his Daughter.

Ducit.] Made or described.

83. *Mutati.*] Changed into a Cow.

Triste.] The sorrowful Discovery which affected her Father *Inachus* prodigiously.

84. *Me.*] O! which oftentimes is omitted in lighter Exclamations.

85. *Pendens cervice.*] Embracing the Horns and Neck of his Daughter.

86. *Ingeminat.*] Cries out.

87. *Inventa.*] When we seek, we say *invenimus*; but what we meet with by chance, *reperimus*.

88. *Luctus levior.*] Less Grief. The Father takes it more heavily, that his Daughter was turned into a Cow, than if she were dead.

88. *Mutua.*] Nor dost answer me again.

90. *Quodque, &c.*] Which thou only canst do.

91. *Thalamos.*] Marriages [a Match].

93. *Grege.*] Of the Herd.

94. *Nec finire.*] Nor can I ever have an End put to my Sorrows, being an immortal God.

95. *Lethi.*] Of Death.

96. *Extendit.*] Draws out, prolongs, I must always be in mourning.

97. *Stellatus.*] Because his Eyes shined like Stars.

Summovet.] He removes, he makes to go away from her Father saying these Things.

99. *Abstrahit.*] He forces away violently.

Ipse.] Argus.

Procul.] Nigh.

Cacumen.] The Top, the Height, whence sitting, he looked every Way.

100. *Occupat.*] He ascends hastily.

F A B. XI.

Jupiter sends Mercury, in the Habit of a Shepherd, to kill Argus.

NEC Superûm rector mala tanta Phoronidos ultra
Ferre potest; natumq; vocat, quem lucida partu
Pleias enixa est, letoque det imperat Argum.

Parva mora est, alas pedibus, virgamque potenti
Somniferam sumpsisse manu, tegimenque capillis.

Hæc ubi disposuit, patriâ Jove natus ab arce

Desilit in terras: illic tegimenque removet,

Et posuit pennas, tantummodo virga retenta est.

Hæc agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas.

Dum venit, adductas: & structis cantat avenis.

Voce novæ captus custos Junonius artis,

Quisquis es, hóc poteris mecum considerare saxo,

Argus ait: neque enim pecori fœcundior ullo

Herba loco est; aptamque vides pastoribus umbram.

Sedit Atlantiades, & euntem multa loquendo

Detinuit sermone diem; junctisque canendo

Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat.

Ille tamèn pugnat molles evincere somnos:

Et quamvis sopor est oculorum parte receptus;

Parte tamen vigilat. Quærit quoq; (namq; reperta

Fistula nuper erat) quâ sit ratione reperta.

in istis arundinibus. Tamen ille pugnat evincere molles somnos: & quamvis sopor est receptus parte oculorum, tamen vigilat parte. Quoque quærit, quâ ratione fistula sit reperta, namque erat reperta nuper.

N O T E S.

1. *Rector.*] Jupiter.
Phoronidos.] Of the Grand-daughter of Phoroneus; for Phoroneus was the Father of Inachus.

2. *Natum.*] His Son Mercury.
Lucida.] The brightest of the Pleiades, viz. Maia.

3. *Enixa.*] Brought forth; it has sometimes the same Meaning as *eniti*, to endeavour, to labour.

Det leto.] He should kill.

4. *Parva mora est.*] Immediately.
Alas pedibus.] The winged Gólos shoes which are attributed to Mercury, who is the swiftest of the Planets.

Virgamque.] The Mace which Mercury had received of Apollo for finding his Lyre; this the Poet commonly calls *virga*; and Virgil thus describes its Virtues, *Æn.* IV.

—Hæc animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentes, alias sub tristia Tartara mittit,
Dat somnos, adimitq; & lumina morte resignat.
Hence *somnifera virga*, the sleep-bringing Rod.

5. *Tegimenque capillis.*] His Cap.

6. *Jove natus.*] Mercury, the Son of Jove by Maia.

8. *Disposuit.*] He laid aside his Wings.

9. *Hæc.*] With this Rod or Wand.

Agit.] He drives a Flock of Goats.

10. *Structis.*] A Pipe which he had made of oaten Straws. *Avena* is a sort of Bread-Corn, of the Straw of which Shepherds used to make themselves Pipes.

11. *Voce.*] With the Sound.

Novæ artis.] Pipes lately invented by Mercury.

Captus.] Allured.

Junonius custos.] Argus, appointed the Keeper of Io, who was lately turned into a Cow.

12. *Hoc saxo.*] In this Mount.

13. *Fœcundior.*] More fertile.

14. *Pastoribus.*] For the Repose and Quiet of Shepherds.

15. *Atlantiades.*] Mercury, the Grandson of Atlas by Maia.

17. *Vincere.*] To overcome, to lay to sleep.

Arundinibus.] By the Sound of his Pipe.

Servantia.] His Eyes watching the Heifer.

Tentat.] He endeavours, strives.

18. *Ille.*] Argus.

Pugnat.] Endeavours.

Molles somnus.] The gentle Sleep brought upon Argus by Mercury.

Evincere.] To drive away.

20. *Quærit.*] Argus enquires of Mercury.

F A B. XII. *Syrinx* into a Reed.

Syrinx is reported to have been the most beautiful of the Naiad Nymphs, that wander about Nonacrine, a Mountain of Arcadia, whom Pan, the Son of Mercury, falling in Love with, and pursuing, had driven to Ladon, a River of Arcadia: She perceiving no Possibility of an Escape, and fearing a violent Attempt on her Chastity, intreated the Aid of her Sisters, who chang'd her into Reeds, of which a Pipe is compos'd, in Greek called *Syrinx*; by the Melody of which Argus was laid asleep, that Mercury might more easily kill him.

Tum Deus inquit: Fuit una Naias, in gelidis montibus Arcadiæ, celeberrima inter Hamadryadas Nonacrinæ; Nymphæ vocabant Syringa. Illa non semel eluserat & sequentes Satyros, & quoscunque Deos umbrosæ sylva, feraxve rus habet. Colebat Ortygiam Deam studiis, ipsâque virginitate. Quoque tincta ritu Dianæ, falleret, & posset credi Latonia, si corneus arcus non foret huic, si aureus non foret illi. Sic quoque fallebat. Pan videt hanc redeuntem Lyceo colle, præcinctus caput acutâ pinu refert talia verba. Nympha, cede votis Dei, volentis nubere tibi. Restabat referre plura: & Nympham fugisse per avia, spretis precibus; donec venerat placidum amnem arenosi Ladonis:

TUM Deus, Arcadiæ gelidis in montibus, inquit, Inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Nonacrinæ Naias una fuit; Nymphæ Syringa vocabant. Non semel & Satyros eluserat illa sequentes, Et quoscunque Deos umbrosæ sylva, feraxve Rus habet: Ortygiam studiis, ipsâque colebat Virginitate Deam: ritu quoque cincta Dianæ Falleret, & credi posset Latonia, si non Corneus huic arcus, si non foret aureus illi. Sic quoque fallebat. Redeuntem colle Lyceo Pan videt hanc, pinuque caput præcinctus acutâ Talia verba refert: Tibi nubere, Nympha, volentis Votis cede Dei. Restabat plura referre: Et precibus spretis fugisse per avia Nympham; Donec arenosi placidum Ladonis ad amnem

NOTES.

1. *Tum Deus.*] Mercury begins to relate this Story to Argus.

3. *Syringa.*] From her Name a Pipe in Greek is called *σύριγξ*.

4. *Non semel.*] Oftentimes.

Satyros.] The Gods of the Woods. So called because these Animals are found only in Deserts, especially in those of *Ethiopia*.

Eluserat.] She had deluded; for she imitated *Diana*, and resolved to keep her Virginity.

5. *Quoscunque, &c.*] The Sylvans, *Faunus*, and *Pan*.

7. *Ritu.*] After the Manner.

8. *Latonia.*] *Diana*, the Daughter of *Latona*.

9. *Huic.*] To *Syrinx*.

Illi.] To *Diana*.

10. *Sic, &c.*] Altho' *Syrinx* had a Bow of

Horn, yet she might be taken for *Diana*, she was so like her.

11. *Pan.*] The God of Shepherds and Groves.

12. *Volentis nubere tibi.*] Having a Desire to marry thee.

13. *Votis cede Dei.*] Comply with the Desire of the God *Pan*.

Restabat plura referre.] Mercury is supposed to break off here, seeing *Argus* asleep. The Remainder of the Story of *Syrinx* is therefore related by the Poet.

14. *Precibus.*] The Intreaties of *Pan*.

Avia.] Places where were no Paths.

Nympham.] *Syrinx*.

15. *Ladonis.*] *Ladon* is the most gentle River in *Arcadia*.

Venerat: hîc, illi cursum impredientibus undis,
 Ut se mutarent, liquidas orâsse sorores:
 Panaque, cùm prensam sibi jam Syringa putaret,
 Corpore pro Nymphæ calamos tenuisse palustres.
 Dumque ibi suspirat, motos in arundine ventos
 Effecisse sonum tenuem, similemque querenti:
 Arte novâ vocisque Deum dulcedine captum,
 Hoc mihi consilium tecum, dixisse, manebit:
 Atque ita disparibus calamis compagine ceræ
 Inter se junctis nomen tenuisse puellæ.

bîc, undis impredientibus cursum
 illi, orâsse liquidas sorores ut
 mutarent se: Panaque, cùm
 putaret Syringa jam prensam si-
 bi, tenuisse palustros calamos pro
 corpore Nymphæ. Dumque sus-
 pirat ibi, ventos, motos in arun-
 dine, effecisse tenuem sonum, si-
 milemque querenti. Que Deum,
 captum novâ arte que dulcedine
 vocis, dixisse, Hoc consilium te-
 cum manebit mihi. Atque ita
 disparibus calamis junctis inter
 se compagine ceræ, tenuisse nomen puellæ.

NOTES.

16. Hîc.] In this River.
 Illi.] Syrinx.
 17. Liquidas sorores.] The Naidæ.
 19. Corpore pro:] Instead of the Body of Sy-
 rinx.
 Calamos.] The Canes growing in Marshes.
 20. Ibi.] In the Reeds.
 Suspirat.] He sighs. sc. Pan.
 22. Deum.] Pan.
 23. Hoc, &c.] I am resolved, says Pan, that

- this Way of conversing shall continue between
 us, notwithstanding this Metamorphosis; for as
 thro' this Reed you utter your Complaints, so
 with the same Reed will I for ever lament
 my unsuccessful Love.
 24. Disparibus.] Unequal.
 Compagine.] By a Joining.
 25. Nomen.] For the Greeks call a Pipe
 σύριγγα.

FAB. XIII. The Eyes of Argus into a Peacock's Tail.

Mercury, by his Father's Command, kills Argus, the Keeper of Io, while he
 slept; with whose Eyes Juno adorns her Peacock's Tail.

TALIA dicturus, vidit Cyllenius omnes
 Succubuisse oculos, adopertaque lumina somno.
 Supprimit extemplo vocem, firmatque soporem,
 Languida permulcens medicatâ luminâ virgâ.
 Nec mora, falcato nutantem vulnerat ense,

Cyllenius dicturus talia, vi-
 dit omnes oculos succubuisse, que
 lumina adoperta somno. Sup-
 primit vocem extemplo; firmat-
 que soporem, permulcens lan-
 guida lumina medicatâ virgâ.
 Nec erat mora, vulnerat nu-
 tantem falcato ense.

NOTES.

1. Cyllenius.] Mercury; so called from Mount
 Cyllenius in Arcadia, where he was born. Helvet.
 2. Oculos.] Of Argus.
 Supprimit vocem.] Mercury stops.
 4. Languida lumina.] His Eyes seized with
 Sleep.

- Virgâ.] With his Mace.
 5. Falcato ense.] A crooked Sword, like a
 Sickle.
 Nutantem.] Argus nodding his Head, as Per-
 sons do in their Sleep.

*Quà caput est confine collo; que
dejicit cruentum saxo; & ma-
culat præruptam caudem san-
guine. Arge jaces; que lumen
quod habebas in tot lumina ex-
tinctum est; que una nox occu-
pat centum oculos. Saturnia ex-
cipit hos, que collocat pennis
sux volucris, & implet caudam stellantibus gemmis.*

*Quà collo confine caput; saxoque cruentum
Dejicit, & maculat præruptam sanguine caudem.
Arge jaces; quodque in tot lumina lumen habebas,
Extinctum est; centumque oculos nox occupat una.
Excipit hos, volucrisque suæ Saturnia pennis
Collocat, & gemmis caudem stellantibus implet.*

NOTES.

6. *Quà collo.*] Where his Head was joined to his Neck.
Saxoque.] From the Mount.
 7. *Præruptam.*] High, steep, craggy.
Sanguine.] Of *Argus*.
 8. *In tot.*] In a hundred Eyes.
Lumen.] The Light.
 9. *Nox una.*] One Obscurity and Death.
 10. *Excipit.*] She takes from the Head of *Argus*. But *excipio* sometimes signifies to catch what is falling, and Words dictated when they are written; sometimes to take from a Number: From hence comes *exceptio*, which *Ulpian* calls, as it were a certain Exclusion of the Intent of an Action from the Action itself. Sometimes *excipio* is to take by Deceit. *Virgil.*
*Nonne ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum
Excipere insidiis?*
 From hence *excipulus* is derived, which is an Instrument with which any Thing is caught, such as a Net to catch Fish in, or Snares to trepan Birds.
Hos.] The Eyes.
Volucrisque.] Of the Peacock; for the Peacocks are said to be under the Tutelage of *Juno*.
Saturnia.] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn*.
 11. *Collocat.*] She places in.
Stellantibus.] Shining like Stars.

F A B. XIV.

Io, being haunted by Furies, ran in a distracted Manner over most Part of the World, and came at last to Egypt, where Juno being appeased, she recovered her former Shape, and took the Name of the Goddess Isis, being thought to have sprung from the River Nile. Here she had Epaphus by Jupiter: Hence the Poet passes to the Contention between Phaeton and Epaphus.

*Protinus exarsit, nec distulit
tempora iræ; que objecit horri-
ficam Erinnyn oculis animoque
Pellicis Argolicæ, que condidit
cæcis stimulos in pectore,*

PROTINUS exarsit, nec tempora distulit iræ;
 Horrificamque oculis animoque objecit Erinnyn
 Pellicis Argolicæ, stimulosque in pectore cæcos

NOTES.

1. *Protinus.*] She was immediately inflamed; for *Juno* was enraged against *Io*, on whose Account *Argus* was slain.
Nec distulit.] Neither did she defer her Revenge to another Time. *Juvénal.*
*Tantum admirari, tantum laudare disertos,
Ut pueri Junonis avem.—i. e. the Peacock.*
 2. *Objecit.*] Presented.
Erinnyn.] A dreadful Fury, by which she was driven all over the World. The infernal Furies are called *Erinnies*.
 3. *Pellicis Argolicæ.*] *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*, a River of the *Argives*. For *Argo-*
licus comes from *Argos*, a famous City of *Peloponnese*, of which *Inachus* was King.
Stimulosque.] Hidden Furies. *Stimulus* is properly an Instrument with which Oxen are pricked. *Plaut.* *Utinam, stimulus in manu mihi sit, quo latera conteram tua.* Hence by a Metaphor every Thing wherewith we are vexed, is called *stimulus*. Thus we say *stimulus carnis & vitiorum*. Hence comes the Verb *stimulare*, to prick, to vex.
 Ter.—*Magis nunc me amicæ
Dicta simulant.—*

Condidit,

Condidit, & profugam per totum terruit orbem.
 Ultimus immenso restabas, Nile, labori.
 Quem simul ac tetigit, positisque in margine ripæ
 Procubuit genibus, resupinoque ardua collo,
 Quos potuit, solos tollens ad sidera vultus,
 Et gemitu, & lacrymis, & luctifono mugitu
 Cum Jove visa queri est, finemque orare malorum.
 Conjugis ille suæ complexus colla lacertis,
 Finiat ut pœnas tandem rogat: Inque futurum
 Pone metus, inquit, nunquam tibi causa doloris
 Hæc erit; & Stygias jubet hoc audire paludes.
 Ut lenita Dea est, vultus capit illa priores,
 Fitque quod antè fuit: fugiunt è corpore setæ:
 Cornua decrescunt, fit luminis arctior orbis:
 Contrahitur rictus: redeunt humerique manusque:
 Ungulaque in quinos dilapsa absumitur ungues,
 De bove nil superest, formæ nisi candor, in illâ:
 Officioque pedum Nymphe contenta duorum
 Erigitur, metuitque loqui, ne more juvencæ
 Mugiat: & timidè verba intermissa retentat.
 Nunc Dea linigerâ colitur celeberrima turbâ.
 Erigitur; metuitque loqui, ne mugiat more juvencæ, & retentat intermissa verba timidè.
 Nunc celeberrima Dea colitur linigerâ turbâ.

5 Et terruit profugam per totum orbem. Nile, restabas ultimus immenso labori. Quem simul ac tetigit, positisque genibus in margine ripæ, procubuit, que ardua resupino collo, tollens vultus quos solos potuit ad sidera, & visa est queri cum Jove, & gemitu, & lacrymis, & luctifono mugitu, que orare finem malorum. Illa complexus colla conjugis suæ lacertis, rogat ut tandem finiat pœnas; que inquit, Pone metus in futurum, hæc nunquam erit causa doloris tibi; & jubet Stygias paludes audire hoc. Ut Dea est lenita, illa capit priores vultus; que fit quod fuit antè. Setæ fugiunt è corpore: cornua decrescunt: orbis luminis fit arctior: rictus contrahitur: humerique manusque redeunt: ungulaque dilapsa in quinos ungues, absumitur. Nil superest in illâ de bove, nisi candor formæ. Que Nymphe contenta officio duorum

NOTES.

4. *Condidit.*] She hid; for *condo* properly signifies to hide or bury in some secret Place of safety. *Pliny* says, *Formicæ condunt æstate, qui- bus fruuntur hyeme.* Sometimes *condo* is the same as *ædifico*; to build. *Virg.*

—*Pallas quas condidit arces,*
Ipsa colat.—

Profugam.] Wandering far from her Country; for he is called *Profugus*, who flees from his Country, and the Habitation where he before lived. So *Horace* calls the *Scythians profugos*, because they frequently changed their Habitation.

5. *Nile.*] An Apostrophe to *Nile*, which is a River of Egypt, so called from King *Nilus*.

6. *Quem.*] To which River after she was come.

9. *Luctifono.*] Mournful.

11. *Conjugis.*] Of *Juno*.

Ille.] *Jupiter*.

14. *Stygias.*] He swore by the *Stygian Lake*, the Name of which the Gods did not dare to give to a Falsity.

15. *Ut lenita.*] As soon as *Juno* was appeased. *Illâ.*] *Io*, who had been changed into a Cow,

16. *Fitque, &c.*] Is restored to human Shape. *Fugiunt.*] Quickly fly off.

Setæ.] The harder Hairs of the Body.

17. *Decrescunt.*] Are lessened.

Orbis.] The Orbs of the Eyes grow less.

18. *Rictus.*] The Mouth is diminished. *Rictus* is a Distention of the Mouth, such as is common to those who laugh.

Humerique.] Her Arms were changed into Shoulders, and her Fore-feet into Hands; for those Parts, which in other Animals are called *armi*, in a Man are called *humeri*.

19. *Dilapsa.*] Divided.

20. *De bove.*] Nothing remains of the Cow.

21. *Nymphe.*] The Nymph *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*.

23. *Verba, &c.*] She begins to speak again with Fear.

Intermissa.] A long Time left off.

Retentat.] She attempts again to speak.

24. *Nunc.*] Now *Io* is worshipped for the Goddess *Isis* by the *Egyptians* who wear Linen Garments; for the Priests of *Isis* wore such Vestments. But the *Egyptians* suppose *Isis* to be the Moon, and *Osiris* to be the Sun.

Hinc Epaphus tandem creditur esse genitus de semine magni Jovis; que tenet templa juncta parenti per urbes. Phaëton, satus Sole, fuit æqualis huic animis & annis; quem, quondam loquentem magna, nec cedentem sibi, que superbum Phœbo parente, Inachides non tulit: que ait, Demens credis matri omnia; & es tumidus imagine falsi genitoris. Phaëton erubuit, que repressit iram pudore: & tulit ad matrem Clymenem convicia Epaphi. Que ait, Genitrix, quo magis doleas, ego ille liber, ille ferox, tacui. Pudet hæc opprobria & potuisse dici nobis, & non potuisse refelli. At tu, si modò sum creatus cœlesti stirpe, ede notam tanti generis; que affere me cœlo. Dixit; & implicuit brachia materno collo; Que oravit per suum caput, Meropisque, tædasque sororum, traderet sibi signa veri parentis. Ambiguum, Clymene magis mota precibus Phaëtonis, an irâ criminis dicti sibi; porrexit utraque brachia cœlo; spectansque ad lumina Solis:

Hinc Epaphus magni genitus de semine tandem Creditur esse Jovis: perque urbes juncta parenti Templa tenet. Fuit huic animis æqualis & annis, Sole satus Phaëton: quem quondam magna loquentem, Nec sibi cedentem, Phœboque parente superbum, Non tulit Inachides: Matrique, ait, omnia demens 30 Credis, & es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi. Erubuit Phaëton, iramque pudore repressit: Et tulit ad Clymenem Epaphi convicia matrem. Quoque magis doleas, genitrix, ait, Ille ego liber, Ille ferox, tacui. Pudet hæc opprobria nobis 35 Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refelli. At tu, si modò sum cœlesti stirpe creatus, Ede notam tanti generis: meque affere cœlo: Dixit; & implicuit materno brachia collo; Perque suum, Meropisque caput, tædasque sororum, 40 Traderet, oravit, veri sibi signa parentis. Ambiguum, Clymene precibus Phaëtonis, an irâ Mota magis dicti sibi criminis; utraque cœlo Brachia porrexit; spectansque ad lumina Solis:

NOTES.

25. *Epaphus.*] Is believed to be the Son of Jupiter, because his Mother *Io* is worshipped by the Egyptians as a Goddess; hence the Poet describes the Contention of *Epaphus* and *Phaeton*. *Epaphus* affirmed that *Phaeton* was not the Son of *Apollo*; with which Reproach *Phaeton* being provoked, he asks his Mother *Clymene*, to let him know his true Father. She asserts it was *Apollo*, and exhorts him to go to *Apollo's* Court, and enquire of him.

27. *Huic.*] To *Epaphus*.

28. *Sole satus.*] Born of the Sun, i. e. Son of *Phœbus* and the Nymph *Clymene*.

Quem.] *Phaeton*.

30. *Inachides.*] *Epaphus*, the Grandson of *Inachus*.

Matrique.] To *Clymene*.

Ait.] *Phaeton* says.

31. *Genitoris.*] Of the Sun or *Phœbus*.

33. *Clymenem.*] The Nymph *Clymene* is said to be the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, by whom *Apollo* had *Phaeton*.

35. *Tacui.*] *Phaeton* is greatly vexed, that he made no Reply to the Reproaches of *Epaphus*,

when, at all other times, he was so well able to vindicate his own Cause.

36. *Refelli.*] To be confuted; *refello* is composed of *re* and *fallo*, and signifies to disprove or refute.

38. *Ede notam.*] Shew me a Token.

Tanti.] Of a Heavenly.

Affere cœlo.] Vindicate my Descent from Heaven.

39. *Implicuit brachia.*] He threw his Arms round his Mother's Neck.

Materno.] Of his Mother *Clymene*.

40. *Meropisque.*] By the Life of her Husband *Merops*; for *Clymene*, after she had *Phaeton* by *Apollo*, married *Merops*.

Tædasque.] His Sisters Marriages, which he knew his Mother had at Heart.

42. *Ambiguum.*] It is doubtful. *Ambiguum* is derived from the Verb *Ambigo* [ex am, circum, & ago] properly signifying to surround, to go about, to compass. Hence it is used for *Dubito*, and denotes an undetermin'd, fluctuating, and divided Opinion.

43. *Dicti.*] Alledged against her.

jubar hoc, inquit, radiis insigne coruscis,
 te, tibi juro, quod nos auditque videtque;
 c te, quem spectas, hōc te, qui temperat orbem,
 e satum. Si ficta loquor, neget ipse videndum
 mihi; sitque oculis lux ista novissima nostris.
 c longus patrios labor est tibi nōsse penates:
 de oritur, terræ domus est contermina nostræ.
 nodò fert animus; gradere; & scitabere ab ipso.
 icat extemplo lætus post talia matris
 ta suæ Phaëton, & concipit æthera mente:
 hiopasque suos, positosque sub ignibus Indos
 ereis, transit; patriosque adit impiger ortus.

ipit æthera mente. Que transit suos Æthiopas, que Indos positos sub sidereis ignibus, que adit
 ger patrios ortus.

45 inquit, Nate, juro tibi per hoc
 jubar, insigne coruscis radiis,
 quod auditque viditque nos; te
 satum hoc Sole, quem spectas,
 te satum hoc Sole qui tem-
 perat orbem. Si loquor ficta,
 ipse neget se videndum mihi;
 sitque ista lux novissima nostris
 oculis. Nec est labor longus tibi
 nōsse patrios penates: domus,
 unde oritur, est contermina no-
 stræ terræ. Si modò animus fert;
 gradere; & scitabere ab ipso.
 55 Phaëton, lætus post talia dicta
 suæ matris, emicat extemplo; &

NOTES.

5. *Jubar.*] By this Sun-beam. *Jubar* pro-
 y signifies the Rays of the Sun, or Stars,
 ng a kind of Resemblance to the fine flow-
 Mane on a Horse's Neck. *Virgil,*

portis, jubare exorto, delecta juventus.
radiis coruscis.] Glittering, shining; not only
 eam of the Sun is called *radius*, but the
 also with which Geometricians draw
 es. *Virgil,*

descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem.
lius is also a Weaver's Instrument: *Virgil,*
Excussi manibus radii.—

lius is also an Instrument with which Mea-
 s are equated; a Strike; also Wheels are
 to have *radius*'s Spokes; from hence comes
 are, to send forth Rays, to shine.

insigne.] Bright, remarkable. *Insignis* is used
 describe a Person excellent above others,

has the Pre-eminence by Nobility, *Vir-*
Ec. Whence *Virgil* calls *Æneas*, *Insignem*
ate virum. Whence Distinctions and Or-

ments in Cloaths, Banners, &c. are called
enia; so distinguished from others, as to be

own who they belong to, and what Uses they
 for; as Soldiers Garments, military Colours,

l or consular Badges: By which one Army
 be known from another, one Knight from

ther, a King or Consul from a private Man.
Virgil,

Autemus clypeos, Danumque insignia nobis
iptemus.—

ice comes the Verb *insignire*, which signi-
 to make remarkable, to distinguish, to

n.

7. *Temperat.*] Rules or governs; for the
 has a mighty Influence upon every thing.

8. *Sole satum.*] Begot by the Sun.
i ficta.] If I lie and speak falsely.

lle.] The Sun.

Videndum.] To be beheld.

49. *Novissima.*] Let this be the last Light of
 the Sun to me.

50. *Nec longus.*] Nor is there Need of any
 great Pains to know and see your Father's
 House.

Penates patrios.] Your Father's House.

Nōsse.] Of knowing. This is a *Greek* Con-
 struction; for the *Greeks* use Infinitives for Ge-
 runds. So *Propert.* *Non datur ad musas cur-*
rere lata via, i. e. currendi.

51. *Terræ.*] To *Æthiopia*; for *Æthiopia*
 borders upon *India*, where the Sun seems to
 rise.

Contermina.] Bordering on, nigh, near to.

52. *Si fert animus.*] If you have an Inclina-
 tion to see your Father's House.

Gradere.] Go thou.

Scitabere.] You will search it out; for *sci-*
tari is to ask after, or search out Things that
 are secret and hidden, that they may be known.

Ab ipso.] Of *Sol*, the Sun.

53. *Emicat.*] He went out.

Matris.] Of *Clymene*.

54. *Concipit.*] He promises himself great
 Things; for he imagines he shall be able to
 pass thro' the Heavens.

55. *Æthiopasque.*] They who inhabit *Æthi-*
opia are called *Æthiopes*, and are so called of
Æthiops, the Son of *Vulcan*, who call'd *Æ-*
thiopia after his own Name, or of the *Greek*
 Verb *αἶθω*, I burn, and *ὤψωπος*, the Face;
 because they have burnt Faces: For the Inha-
 bitants of that Region are scorched by their
 Nearness to the Sun.

Sub ignibus.] Under the scorching Heat of
 the Sun.

Indos.] The People of the East, so called
 from the River *Indus*.

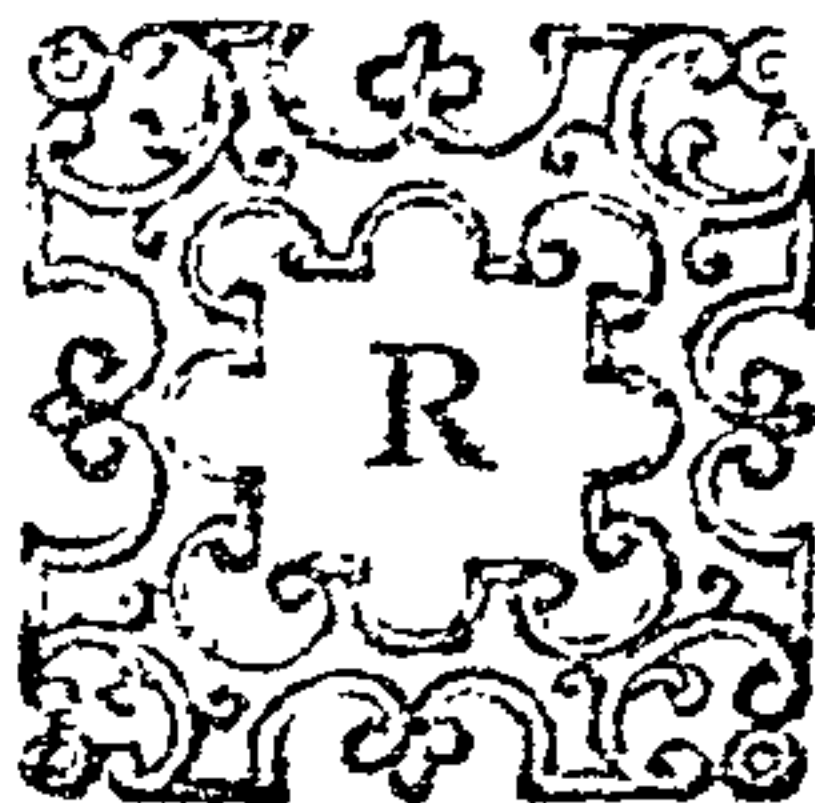
P. OVIDII NASONIS
METAMORPHOSEON
LIBER II.

FAB. I. *Phaeton.*

The ARGUMENT.

Clymene, the Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, brought forth Phaeton, who was begotten by Apollo. When he was of a mature Age, she advised him to go and make himself known to his Father. Phaeton sets out for the Journey, and arrived at the Palace of the Sun just as he was preparing to rise. His Father received him with all the Affection of a Parent, and promised to grant whatever he should ask. Phaeton was ambitious of driving the Chariot of the Sun, and accordingly asked that Favour for one Day. Phœbus dissuaded him from so rash an Attempt, but in vain. He therefore mounts the Chariot, harnessed by the attending Hours, and drawn by the four Horses Pyrois, Eous, Æthon, and Phlegon: But not being able to keep the Path his Father had directed, and the Horses being frightened at their unskilful Driver; he is hurried down the direct Road to the Earth: By which means the Labour of Mankind would have been destroyed, and the Earth itself set on fire; had not Jupiter, whose Assistance was implor'd, struck him dead with a Thunderbolt; who tumbling headlong from the Chariot, fell lifeless into the River Po.

Regia Solis erat alta sublimibus columnis, clara micante auro, que pyropo, imitante flammæ: cujus summa fastigia nitidum ebur tegebat: biferes valvæ radiabant lumine argenti.



Regia Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis, Clara micante auro, flammæque imitante pyropo: [tegebat] Cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa te Argenti biferes radiabant lumine valvæ.

NOTES.

1. *Regia.*] Ovid begins his second Book with the Description of the Palace of the Sun, to which *Phaeton* came, being exhorted by his Mother *Clymene* to ask *Apollo* whether he was his Father or no.

2. *Clara.*] Lucid, bright.

Micante auro.] With burnish'd Gold.

Pyropo.] For *Pyropus* is a Gem of a Flame-colour; for the Greeks call Fire πῦρ, and the Face ὄψα.

3. *Nitidum.*] Splendid, bright, or shining.
4. *d.* the Roof of the Palace of the Sun was Ivory, and the Doors Silver.

4. *Biferes.*] Double, having two Gates; for that which has two Doors or Gates is call'd *Biferes valvæ*, or Doors which have two Leaves folding one over another.

Materiam superabat opus : nam Mulciber illic
 Equora cælârat medias cingentia terras;
 Terrarumque orbem, cælumque quod imminet orbi.
 Cœruleos habet unda Deos, Tritona canorum,
 Proteaque ambiguum, balænarumque prementem
 Egæona suis immania terga lacertis;
 Doridaque & natas : quarum pars nare videntur,
 Pars in mole sedens virides ficcare capillos,
 Pisce vehi quædam. Facies non omnibus una :
 Nec diversa tamen ; qualem decet esse sororum.
 Terra viros, urbesque gerit, sylvasque, ferasque,
 Fluminaque, & Nymphas, & cætera Numina ruris.
 Hæc super imposita est cœli fulgentis imago ;
 Signaque sex foribus dextris, totidemque sinistris.
 Quò simul acclivo Clymenæa limite proles
 Venit, & intravit dubitati tecta parentis ;
 Protinus ad patrios sua fert vestigia vultus ;

5 Opus superabat materiam : nam
 Mulciber illic cælârat æquora
 cingentia medias terras, que or-
 bem terrarum, cælumque quod
 imminet orbi. Unda habet cœ-
 ruleos Deos, canorum Tritona, que
 ambiguum Protea, que Egæona
 prementem immania terga balæ-
 narum suis lacertis ; Doridaque
 & natas : pars quarum videtur
 nare, pars sedens in mole ficcare
 virides capillos, quædam vehi
 pisce. Una facies non est omnibus,
 tamen nec diversa ; qualem decet
 sororum esse. Terra gerit viros,
 urbesque, sylvasque, ferasque,
 fluminaque, & nymphas, &
 cætera Numina ruris. Imago
 10 fulgentis cœli imposita est super
 hac ; que sex signa dextris fo-
 ribus, totidemque sinistris. Quò
 20 simul acclivo limite proles
 venit, & intravit dubitati parentis ;
 protinus fert sua

...ul Clymenæa proles venit acclivo limite, & intravit tecta dubitati parentis ; protinus fert sua
 vestigia ad patrios vultus ;

NOTES.

5. *Opus superabat.*] The Workmanship ex-
 celled the Matter. For upon the silver Folding-
 doors the four Elements and their living Crea-
 tures had been engraved by *Vulcan*.

Mulciber.] *Vulcan* was called *Mulciber* of
 molliendo ferro, i.e. of softening Iron ; for mul-
 cere is the same as mollire.

6. *Æquora.*] The Ocean.

Cælârat.] Had carved or engraved.

7. *Cælumque.*] The Heaven which environs
 the Orb of the Earth.

8. *Canorum.*] Sounding a Trumpet ; for *Tri-*
ton (as we have said in the first Book) was *Nep-*
تون's Trumpeter.

9. *Proteaque.*] *Proteus* is a Sea-God, the
 keeper of *Neptune's* Cattle, who is therefore
 called *ambiguus*, because he is feigned to change
 himself into various Shapes ; so that it seems
 difficult to know what he is ; for he is some-
 times a Lion, sometimes Water, sometimes Fire.
 Various Changes of *Proteus* are related by our
 Poet, *Metam. VIII. Fab. 10.*

Nam modò te juvenem, &c.

...d in another Place,

*Utq; levis Proteus modò se tenuabat in undas,
 Nunc leo, nunc arbor, nunc erat hirtus aper.*
 ...so by *Virgil, Georg. IV.*

Balænarumque.] *Balænae* are huge Sea-
 monsters, called Whales.

10. *Ægæona.*] *Ægæon*, was a Giant, the
 son of *Cælus* and *Terra*, and was accounted
 a Sea-God.

Immania.] Great. vast, huge.

Lacertis.] With his Arms. For *Ægæon* is

feign'd to have an hundred Arms.

11. *Dorida.*] *Doris*, the Daughter of *Oceanus*
 and *Tethys*, is said to be the Mother of the Sea-
 Nymphs ; whence the Poet adds, & *natus*.

12. *Mole.*] Upon some great Rock.

15. *Terra.*] On the Earth was engraved,
 Cities, Rivers, Woods, Nymphs, and wild
 Beasts.

18. *Signaque.*] Also the Circle of the Zo-
 diack was so engraved, that six Signs were seen
 on the right Side, and six on the left. The
 twelve Constellations, which are in the Zodiack,
 are therefore called *Signs*, because they are Re-
 presentations of certain Animals, and the Sun's
 annual Course is marked by them, as tho' with
 certain Limits. Their Names are expressed by
Auspinus in this Distich.

*Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo,
 Virgo,
 Libraque, Scorpio, & Arcitenens, Capri, Am-
 phora, Pisces.*

They are called Ζῳῆα in Greek ; and among
 the *Latins* they say *Signifer*.

19. *Quò.*] To which Court.

Simul.] As soon as, after this.

Clymenæa proles.] *Phaeton*, the Son of *Clymene*.

Acclivo limite.] By an ascending Path ; for
 the Palace of the Sun was in a very high Place.

20. *Venit.*] He went up.

Dubitati.] Of which he doubted.

Tecta.] The House.

21. *Protinus.*] Presently, immediately.

Fert vestigia sua.] He goes forward into his
 Father's Presence.

constititque procul: neque enim
 ferebat propiora lumina. Phœ-
 bus velatus purpureâ veste sede-
 bat in solio lucente claris sma-
 ragdis. A dextrâ lævâque,
 Dies, & Mensis, & Annus, Sæ-
 culaque, & Horæ positæ æqua-
 libus spatiis, stabant; verque
 novum stabat cinctum florente
 corona: æstas nuda stabat, &
 gerebat spicæ ferta. Autumnus
 & etiam stabat sordidus cal-
 catis uvis, & Hyems glacialis,
 hirsuta per canos capillos. Sol
 medius loco, indè vidit oculis
 quibus aspicit omnia juvenem
 paventem novitate rerum. Que
 ait, Phaeton, progenies haud
 inficianda parenti, quæ est causa
 viæ tibi? Quid petisti hæc
 arce? Ille refert: O pater
 Phœbe, publica lux immensi
 mundi, si das mihi usum hujus
 nominis, nec Clymene celat cul-
 pam sub falsâ imagine; da ge-
 nitor pignora, per quæ ego cre-
 dar esse tua vera propago; &
 detrahe hunc errorem nostris a-
 nimis. Dixerat. At genitor
 deposuit radios micantes circum
 omne caput; jussitque illum ac-
 cedere propius: amplexuque da-
 to, ait: Nec tu es dignus negari esse meus; & Clymene edidit veros ortus. Quoque dubitus minùs,
 pete quodvis munus; ut feras illud, me tribuente. Palus juranda Dīs, incognita nostris oculis, adesse
 testis promissis. Vix bene desierat: ille rogat curius

Constititque procul: neque enim propiora ferebat
 Lumina. Purpureâ velatus veste sedebat
 In solio Phœbus claris lucente smaragdis.
 A dextrâ lævâque, Dies, & Mensis, & Annus, 25
 Sæculaue, & positæ spatiis æqualibus Horæ:
 Verque novum stabat cinctum florente coronâ:
 Stabat nuda Æstas, & spicæ ferta gerebat:
 Stabat & Autumnus calcatis sordidus uvis:
 Et glacialis Hyems canos hirsuta capillos. 30
 Indè loco medius, rerum novitate paventem
 Sol oculis juvenem, quibus aspicit omnia, vidit.
 Quæque viæ tibi causa? Quid hæc, ait, arce petisti,
 Progenies, Phaëton, haud inficianda parenti?
 Ille refert: O lux immensi publicæ mundi, 35
 Phœbe pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum,
 Nec falsâ Clymene culpam sub imagine celat;
 Pignora da, genitor, per quæ tua vera propago
 Credar; & hunc animis errorem detrahe nostris.
 Dixerat. At genitor circum caput omne micantes 40
 Deposuit radios, propiusque accedere jussit:
 Amplexuque dato, Nec tu meus esse negari
 Dignus es; & Clymene veros, ait, edidit ortus.
 Quoque minùs dubites, quodvis pete munus, & illud
 Me tribuente feres. Promissis testis adesto 45
 Diis juranda palus, oculis incognita nostris.
 Vix bene desierat; currus rogat ille paternos,

NOTES.

22. Neque, &c.] He went no nearer, be-
 cause he could not bear the Brightness of the
 Sun.

24. Solio.] Solium is properly a Seat of Kings.
 Smaragdis.] With Emeralds.

26. Seculaue.] Seculum is the Space of an
 hundred Years; hence the Plays were called
 Secular, because they were performed every
 hundred Years.

Horæ.] The twelve Parts of the Day equally
 distant from one another. Hora seems to be so
 called of the Greek Word ὥρῃω to define; be-
 cause it defines the Spaces of Time.

27. Coronâ.] Flowers growing in the Spring,
 with which Crowns are made.

28. Nuda.] Because of the Heat wherewith
 Bread-corn grows ripe.

Spicæ.] Crowns made of Ears of Corn. A
 Crown is called fertum, of serendis floribus.

29. Sordidus.] Because of the Vintage which
 is in Autumn; so in another Place,

Venerat autumnus calcatis sordidus uvis,
 Redduntur meritò debita vina Jovi.

32. Juvenem.] Phaeton.

34. Inficianda.] To be denied; for inficiari
 and inficias iri, is to deny.

35. Ille.] Phaeton.

Refert.] Answereth.

36. Das.] Thou permittest.

Nominis usum.] That I be called your Off-
 spring, and may call you Father.

38. Pignora.] Signs and Tokens.

39. Hunc errorem.] This Uncertainty.

Detrahe.] Take away.

40. Dixerat.] Phaeton said.

Genitor.] The Sun.

43. Edidit.] Hath asserted, publicly de-
 clared.

Ortus.] The true Original; for thou truly
 didst spring from me.

45. Feres.] Thou shalt have.

46. Diis, &c.] Styx is a Lake of Hell, by
 which the Gods are afraid to swear falsely.

47. Desierat.] Done speaking.

Ille.] Phaeton.

Inque diem alipedum jus & moderamen equorum.
 Pœnituit jurâsse patrem; qui terque quaterque
 Concutiens illustre caput: Temeraria, dixit,
 Vox mea facta tuâ est: utinam promissa liceret,
 Non dare! confiteor, solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem,
 Dissuadere licet: non est tua tuta voluntas.
 Magna petis; Phaëton, & quæ nec viribus istis
 Munera convenient, nec tam puerilibus annis.
 Sors tua mortalis: non est mortale quod optas.
 Plus etiam quàm quod Superis contingere fas sit
 Nescius affectas: placeat sibi quisque licebit;
 Non tamen ignifero quisquam consistere in axe
 Me valet excepto: vasti quoque rector Olympi,
 Qui fera terribili jaculatur fulmina dextra,
 Non agat hos currus. Et quid Jove majus habemus?
 Ardua prima via est; & quâ vix mane recentes
 Enitantur equi; medio est altissima cœlo;
 Undè mare, & terras ipsi mihi sæpe videre
 Fit timor, & pavida trepidat formidine pectus.

pateros, que jus & moderamen
 alipedum equorum in diem. Pœ-
 nituit patrem jurâsse; qui con-
 cutiens caput illustre ter quater-
 que, dixit: Mea vox est facta
 temeraria tuâ voce. Utinam li-
 cerat not dare promissa! confi-
 teor nate, negarem hoc solum
 tibi. Licet dissuadere: tua vo-
 luntas non est tuta. Phaëton,
 petis magna munera, & quæ
 nec convenient istis viribus, nec
 annis tam puerilibus. Sors tua
 est mortalis, quod optas non est
 mortale. Tu etiam nescius af-
 fectas plus, quàm quod sit fas
 contingere Superis. Licebit ut
 quisque placeat sibi, tamen non
 quisquam Superum, me excepto,
 valet consistere in ignifero axe.
 Rector quoque vasti Olympi, qui
 jaculatur fera fulmina terribili
 dextrâ, non agat hos currus,
 & quid habemus majus Jove?

Prima via est ardua; & quâ recentes equi vix enitantur mane; via est altissima in medio cœlo, undè
 sæpe fit timor mihi ipsi, videre mare & terras, & pectus trepidat pavida formidine.

NOTES.

48. *Inque diem.*] For one Day.
Alipedum.] Having Wings on their Feet, i. e.
 most swift; whence, presently he calls these
 Horses volucres.
Jus.] Power.
Moderamen.] The Rule, Government.
 49. *Terque, &c.*] Oftentimes.
 50. *Concutiens.*] The shaking of the Head
 here signifies repenting, elsewhere Indignation.
Temeraria.] My rash, unadvised Promises,
 made upon Account of your Petition.
 51. *Utinam, &c.*] I wish I were able to deny
 you what I have promised.
 54. *Viribus istis.*] Small, weak, and mortal.
 56. *Sors.*] Condition. *Sors* properly signi-
 fies a fortuitous Event of any Thing; whence
 comes the Verb *sortior*, which is, I cast Lots,
 or, I choose by Lots. Besides, *sors* signifies a
 Bank or Stock of Money wherein several have
 a Share. *Ter. Hic mihi de sorte nunc venio in*
dubium miser, i. e. about the Price with which
 the Minstrel was bought. Hence comes *Con-*
sortes, those who have paid in their Parts, and
 have a common Share in the Fund.
Non est mortale.] For the Chariot of the Sun
 is incorruptible.
 57. *Plus.*] You desire more than would be

granted to the Gods themselves.
 58. *Affectas.*] You presumptuously desire.
Placeat.] Altho' each God arrogates as much
 Power as he can, yet none of them beside my-
 self can stand in the Chariot of the Sun: No
 not Jupiter himself, than whom none is greater
 or more powerful.
 59. *In axe.*] In the fire-bearing Chariot.
Axis, is that smooth Wood, about which the
 Wheels of the Chariot are turned. Part is here
 put for the Whole.
 60. *Rector.*] Jupiter.
Olympi.] Of Heaven. *Olympus* is a Moun-
 tain whole Top is so high, that those who
 dwell near it call the Top of it Heaven. Hence
 the Poets call Heaven *Olympus*.
 62. *Et quid Jove majus.*] q. d. Nothing,
 whence, *Trist. B. II. El. 1.*
Jure igitur genitorque Deum rectorq; vocatur,
Jure capax mundus nil Jove majus habet.
 63. *Ardua.*] The Ascent is very laborious. He
 enumerates the Causes, why the Guidance of the
 Chariot of the Sun is so very difficult.
Recentes.] Fresh, in full Strength, having
 rested all Night.
 66. *Pavida.*] By the Effect; because it makes
 fearful, and affrights.

*Ultima via est prona, & eget certo moderamine. Tunc etiam Tethys ipsa, quæ excipit me sub-
je. i. undis, solet vereri nè ferar in præceps. Adde, quòd cælum rapitur assidua vertigine, que trahit alta sidera, que torquet celeri volumine. Nitor in ad-
versum; nec impetus qui vincit cætera, vincit me; & evebor contrarius rapido orbi. Finge currus datos: quid agas? Po-
terisne ire obvius polis rotatis, ut citus axis nè auferat te? For-
sitan & concipias animo esse illic lucos, urbesque Deorum, delubra-
que ditia donis. Imo, iter est per insidias, formasque ferarum. Utque (& quamvis) teneas viam,
que traharis nullo errore, tamen gradieris per cornua adversi Tauri, que arcus Hæmonios, que ora violenti Leonis, que Scorpion curvantem sæva brachia longo circuitu
atque Cancrum curvantem brachia aliter.*

Ultima prona via est; & eget moderamine certo. Tunc etiam, quæ me subjectis excipit undis, Nè ferar in præceps, Tethys solet ipsa vereri. Adde, quòd assidua rapitur vertigine cælum; Sideraque alta trahit, celerique volumine torquet. Nitor in adversum: nec me, qui cætera, vincit Impetus; & rapido contrarius evehor orbi. Finge datos currus: quid agas? poterisne rotatis Obvius ire polis, nè te citus auferat axis? Forsitan & lucos illic, urbesque Deorum Concipias animo, delubraque ditia donis Esse: per insidias iter est, formasque ferarum. Utque viam teneas, nulloque errore traharis, Per tamen adversi gradieris cornua Tauri, Hæmoniosque arcus, violentique ora Leonis, Sævaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo Scorpion, atque aliter curvantem brachia Cancrum.

NOTES.

67. *Prona.*] Headlong.

Moderamine.] a Government, a Guidance.

69. *Tethys.*] The Wife of *Oceanus*, who seems to receive the Sun.

70. *Vertigine.*] By its rolling and turning. *Vertigo* is also a Disease of the Head, which proceeds from cold clammy Humours rising upwards from the Belly.

71. *Torquet.*] Turns: for the fixed Stars are turned with the Heavens. But the Planets move contrary to the Motion of the Heavens.

72. *Nitor.*] I steer contrary to the Revolution of the Heavens.

Nec, &c.] Nor can the Impetuosity and rapid Rotation of the Heaven, which carries all Things else along with it, stop the natural Course of my Motion.

73. *Rapido.*] To the swift Orb; for the Sun passes thro' the Signs of the Zodiack contrary to the World.

74. *Poterisne.*] Canst thou be able to stem the rapid Course and Rotation of the Heaven, which is about the Poles, so as not to be carried along with it, but to go contrary to it? They are called Poles, from the Verb *πολέω*, which signifies to turn, as I have said above; because about these the whole Frame of the World is supposed to turn,

76. *Forsitan, &c.*] Perhaps you fancy that there are Cities and Temples of the Gods: But there is nothing of these, and you must take your Way through Ambushments, and the Form of wild Beasts.

79. *Utque.*] Although. *q. d.* Although should grant that you know and could keep the Way, and would not happen to make any Mistake, yet you must pass between the Horns of *Taurus*, &c.

80. *Adversi.*] Opposite, contrary.

Tauri.] This Sign of the Zodiack is so called because of the Likeness it has to an earthly Animal, which is commonly called *Taurus* [Bull]; as also with *Vacca* [a Cow]; whence sometimes it is called *Vacca*, chiefly by our *Ovid*, *Vacca sit an taurus, non est cognoscere promptum*

81. *Violenti.*] Because the Sun immediately after his Entrance into that Sign, is used to dash out more violent Rays, and a more vehement Heat.

82. *Longo.*] For *Scorpio* comprehends a great Space with his Arms.

83. *Aliter.*] For the Arms of *Scorpio* are bent immediately at their Beginning; but those of *Cancer* near the End, and so take in less Compass,

Nec tibi quadrupedes animofos ignibus illis
 Quos in pectore habent, quos ore & naribus efflant,
 In promptu regere est. Vix me patiuntur, ut acres
 Incaluerè animi; cervixque repugnat habenis.
 At tu, funesti ne fim tibi muneris auctor;
 Nate, cave: dum resque finit, tua corrige vota.
 Scilicet, ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas,
 Pignora certa petis: do pignora certa timendo;
 Et patrio pater esse metu probor. Aspice vultus
 Ecce meos: utinamque oculos in pectora posses
 Inferere; & patrias intus deprendere curas!
 Deniq; quicquid habet dives, circumspice, mundus, 95
 Que tot ac tantis cœli, terræque, marisque,
 Posce bonis aliquid: nullam patiêre repulsam.
 Deprecor hoc unum; quod vero nomine pœna,
 Non honor est: pœnam, Phaëton, pro munere poscis.
 Quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare, lacertis? 100
 Nè dubita; dabitur (Stygias juravimus undas)
 Quodcunque optâris: sed tu sapientiùs opta.
 Finierat monitus: dictis tamen ille repugnat:
 Propositumque tenet: flagratque cupidine currûs.
 Ergo, quâ licuit genitor cunctatus, ad altos 105
 Deducit juvenem, Vulcania munera, currus.
 Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, aurea summæ

En ille repugnat dictis: que tenet propositum: flagratque cupidine currûs. Ergo genitor cunctatus
 Quâ licuit, deducit juvenem ad altos currus, munera vulcania. Axis erat aureus, temo aureus,
 Curvatura summæ

NOTES,

86. *In promptu.*] Is it easy.
Me.] Who am a God, and skilful, and one
 whom the Horses know.
 88. *Funesti.*] Of pernicious, deadly.
 89. *Sinit.*] Permits, *i. e.* while you may.
Voto.] Your rash Desires.
 90. *Genitum.*] Begotten of me.
 91. *Pignora.*] Infallible Tokens.
 94. *Inferere.*] To let in.
Deprendere.] To comprehend.
 97. *Repulsum.*] Denial. For *repulsa* is a Re-
 sistance by which any one is denied Honour,
 Magistracy, or any other Thing sought or hoped
 for.
 101. *Stygias, &c.*] This is the Cause why he
 would give it.
 103. *Finierat.*] *Phœbus.*
Dictis.] Of *Phœbus.*

Ille.] *Phaeton.*
Repugnat.] Resists.
 104. *Propositumque tenet.*] Keeps his Reso-
 lution.
Flagratque.] And burns with a Desire of driv-
 ing his Father's Chariot.
 105. *Quâ licuit.*] As much as he was able.
 106. *Deducit.*] He leads him for Honour's
 Sake. *Liv. Frequentesque eum domum deduxere.*
Deducere properly signifies to lead down from a
 higher Place to a lower. It also signifies to sub-
 tract, as *deducere cibum*, *i. e.* to lessen the Sup-
 ply of Food.
 107. *Aureus, &c.*] The Poet elegantly de-
 scribes the Chariot of the Sun.
Temo.] A Pole in the Chariot, between the
 Horses, to which the Chariot Harness is fast-
 ened.

et aurea; ordo radiorum erat
argenteus. Chrysolithi, que gem-
mæ positæ ex ordine per juga,
reddebant lumina clara repercusso
Phœbo. Dumque magnanimus
Phaëton miratur ea, que perspi-
cit opus; ecce vigil Aurora pa-
tescit purpureas fores, & atria
plena rosarum, ab rutilo ortu.
Stellæ diffugiunt; quarum Lu-
cifer cogit agmina, & exit no-
vissimus statione cœli. At pater
Titan ut vidit terras mundum-
que rubescere, cornuaque extre-
mæ Lunæ velut evanescere, im-
perat velocibus Horis jungere e-
quos. Deæ celeres peragunt jussa
ejus: ducuntque quadrupedes vo-
mentes ignem, saturos succo Am-
brosiæ altis præsepibus, addunt-
que fræna sonantia. Tum pater
contigit ora sui nati sacro medi-
camine; & fecit patientia rapi-
dæ flammæ; imposuitque radios
comæ; repetensque suspiria præ-
saga lætus sollicito pectore, dix-
it: Si hic saltem potes parere
monitis paternis; puer, parce stimulis, & utere loris fortius. Properant sua sponte, labor est inhibere
volentes. Nec via per quinque arcus directos placeat tibi.

Curvatura rotæ; radiorum argenteus ordo.
Per juga chrysolithi, positæque ex ordine gemmæ,
Clara repercusso reddebant lumina Phœbo. 110
Dumque ea magnanimus Phaëton miratur, opusque
Perspicit; ecce vigil rutilo patefecit ab ortu
Purpureas Aurora fores, & plena rosarum
Atria. Diffugiunt stellæ; quarum agmina cogit
Lucifer, & cœli statione novissimus exit. 115
At pater, ut terras, mundumque rubescere vidit,
Cornuaque extremæ velut evanescere Lunæ;
Jungere equos Titan velocibus impèrat Horis.
Jussa Deæ celeres peragunt: ignemque vomentes
Ambrosiæ succo saturos præsepibus altis 120
Quadrupedes ducunt; adduntque sonantia fræna.
Tum pater ora sui sacro medicamine nati
Contigit, & rapidæ fecit patientia flammæ:
Imposuitque comæ radios; præsagaque lætus
Pectore sollicito repetens suspiria, dixit: 125
Si potes hic saltem monitis parère paternis:
Parce, puer, stimulis, & fortius utere loris.
Sponte suâ properant: labor est inhibere volentes.
Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus.

NOTES.

109. *Chrysolithi.*] Precious Stones of a golden Colour; from whence they take their Name; for χρυσός signifies Gold, and λίθος a Stone.

112. *Patefecit.*] Opens; for *Aurora* seems to enlighten the Air before the Rising of the Sun, and to open the Doors of its House.

113. *Rosarum.*] Antiquity has dedicated Roses to the Morning.

115. *Cogit.*] Drives before him; for *Lucifer*, which the Greeks call φῶσφορος, is the last which disappears when the Sun rises, and begins first to shine when he sets, and then is called *Hesperus*. *Cogo* (as tho' *coago*) is properly to collect, to gather together. Ter. *Quasi talenta ad quindecim coëgi*; and sometimes to urge.

Statione.] A Metaphor taken from Captains of War.

Novissimus.] The last of all.

116. *Rubescere.*] For the Heaven seems to grow red at the Approach of the Morning.

117. *Evanescere.*] To be dissolved and perish; for the Moon disappears upon the Approach of the Sun.

118. *Velocibus.*] Swift, and passing away

quickly; the Hours are therefore feigned to have the Care of the Horses of the Sun, because they are made by the Course of the Sun, or rather are measured and distinguished.

120. *Ambrosiæ.*] *Ambrosia* was the Food of the Gods, by which they preserved their Immortality.

122. *Sacro medicamine.*] With a divine, secret Ointment.

Nati.] Of his Son *Phaeton*.

123. *Contigit.*] He anointed all over, that they might resist the Heat of the Sun.

124. *Radios.*] A Crown casting forth Rays, which *Apollo* is always represented to wear.

Præsagaque.] The Fore-Tokens.

127. *Parce.*] Don't use Whip and Spur to the Horses, but endeavour to hold them in with a tight Rein, and to keep them back: for they fly rather than run.

129. *Nec tibi, &c.*] *Phæbus* shews which Way *Phaeton* was to take his Course; for says he, you must not go strait on through the five Circles, but through the Zodiac, which is oblique, and does not exceed the Limits of the

Zonarumque

130 *Est limes sc̄lus in obliquum lato curvamine limes*
 136 *curvamine ; que contentus sine*
 140 *trium zonarum : que effugit po-*
lum Australem, que Arcton junc-
tam Aquilonibus. Sit iter tibi
hac via : cernes manifesta vesti-
gia rotæ. Utque & cælum &
terra ferant æquos calores, nec
preme, nec molire currum per
summum æthera. Egressus al-
tius, cremabis testæ cœlestia, e-
gressus inferius, cremabis ter-
ras : Ibis tutissimus medio. Nex
dexterior rota declinet te in tor-
tum anguem ; neve sinisterior du-
cat te ad pressam Aram ; tene inter utrumque. Mando cætera fortunæ, quæ opto ut juvet, & melius
consulat, quàm tu consuluisti tibi.

NOTES.

Three Zones ; for it touches neither of the poles.

Quinque.] Through the five Circles, which are called *Zones*. For the Heaven is divided into five Circles, equally distant one from another : *sc.* the Arctick [North], Antarctick [South], the Tropick of Cancer, the Tropick of Capricorn, and the Equinoctial, of which the Equinoctial is the middlemost. The Zodiack is an oblique Circle, which cuts the Equinoctial, and reaches both to the Tropick of Cancer and Capricorn, but does not extend to the arctick or antarctick Circles.

130. *Sc̄lus, &c.]* This is a Periphrasis of the Zodiack, which we have described.

132. *Australem.]* Which is also called *Antarcticus*, from the Opposition it has to the Arctick.

Arcton.] The Arctick Pole, so called from τῆς ἀρκτῆς, from the Bear, a neighbouring Star, whence the North Winds blow. *Sc̄los* is also called *Ursa* [the She-bear], which is situated in that Part of the Heaven, and gives Name to the Pole. For *Jupiter* transferred *Calisto*, the Daughter of *Lycaon*, who was transformed by *Juno* into a Bear, into the stars, together with her Son *Arcas*, and placed them at the Pole, which was called *Arcticus* from *Arcus*.

133. *Manifesto, &c.]* *Apollo* says he had made a Path by his frequent passing, and that very plain one too.

134. *Æquos calores.]* Proportions of Heat, suitable to each.

135. *Nec preme.]* Neither sink too low.

Molire.] Drive on.

136. *Cœlestia.]* Thou wilt burn the Heaven.

138. *Nex.]* And suffer not.

Dexterior.] *sc.* the Wheel.

Declinet.] Bear you off.

In Anguem.] To the Serpent, which lies near the North Pole.

139. *Aram.]* To the Antarctick Pole ; for the Altar on which the Gods are first supposed to have entered into a Confederacy against the *Titans*, is said to have been translated to Heaven, and placed at the Antarctick Pole, *q. d.* take Care you be not carried away too much toward the North, where the Snake is, or to the South, where is the Altar of the Gods.

140. *Inter utrumque tene.]* Keep in the middle Space between both. So Book VIII. of *Icarus*,

Inter utrumque vola.——

141. *Quam tu tibi.]* Than you for yourself ; for your Rashness and Ambition will certainly be your Ruin.

Consulat.] Take Care of you, have Regard to you ; for *consulere* sometimes signifies to provide for, to look out, to have Regard to ; as *consule honori tuo, rebus tuis, consule saluti tuæ, i. e.* provide for. *Consulo* properly signifies, I ask Counsel, and then it governs an Accusative Case ; as *consulere amicum, i. e.* to ask Counsel of a Friend ; so *consului doctos, i. e.* I have asked Counsel of the Learned. But when *consulere* signifies to give Counsel, then it governs a Dative Case : Whence comes the Verse,

Consule te : posce : tibi consul : consilium de.

Dum loquor, nox humida tetigit metas positas in Hesperio littore. Mora non est libera nobis. Poscitur; Aurora, tenebris fugatis, effulget. Corripe lora manu: vel, si est tibi mutabile pectus, utere nostris consiliis, non curribus; dum potes, & etiamnum adstas solidis sedibus; dumque nondum inscius premis axes malè optatos. Sine me dare lumina terris, quæ lumina tu tutus spesces. Ille occupat levem currum juvenili corpore, statque super, que gaudet contingere datas habenas manibus; & agit indè grates invito parenti. Interea volucres equi Solis, Pyroeis, & Eous, & Æthon, quartusque Phlegon, implent auras hinnitibus flammiferis, que pulsant repagula pedibus. Quæ postquam Tethys, ignara fatorum nepotis, reppulit; & copia immensi mundi est facta; corripuere viam, pedibusque motis per aëra, findunt nebulas obstantes, quæ levati pennis, prætereunt Euros ortos de iisdem partibus. Sed pondus erat leve; nec quod equi Solis possent cognoscere; que jugum carula solitâ gravitate. Utque naves curvæ sinè justo pondere labant, ferunturque instabiles per mare nimia levitate;

Dum loquor, Hesperio positas in littore metas Humida nox tetigit: non est mora libera nobis. Poscitur; effulget tenebris Aurora fugatis. Corripe lora manu: vel, si mutabile pectus Est tibi, consiliis, non curribus utere nostris; Dum potes, & solidis etiamnum sedibus adstas; Dumque malè optatos nondum premis inscius axes; Quæ tutus spesces, sine me dare lumina terris. Occupat ille levem juvenili corpore currum; Statque super; manibusque datas contingere habenas Gaudet; & invito grates agit indè parenti. Interea volucres Pyroeis, & Eous, & Æthon, Solis equi, quartusque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras Flammiferis implent, pedibusque repagula pulsant. Quæ postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis, Reppulit; & facta est immensi copia mundi; Corripuere viam, pedibusque per aëra motis Obstantes findunt nebulas, pennisque levati Prætereunt ortos iisdem de partibus Euros. Sed leve pondus erat; nec quod cognoscere possent Solis equi; solitâque jugum gravitate carebat. Utque labant curvæ justo sinè pondere naves, Perque mare instabiles nimia levitate feruntur:

NOTES.

142. *Hesperio.*] The Atlantick; whither when Night comes, it must of Necessity leave the Earth.

143. *Non est mora.*] I must not [it is not meet for me to] stay any longer.

144. *Poscitur.*] I am called for to enlighten the World.

147. *Dum potes.*] While yet you are upon the Earth.

148. *Dumque, &c.*] And before you have ascended the Chariot, which ignorantly you have wished to guide to your certain Destruction.

149. *Sine me.*] Permit me to illuminate the Earth.

150. *Occupat.*] He gets up hastily and nimbly. *Ille.*] Phaeton.

150. *Pyroeis, &c.*] The Chariot of the Sun, is drawn by four winged Horses, who had Names given them according to their Effects. For *Pyroeis* is so called, as tho' fiery, for *πῦρ* is Fire. *Pyroeis*, in *Gen. Pyroentis*, as *Simoeis*, *Simoentis*. *Eous* is so called from the Morning; for *Εὖς* is *Aurora* [the Morning], *Æthon* and *Phlegon* signify to burn; because they are said to blow Fire from their Mouth and Nostrils.

155. *Flammiferis.*] For they are said to breathe out Fire.

Repagula.] Barriers, which in Horse Racings

are put before the Horses to prevent their Starting before the Time, alluding to the Goal from which Horses start in a Race. *Repagulum* is properly a Bolt or Bar, which is put to fasten a Door.

156. *Tethys.*] The Wife of *Oceanus*, and Mother of *Clymene*, with whom *Sol* is believed to lodge a-nights.

157. *Immensi.*] Infinite.

Copia.] A full Scope. *Copia* is sometimes the Faculty or Power of doing any Thing; and for the most Part is joined with the *Verbs facio, &c.* do; as *Faciam tibi copiam spectandi ludos*, &c. I will give you the Privilege or Opportunity of seeing Plays. In another Sense *copia* is taken for abundance; whence we say, *Copiam crastinis, Copiam frumenti.*

158. *Corripuere.*] Began to run swiftly; *Virg. Æneid. IV.*

Corripuere viam interea, quæ semita monstrata. *Corripio* sometimes signifies, to catch hastily. *Ovid. — & corripit enssem.*

Sometimes, to abbreviate; whence we say, *Correptas syllabas*; whence comes *correptio*, is a Shortening.

159. *Pennisque levati.*] Mounted upon their Wings.

160. *Iisdem de partibus.*] From the East.

Sic onere affueto vacuos dat in aëra saltus, 165 Sic currus dat saltus in aëra, va-
 Succutiturque altè, similisque est currus inani. cuos affueto onere, succutiturque
 Quod simul ac sensere; ruunt, tritumque relinquunt altè, que est similis inani. Quod
 Quadrijugi spatium: nec quo prius ordine, currunt. simul ac quadrijugi sensere; ru-
 Ipse pavet, nec quàm commissas flectat habenas, unt, que relinquunt tritum spa-
 Nec scit, quàm sit iter; nec, si sciat, imperet illis. 170 tium, nec currunt ordine quo
 Tum primum radiis gelidi caluere Triones, prius. Ipse pavet, nec scit quàm
 Et vetito frustra tentarunt æquore tingi. flectat commissas habenas, nec
 Quæque polo posita est glaciali proxima Serpens, quàm iter sit; nec imperet illis,
 Frigore pigra prius, nec formidabilis ulli; si sciat. Tum primum gelidi
 Incaluit, sumpsitque novas fervoribus iras. 175 Triones caluere radiis, & tenta-
 Te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boote; runt frustra tingi vetito æquore.
 Quamvis tardus eras, & te tua plaustra tenebant. Que Serpens quæ est posita
 Ut verò summo despexit ab æthere terras proxima glaciali polo, prius pi-
 Infelix Phaëton penitus penitusque patentibus; gra frigore, nec formidabilis
 Palluit, & subito genua intremuere timore: ulli; incaluit, sumpsitque novas
 Suntque oculis tenebræ per tantum lumen abortæ. 180 iras fervoribus. Quoque, Boote,
 Et jam mallet equos nunquam tetigisse paternos, memorant te fugisse turbatum,
 Jam agnoscere genus piget, & valuisse rogando: quamvis eras tardus; & tua
 plaustra tenebant te. Verò ut
 infelix Phaëton despexit terras
 penitus penitusque patentibus ab
 summo æthere; palluit, & ge-
 nua intremuere subito timore:

que tenebræ sunt abortæ oculis per tantum lumen. Et jam mallet nunquam tetigisse paternos equos: jam piget agnoscere genus, & valuisse rogando:

NOTES.

166. *Succutiturque altè.*] Is jolted, tossed aloft.
Inani.] To an empty Chariot.
 167. *Simul ac.*] After that, as soon as.
Ruunt.] They run with Violence.
 168. *Quadrijugi.*] Four Horses, bound in one Yoke, a-breast.
Spatium tritum.] The Way often trod; the beaten Path.
Quo prius.] *sc. Currebant.*
 169. *Ipse.*] *Phaeton.*
Pavet.] Is afraid.
Quàm.] Which way.
Commissas habenas.] The Reins which *Apollo* had entrusted him with. *Committtere* is to entrust to any one's Fidelity. *Ter. Ovem lupo commisit.* Sometimes to offend, *Virgil,* *Quid meus Æneas in te committere tantum?*
Quid Troës potuere?
 171. *Triones.*] The Sun never came nigh them till this Time. *Triones* are the seven Stars placed near the North Pole; so that they seem to make the Figure of a Waggon, and are called *Charles's-Wain.*
 172. *Vetito.*] The *Septentriones* never set, so they cannot immerge in the Ocean; for
Juno got this Grant of *Thetis*, the Wife of *Oceanus*, that she would not permit the two Bears, which are near the North Pole, to descend into the Sea.
Tingi.] To set, to immerge; so Book I. of *Trist.*
Tingitur oceano custos Erymanthidos ursæ. And *Virg. Georg. I.*
Arctos oceani metuentes æquore tingi.
 173. *Serpens.*] Near the North Pole is a Constellation called the Serpent, which comprehends the two Bears.
 176. *Boote.*] An *Apostrophe* to *Bootes*, who seems to drive a Cart. *Bootes* in *Latin* is called *Bubulcus*, and is the same which is called *Arctophylax* by the *Greeks*; it seems to be set as a Keeper of the Bear.
 177. *Plaustra.*] The two Northern Constellations which we call the Bears. *Plaustrum* otherwise signifies a Waggon.
Tenebant.] Did retard, did hinder.
 178. *Despexit.*] He looked downward.
 179. *Penitus, &c.*] The Earth below, removed far from him.
 180. *Palluit.*] He became pale with Fear.
 181. *Per tantum lumen.*] By so dazzling a Light,

Jam cupiens dici filius Mero-
pis; ita fertur, ut pinus acta
præcipiti Boreâ, cui suus rector
remisit victa fræna, quam re-
liquit Dis votisque. Quid fa-
ciat? Multum cæli post terga relictum:
Ante oculos plus est. Animo metitur utrumque.
Et modò, quos illi fas tum contingere non est,
Prospicit Occasus; interdum respicit Ortus.
Quidque agat ignarus, stupet; & nec fræna remittit,
Nec retinere valet: nec nomina novit equorum.
Sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula cælo,
Vastarumque videt trepidus simulacra ferarum.
Est locus in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus
Scorpius, & caudâ, flexisque utrinque lacertis,
Porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum.
Hunc puer ut nigri madidum sudore veneni,
Vulnera curvatâ minitantem cuspide vidit;
Mentis inops, gelidâ formidine lora remisit.
Quæ postquam summum sensere jacentia tergum,
Expatiantur equi, nulloque inhibente, per auras
Ignotæ regionis eunt; quaque impetus egit,

Jam Meropis dici cupiens; ita fertur, ut acta
Præcipiti pinus Boreâ, cui victa remisit
Fræna suus rector, quam Dis votisque reliquit.
Quid faciat? Multum cæli post terga relictum:
Ante oculos plus est. Animo metitur utrumque.
Et modò, quos illi fas tum contingere non est,
Prospicit Occasus; interdum respicit Ortus.
Quidque agat ignarus, stupet; & nec fræna remittit,
Nec retinere valet: nec nomina novit equorum.
Sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula cælo,
Vastarumque videt trepidus simulacra ferarum.
Est locus in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus
Scorpius, & caudâ, flexisque utrinque lacertis,
Porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum.
Hunc puer ut nigri madidum sudore veneni,
Vulnera curvatâ minitantem cuspide vidit;
Mentis inops, gelidâ formidine lora remisit.
Quæ postquam summum sensere jacentia tergum,
Expatiantur equi, nulloque inhibente, per auras
Ignotæ regionis eunt; quaque impetus egit,

Quæ postquam equi sensere jacentia summum tergum, expa-
tiantur, que eunt per auras ignotæ regionis, nullo inhibente; que ruunt sinè lege hæc quæ impetus egit;

NOTES:

184. *Meropis, &c.*] *sc. Filius*; for *Merops* was the Husband of *Clymene*, *q. d.* desiring now rather to be called the Son of a Man, than of a God.

Fertur.] *Phaeton* is drawn along or tossed.

Acta.] Driven about.

185. *Præcipiti.*] Rapid or impetuous. *Præceps* is compounded of *præ* and *capiō*, and signifies one, who acts without Consideration or Method. *Virgil*,

—*Mox sese ad littora præceps,*

Cum fletu precibusque tulit,—

i. e. without any Regard of Safety. Whence it is used to be put for *nimis festino*. *Præceps* is also taken for a high Place, or Precipice.

Pinus.] A Ship made of Pine. A *Metonymy*, or rather a *Synecdoche*.

189. *Illi fas non est.*] He cannot.

190. *Prospicit.*] He looks forward.

193. *Vario.*] Distinguished with various Signs.

Passim.] Every where.

Miracula.] Monsters, objects of Horror.

194. *Vastarumque ferarum.*] Of huge wild Beasts, as of the Lion, &c.

195. *Est locus, &c.*] He describes *Scorpio*, to which when *Phaeton* came, he was so affrighted that the Reins fell out of his Hands; when the Horses perceived this, they ran uncontrouled thro' the whole Heaven.

Geminos arcus] In two wide Curves.

Concavat.] Bends.

197. *Signorum duorum.*] Encompasses two celestial Signs.

198. *Hunc.*] *Scorpio*.

Puer.] *Phaeton*.

Ut.] When.

Curvatâ, &c.] With a Tail or Sting turned backward.

Gelidâ.] With cold Fear, from the Effect, which makes Men cold and pale.

Lora.] The Reins of the Bridle. Thence *dare lora*, *i. e.* to loosen the Reins. *Lorum* properly signifies a Thong of a Hide.

Remisit.] He let fall, dropped.

201. *Quæ.*] The Reins.

Sensere equi.] The Horses felt.

202. *Expatiantur.*] They run wide, rush out of the Path.

Hæc sine lege ruunt: altoque sub æthere fixis
 Incursant stellis, rapiuntque per avia currum. 205
 Et modò summa petunt, modò per decliva, viaeque
 Præcipites spatio terræ propiore feruntur.
 Inferiusque suis fraternos currere Luna
 Admiratur equos: ambustaque nubila fumant.
 Corripitur flammis, ut quæque altissima, tellus; 210
 Fissaque agit rimas, & succis aret ademptis.
 Pabula canescunt: cum frondibus uritur arbor:
 Materiamque suo præbet seges arida damno.
 Parva queror. Magnæ pereunt cum mœnibus urbes:
 Cumque suis totas populis incendia gentes 215
 In cinerem vertunt. Sylvæ cum montibus ardent.
 Ardet Athos, Taurusque Cilix, & Tmolus, & Oete,
 Et nunc sicea, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide;
 Virgineusque Helicon, & nondum Oeagrius Hæmus.
 Ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Ætna, 220
 Parnassusque biceps, & Eryx, & Cynthus, & Othrys,
 Et tandem Rhodope nivibus caritura, Mimasque,
 Dindymaque, & Mycale, natusque ad sacra Cythæron.
 & Rhodope tandem caritura nivibus, Mimasque, Dindymaque, & Mycale, que Cythæron natus
 ad sacra.

Que incurfant stellis fixis sub
 alto æthere, rapiuntque currum
 per avia. Et modò petunt
 summa, modò feruntur per de-
 cliva, que præcipites vias, spa-
 tio propiore terræ. Que Luna
 admiratur fraternos equos cur-
 rere inferiùs suis: que nubila
 ambusta fumant. Tellus corri-
 pitur flammis, ut quæque altis-
 sima; fissaque agit rimas, &
 aret succis ademptis. Pabula
 canescunt: arbor uritur cum
 frondibus: que arida seges præ-
 bet materiam suo damno. Queror
 parva. Magnæ urbes percunt
 cum mœnibus: Athos ardet,
 Taurusque Cilix, & Tmolus, &
 Oete, & Ide nunc sicea, prius
 celeberrima fontibus; virgine-
 usque Helicon, & Hæmus non-
 dum dictus Oeagrius. Ætna ar-
 det in immensum ignibus gemi-
 natis, que biceps Parnassus, &
 Eryx, & Cynthus, & Othrys,
 & Mycale, que Cythæron natus

NOTES.

204. *Lege.*] Order.
Æthere.] Heaven.
 205. *Incursant.*] Rush against.
 208. *Inferiusque, &c.*] With good Reason
 she admires to see them beneath her's, because
 the Sun is much higher than the Moon; the
 Poets attribute four Horses to the Sun, and two
 to the Moon, and but one Horse to *Lucifer* and
Aurora.
 209. *Ambusta.*] Burnt.
 211. *Succis ademptis.*] The Moisture being
 dried up.
 212. *Canescunt.*] Become white and dry.
 217. *Athos, &c.*] A high Mountain in *Ma-
 cedonia*. He enumerates all the high Mountains,
 which first began to be on Fire.
 218. *Celeberrima fontibus.*] Having many
 Fountains, which were then all dry.
Ide.] A famous Mountain of *Phrygia*.
 219. *Oeagrius Hæmus.*] The highest Mountain
 of *Thrace*, where *Orpheus* was torn in Pieces
 by the *Mænades*, i. e. Women who in a frantic
 Manner celebrated the *Orgya* of *Bacchus*, which
 from him was called *Oeagrius*.
 220. *Geminatis.*] With redoubled Fire. As
 this Mountain always burns, the Poet intimates

that it contracted a double Heat from *Phaeton's*
 Conflagration. *Justin* explains the Causes of
 the burning of this Mount in Book IV. See
 also *Lucretius*, Lib. VI.
Ætna.] A Mountain of *Sicily*, always burn-
 ing.
 221. *Parnassus.*] A Mount of *Phocis*, divided
 into two Summits.
Eryx.] A Mountain of *Sicily*, sacred to *Ve-
 nus*, who is therefore called *Erycina*.
Cynthus.] A Mountain of *Delos*, fam'd for
 the Birth of *Apollo* and *Diana*, whence he is
 called *Cynthius*.
Othrys.] A Mountain of *Thessaly*.
 222. *Rhodope.*] A snowy Mountain of *Thrace*,
 so called of *Rhodope*, a Maid, who was trans-
 formed into it.
Mimasque.] A Mountain of lesser *Asia*, cover-
 ed with continual Snows, taking its Name from
Mimas a Giant.
 223. *Dindymaque.*] A Mountain of *Phrygia*,
 sacred to the Mother of the Gods, from whence
 she was called *Dindymene*.
Mycale.] A Mountain and City of *Caria*.
Cythæron.] A Mount of *Ætolia*, dedicated
 to *Bacchus*.

Nec sua frigora profunt Scythiæ: Caucasus ardet, Ossaque cum Pindo, que Olympus major ambobus: æriæque Alpes, & nubifer Apenninus. Verò tum Phaëton aspicit orbem accensum è cunctis partibus: nec sustinet tantos æstus: que trahit ferventes auras ore velut è profundâ fornace, que sentit suos currus candescere. Et neque jam potest ferre cineres, ejectatamque favillam, que involvitur undique calido fumo. Que tectus piceâ caligine nescit quò eat, aut ubi sit; & raptatur arbitrio volucrum equorum. Credunt populos Æthiopum tum traxisse nigrum colorem, sanguine vocato in summa corpora. Tum Libye facta est arida, humoribus raptis æstu. Tum Nymphæ deflevère fontesque lacusque comis passis. Bœotia queritur Liræcen, Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas. Nec flumina sortita ripas distantes loco manent tuta: Tanais fumavit in mediis undis, que senex Peneus, Teuthranteusque Caicus,

Nec profunt Scythiæ sua frigora: Caucasus ardet, Ossaque cum Pindo, majorque ambobus Olympus: Aëriæque Alpes, & nubifer Apenninus. 226 Tum verò Phaëton cunctis è partibus orbem Aspicit accensum: nec tantos sustinet æstus: Ferventesque auras, velut è fornace profundâ, Ore trahit, currusque suos candescere sentit. 230 Et neque jam cineres, ejectatamque favillam Ferre potest; calidoque involvitur undique fumo. Quoque eat, aut ubi sit, piceâ caligine tectus Nescit; & arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum: Sanguine tum credunt in corpora summa vocato, 235 Æthiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem. Tum facta est Libye, raptis humoribus æstu, Arida. Tum Nymphæ passis fontesque, lacusque, Deflevère comis: queritur Bœotia Dircen; Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas. 240 Nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas Tuta manent: mediis Tanais fumavit in undis, Peneusque senex, Teuthranteusque Caicus,

NOTES.

224. *Scythiæ.*] Scythia is a very cold Country to the North of Asia, so named from Scythia the Son of Hercules.

Caucasus.] A Mountain of Scythia, famous for the Story of Prometheus, said by the Poets to be bound there.

225. *Ossaque cum Pindo.*] Two very high Mountains of Thessaly.

Majorque.] Higher; for it is thought to reach above the Clouds.

226. *Alpes.*] Very high Mountains dividing Italy from France and Germany.

Apenninus.] A long Ridge of Mountains dividing Italy into two Parts.

228. *Nec tantos, &c.*] Nor is he able to bear so great Heat.

229. *Ferventesque.*] Hot, glowing.

Auras.] The Air, *Aura* is properly a gentle Gale of Wind. It is used metaphorically for Favour: As *Aura popularis*.

230. *Suos.*] That he had so greatly desired.

Candescere.] To be on Fire, to be red hot. Iron heated in the Fire is properly said *candere*.

231. *Favillam.*] Favilla is properly hot Ashes, or Embers.

232. *Ferre.*] To bear.

Involvitur.] Is encompassed, involved.

233. *Piceâ caligine.*] With pitchy Darknes.

234. *Volucrum.*] Of the swift-winged.

235. *Sanguine, &c.*] The Poet transiently explains the Change of the Ethiopians Complexion; for the Ethiopians, which before were white, then became black.

237. *Libye.*] A very dry and barren Region of Africa.

Raptis, &c.] The Water and Moisture being dried up.

238. *Nymphæ, &c.*] As the Mountains were set on Fire; so also the Fountains and Lakes were dried by the Conflagration, and bewailed by the Nymphs.

Passis comis.] With their Hair about their Shoulders, or dishevelled; as is usual in Sorrow.

239. *Dircen.*] Dirce is a Fountain of Bœotia.

240. *Amymonen.*] Amymone is a Fountain in Greece, so called of Amymone, a Daughter of Danaus, King of the Argives, who is said to have been changed into a Fountain.

Pirenidas.] Pirene is a Fountain of Corinth.

241. *Nec sortita, &c.*] Not only the Fountains, but also the broadest Rivers were dried up.

242. *Tanais.*] A very large River of Scythia, dividing Europe from Asia.

243. *Peneus.*] A River of Thessaly.

Et celer Ismenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho,
 Arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusq; Lycormas, 245
 Quique recurvatis ludit Mæandros in undis,
 Mygdoniusque Melas, & Tænarius Eurotas.
 Arsit & Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes,
 Thermodonque citus, Gangesque, & Phasis, & Ister.
 Æstuat Alpheus, ripæ Spercheïdes ardent: 250
 Quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus aurum.
 Et, quæ Mæonias celebrârant carmine ripas,
 Flumineæ volucres medio caluêre Caystro.
 Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
 Occulitq; caput, quod adhuc latet. Ostia septem 255
 Pulverulenta vacant, septem sinè flumine valles.
 Fors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone siccât,

Et celer Ismenos, cum Phocaïco
 Erymantho, que Xanthus ar-
 surus iterum, flavusque Lycor-
 mas, quique ludit in recurvatis
 undis Mæandros, Mygdoniusque
 Melas, & Tænarius Eurotas.
 Et Babylonius Euphrates arsit,
 Orontes arsit, que citus Thermo-
 don, Gangesque, & Phasis, &
 Ister. Alpheus æstuat, Sper-
 cheïdes ripæ ardent: que aurum,
 quod Tagus vehit suo amne,
 fluit ignibus. Et flumineæ vo-
 lucres quæ celebrant Mæonias
 ripas carmine, caluêre medio
 Caystro. Nilus perterritus fu-
 git in extremum orbem, occulu-
 itque caput, quod adhuc latet.

Septem pulverulenta ostia vacant, septem valles sinè flumine. Eadem fors siccât Ismarios amnes,
 Hebrum cum Strymone,

NOTES.

244. Ismenos.] A River of Bæotia, so called from Ismenus the Son of Pelagus.

Phocaïco Erymantho.] A River of Phocis, and a Mountain of Arcadia.

245. Iterum.] The second Time; for it burned twice; first, when Vulcan, in the Time of the Trojan War, at the Entreaty of Venus, set it on Fire; and afterwards, when Phaeton's Conflagration happened.

Xanthus.] A River of Troy.

247. Melas.] Melas is a City of Mygdonia, which is said to make Sheep black: From μέλας.

Eurotas.] A River of Laconia near Tænarus, a Promontory running out into the Sea. For Tænarus is both a Promontory and a City and Port of Laconia.

248. Orontes.] A River of Scythia.

249. Thermodon.] A River of Scythia, near which the Amazons dwelt.

Ganges.] A River of India.

Phasis.] A River of the Colchians, whence they are called Phasiani.

Ister.] A River of Pannonia, which is now called the Danube.

250. Æstuat.] Boils.

Alpheus.] A River of Elis, running near the City Pisa, which being swallowed up by the Earth, flows under the Sea to the Fountain Arethusa, in Syracuse.

Spercheïdes.] Of Spercheus, a very swift River of Thessaly.

251. Tagus.] A River of Spain which brings down from the Mountains golden Sands. These were now melted with the Heat. There are three Rivers famous for golden Sands, Pactolus, Hermus, and Tagus.

252. Mæonias.] Of the Rivers of Lydia, for Lydia was so called of Mæon.

Carmine.] By their Song.

253. Flumineæ volucres.] The Swans inhabiting the Rivers.

Caystro.] A River of Asia.

254. Nilus.] A River of Egypt, whose Source was unknown to the Ancients, and therefore said, caput occuluisse & adhuc latere, i. e. that it then hid its Head, and that it still lies hid; so Tibullus:

*Nile pater, quam possum te dicere causâ,
 Aut quibus in terris occuluisse caput.*

255. Ostia septem.] The Mouths or Heads, by which it empties itself into the Sea. So Virg.

Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit Ostia velo.

256. Pulverulenta.] Full of Dust.

Vacant.] Are empty of Water.

Septem valles.] The seven Mouths of Nile become Valleys without Water.

257. Fors eadem.] By the same Fate Hebrus and Strymon, Rivers of Thrace, were dried up. He calls them Ismarios, by a Synecdoche, from Ismarus, a Mountain of Thrace.

Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque, Padumque, Rhodanumque, Padumque, que Tibrim, cui potentia rerum fuit promissa. Omne solum diffilit: que lumen penetrat in Tartara rimis, & terret infernum regem cum conjugē. Et mare contrahitur: que est campus sicca arene quod modò erat pontus. Que montes existunt quos altum æquor texerat, & augent sparsas Cycladas. Pisces petunt ima: nec curvi delphines audent tollere se super æthera in consuetas auras. Corpora phocarum exanimata natant resupina summo profundo. Quoque fama est ipsum Nerea, Doridæque, & natas, latuisse sub tepidis antris. Neptunus ausus erat ter exserere brachia aquis cum torvo vultu; ter non tulit æstus æris. Tamen alma Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto inter aquas pelagi, que fontes undique contractos, qui condiderant se in viscera opacæ matris, arida sustulit omniferos vultus tenuis collo: opposuitque manum fronti; que concutiens omnia magno tremore, paulum subsedit, & fuit infra, quam solet esse; que locuta est ita sicca voce:

Hesperiosq; amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumq; Padumq;
Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tibrim.
Diffilit omne solum: penetratq; in Tartara rimis 260
Lumen, & infernum terret cum conjugē regem.
Et mare contrahitur: siccæque est campus arenæ,
Quod modò pontus erat. Quosq; altum texerat æquor,
Existunt montes, & sparsas Cycladas augent.
Ima petunt pisces: nec se super æquora curvi 265
Tollere consuetas audent delphines in auras.
Corpora phocarum summo resupina profundo
Exanimata natant. Ipsum quoque Nerea fama est,
Doridæque, & natas, tepidis latuisse sub antris.
Ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo brachia vultu 270
Exserere ausus erat; ter non tulit æris æstus.
Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto
Inter aquas pelagi, contractosque undique fontes,
Qui se condiderant in opacæ viscera matris,
Sustulit omniferos collo tenuis arida vultus: 275
Opposuitque manum fronti; magnoque tremore
Omnia concutiens, paulum subsedit, & infra,
Quàm solet esse, fuit; siccâque ita voce locuta est.

NOTES.

258. *Hesperiosque.*] Western.

Rhenum.] A River dividing France from Germany, the Rhine.

Rhodanumque.] A River of France, the Rhone.

Padumque.] A River of Italy, the Po.

259. *Tibrim.*] A River of Tuscany, running through the Middle of Rome.

261. *Infernum regem.*] Pluto.

Cum conjugē.] With his Wife Proserpina.

264. *Existunt.*] Appear, and stand out of the Waters.

Cycladas.] The Cyclades are a Cluster of Islands in the Ægean Sea, lying as it were in a Circle, whence they are called Cyclades, of Κύκλος a Circle. The Rocks that then stood out of the Sea, increased the Number of the Cyclades.

266. *Tollere.*] To toss, to raise themselves up.

267. *Phocarum.*] Of Sea-Calves, which imitate the lowing of Oxen.

268. *Exanimata.*] Dead, or expiring.

Nerea.] Nereus a Sea God.

271. *Exserere.*] To put forth, to lift up out of the Waters.

Æris æstus.] The Fervors and burning Heats of the Air.

272. *Alma.*] Fruitful; it is called *Alma* of *Alendo*, for the Earth feedeth and nourisheth all Animals.

Tellus.] Is said to be the Goddess of the Earth, for the Earth itself is an Element.

273. *Contractos.*] Gather'd together from every Place; for by Reason of the two great Heat the Fountains had crept into the Heart of the Earth, that they might not be utterly dried up.

275. *Omniferos.*] Bearing and bringing forth all Things.

Collo tenuis.] Up to the Neck.

277. *Subsedit.*] Seemed to be depressed by an Earthquake.

si placet hoc, meruique, quid ô tua fulmina cessant,
 Summe Deum? Liceat perituræ viribus ignis,
 igne perire tuo, clademque auctore levare,
 Vix equidem fauces hæc ipsa in verba resolvo.
 (Presserat ora vapor.) Tostos en aspice crines,
 inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillæ.
 Hosne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis honorem
 Officiique refers; quod adunci vulnera aratri
 Rastorumque fero, totoque exerceor anno?
 Quod pecori frondes, alimentaque mitia, fruges
 Humano generi, vobis quod thura ministro?
 Sed tamen exitium fac me meruisse: quid undæ,
 Quid meruit frater? cur illi tradita sorte
 Equora decrescunt, & ab æthere longius absunt?
 Quod si nec fratris, nec te mea gratia tangit;
 At cœli miserere tui. Circumspice utrumque;
 Fumat uterque polus: quos si violaverit ignis,
 Atria vestra ruent. Atlas en ipse laborat;
 Vixque suis humeris candentem sustinet axem.
 Si freta, si terræ pereunt, si regia cœli;
 In chaos antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis,
 verit, vestra atria ruent. En Atlas ipse laborat: vixque sustinet candentem axem suis humeris. Si
 freta, si terræ pereunt, si regia cœli, confundimur in antiquum chaos. Eripe flammis,

NOTES.



279. *Placet, &c.*] This is a Complaint of
 Tellus, or the Earth, to Jupiter, signifying,
 that if she needs must perish by Fire, that he
 should rather permit it to be destroyed by his
 Thunderbolt, than by Phaeton's Conflagration.
 And so far as that among other Things
 which she daily affords all living Creatures,
 she furnishes Frankincense for Sacrifices to the
 Gods.

281. *Liceat perire.*] viz. *mibi, i. e.* If I
 must perish.

Tuo.] With thy Thunderbolt, or Lightning.
Clademque levare.] To lighten and extinguish
 this Fire, with which all Things are burnt up.

Auctore.] Calamities are borne more lightly,
 when inflicted by Persons of Power and Superi-
 ority.

282. *Vix, &c.*] Scarce can I open my Mouth
 to pronounce these Words.

Resolvo.] I open.

287. *Rastorumque.*] Rakes, Instruments of
 Husbandry,

Fero.] I suffer, bear,

Exerceor.] I am tired, worn out.

289. *Thura.*] Frankincense, which is used in
 your Sacrifices.

290. *Exitium.*] She calls it a little before
Cladem the Calamity.

Fac.] Let it be so, suppose.

Undæ.] The Waters, *scilicet* *meruerunt*, have de-
 served.

291. *Frater.*] Neptune, to whom in the Di-
 vision of the World the Seas were allotted.

293. *Tangit.*] Moves.

295. *Fumat.*] The Heavens feigned to be
 sustained by two Poles, which if they were burnt,
 the Heavens would fall.

296. *Atlas.*] A high Mount of *Mauritania*,
 which is feigned to bear up Heaven; because
Atlas, who is said to have been transformed in-
 to that Mountain, was the first Person that ex-
 celled in Astronomy; or else because of its
 Height: For it is so high, that the Top of it
 cannot be seen, and is covered with perpetual
 Clouds.

297. *Candentem axem.*] The burning Pole,

si quid adhuc superest: & consule summæ rerum. Tellus dixerat hæc: enim neque potuit ulterius tolerare vaporem, nec dicere plura; que rettulit suum os in se, que antra propiora manibus. At omnipotens pater testatus Superos, & ipsum Phæbum qui dederat currus, nisi ferat opem, omnia interitura gravi fato; arduus petit summam arcem: unde solet inducere nubes latis terris; unde movet tonitrus, que jactat vibrata fulmina. Sed neque tunc habuit nubes quas posset inducere terris, nec imbres quos dimitteret cælo. Intonat, & misit fulmen vibratum ab dextrâ aure in aurigam: que expulit pariter animâque rotisque, & compescuit ignes sævis ignibus. Equi consternantur: & saltu facto in contraria, excutiunt colla jugo, que relinquunt abrupta lora. Fræna jacent illic, axis revulsus temone illic; radii fractarum rotarum in hac parte: que vestigia laceri currus sunt sparsa latè. At Phaëton volvitur in præceps, flammâ populante rutilos capillos, que fertur per aëra longo tractu; ut interdum stella etsi non cecidit de sereno cælo, potuit videri cecidisse. Quem Eridanus maximus excipit procul à patriâ diverso orbe, que abluit fumantia ora.

*Si quid adhuc superest: & rerum consule summæ. 300
Dixerat hæc Tellus: neque enim tolerare vaporem
Ulterius potuit, nec dicere plura; suumque
Rettulit os in se, propioraque manibus antra.
At pater omnipotens Superos testatus, & ipsum,
Qui dederat currus, nisi opem ferat, omnia fato 305
Interitura gravi; summam petit arduus arcem:
Unde solet latis nubes inducere terris;
Unde movet tonitrus, vibrataque fulmina jactat.
Sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes
Tunc habuit, nec, quos cælo dimitteret, imbres. 310
Intonat: & dextrâ libratum fulmen ab aure
Misit in aurigam: pariterque, animâque rotisque
Expulit, & sævis compescuit ignibus ignes.
Consternantur equi: & saltu in contraria facto
Colla jugo excutiunt, abruptaque lora relinquunt. 315
Illic fræna jacent, illic temone revulsus
Axis; in hac radii fractarum parte rotarum:
Sparsaque sunt latè laceri vestigia currus.
At Phaëton, rutilos flammâ populante capillos,
Volvitur in præceps, longoque per aëra tractu 320
Fertur; ut interdum de cælo stella sereno,
Et si non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.
Quem procul à patriâ diverso maximus orbe
Excipit Eridanus, fumantiaque abluit ora.*

NOTES.

300. *Rerum, &c.*] See that all Nature do not perish, and every Thing be not destroyed.

303. *Rettulit.*] A Metaphor taken from Serpents.

Propioraque manibus, &c.] The Caves near to the infernal Shades. For *Manes* are the Souls of the Dead.

304. *Pater.*] Jupiter.

Testatus.] Having called in as Witnesses. For *Testari* is sometimes the same, as to call or produce as a Witness. *Virgil* saith,

*Vos, æterni ignes, & non violabile vestrum
Testor numen.*

Testari is properly no more than to give a Testimony. *Testari* also signifies to make a Will; i. e. to testify the last Will. Hence it is called *Testamentum*, because it is as it were a Testimony of our Will.

Ipsium.] Apollo.

306. *Arduus petit arcem.*] i. e. He goes to the Height of Heaven.

307. *Unde.*] From whence.

Latis.] Lying far and wide.

311. *Intonat.*] Thundereth, sends Thunder.
Libratum.] See what follows at verse 626.

312. *Aurigam.*] Phaëton, the Driver of the Chariot of the Sun.

Animâque.] Of Life.

313. *Compescuit.*] Extinguished, put out; so in another Place.

*Nec quia rex mundi compescuit ignibus ignem,
Ipse suis Phaëton inficiendus erat.*

314. *Consternantur.*] Are affrighted.

316. *Revulsus.*] Torn away.

318. *Laceri.*] Broken, shattered to Pieces
Vestigia.] Fragments.

319. *Rutilos.*] Yellow.

Flammâ populante.] The Fire burning, destroying. *Populari* or *populare*, is to make Prey of, to rob, to plunder, to spoil. *Virg.*

Populant ingentem farris acervum.

320 *Volvitur in præceps.*] Falls headlong.

321. *Fertur.*] Is thrown.

323. *Quem.*] Phaëton.

324. *Eridanus.*] Which by another Name called *Padus* [the *Po*] the greatest River of Italy.

FAB. II, III. Phaeton's Sisters into Poplar Trees.

Phaethusa, Lampetie, and Phoebe, the Sisters of Phaeton, lamenting their Brother's unhappy Fate, are, by the Mercy of the Gods, turned into Poplar Trees; and their Tears (as Hesiod and Euripides relate) into Amber.

N Aïades Hesperiae trifidâ fumantia flammâ
Corpora dant tumulo : signantque hoc carmine
saxum :

Hic situs est Phaëton, currûs auriga paterni ;
Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis.
Nam pater obductos luctu miserabilis ægro
Condiderat vultus : & si modò credimus, unum
Isse diem sinè sole ferunt. Incendia lumen
Præbebant ; aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.
At Clymene postquam dixit, quæcunque fuerunt
In tantis dicenda malis ; lugubris & amens,
Et laniata sinus, totum percensuit orbem :
Exanimesque artus primò, mox ossa requirens,
Repperit ossa tamen peregrinâ condita ripâ.
Incubuitque loco ; nomenque in marmore lectum
Perfudit lacrymis, & aperto pectore fovit.
Nec minus Heliades fletus, & inania morti

marmore lacrymis, & fovit aperto pectore. Nec Heliades minus dant fletus & inania

Hesperiae Naiades dant cor-
pora fumantia trifida flammâ
tumulo : signantque saxum hoc
carmine : Phaëton est situs hic,
auriga paterni currûs ; quem si
non tenuit, tamen excidit mag-
nis ausis. Nam miserabilis pa-
ter condiderat vultus obductus
ægro luctu : & si modò credi-
mus, ferunt unum diem isse sinè
sole. Incendia præbebant lu-
men, aliquisque usus fuit in illo
malo. At Clymene postquam
dixit, quæcunque fuerunt dicen-
da in tantis malis ; lugubris, &
amens, & laniata sinus, percen-
suit totum orbem. Primò re-
quirens exanimes artus, mox ossa,
tamen repperit ossa condita pere-
grinâ ripâ. Incubuitque loco,
que perfudit nomen lectum in

NOTES.

1. Hesperiae.] Italian.
- Trifidâ flamma.] A three forked Thunder-bolt.
2. Signant.] They inscribe.
- Saxum.] On the Tomb.
3. Situs est.] Buried. An Epitaph upon Phaeton.
4. Quem.] The Chariot.
- Si.] Although. Ovid,
Si desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas.
- Non tenuit.] He was not able to guide.
- Excidit.] Yet he died attempting great Things.
5. Pater.] Apollo.
- Obductos.] Covered, veiled.
- Miserabilis.] Mournful.
- Ægro.] From the Effect, because it makes Men sick.
8. Aliquisque usus.] Some Benefit.

9. Clymene.] Phaeton's Mother.
10. Lugubris.] Mourning.
- Amens.] Almost dead with Grief, distracted.
11. Percensuit.] Ranged over.
12. Exanimesque, &c.] First seeking the lifeless Members of her Son.
- Mox.] And afterwards.
13. Condita.] Buried.
14. Incubuitque loco.] She threw herself along on the Grave.
15. Aperto pectore.] With her naked Breast.
16. Heliades.] The Daughters of the Sun, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου, which from their Brother Phaeton were also called Phaëtoniades. Their Names are Phaethusa, Lampetie, and Phoebe, who having bewailed their Brother for four Months together, by the Compassion of Jupiter were turned into Trees.

munera lacrymas, & cæsæ pectora palmis, vocant Phaëtonta, non auditurum miseras querelas, nocte dieque, adsternunturque sepulchro. Luna implêrat orbem quater junctis cornibus; illæ dederant plangorem suo more (nam usus fecerat morem): è quâ Phaëthusa, maxima sororum, quæta est pedes diriguisse, cum vellet procumbere terræ: ad quam candida Lampetie conata venire, retenta est subitâ radice. Tertia, cum pararet laniare crinem manibus, avellit frondes: hæc dolet crura teneri stipite, illa sua brachia fieri longos ramos. Dumque mirantur ea, cortex complectitur inguina, perque gradus uterum ambit, pectusque, humerosque, manûsque; & tantum ora exstabant, vocantia matrem. Quid mater faciat, nisi eat huc atque illuc, quò impetus trahat illam? &, dum licet, jungat oscula? Non est satis; tentat avellere corpora, & abrumpere truncis teneros ramos manibus: at indè sanguineæ guttæ manant, tanquam de vulnere. Clamat, Mater, precor parce, quæcunque est saucia: precor parce, corpus nostrum laniatur in arbore. Indè lacrymæ fluunt, quæ electra stillata de novis ramis rigescunt sole; quæ lucidus amnis excipit, & mittit gestanda Latinis nuribus.

Munera, dant lacrymas; & cæsæ pectora palmis,
Non auditurum miseras Phaëtonta querelas
Nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulchro.
Luna quater junctis implêrat cornibus orbem; 20
Illæ more suo (nam morem fecerat usus)
Plangorem dederant: è quâ Phaëthusa sororum
Maxima, cum vellet terræ procumbere, quæta est
Diriguisse pedes: ad quam conata venire
Candida Lampetie, subitâ radice retenta est. 25
Tertia cum crinem manibus laniare pararet,
Avellit frondes; hæc stipite crura teneri,
Illa dolet fieri longos sua brachia ramos.
Dumque ea mirantur, complectitur inguina cortex,
Perque gradus uterum, pectusque; humerosque; manûsque; 30
Ambit: & extabant tantum ora vocantia matrem.
Quid faciat mater, nisi, quò trahat impetus illam,
Huc eat atque illuc? &, dum licet, oscula jungat?
Non satis est; truncis avellere corpora tentat,
Et teneros manibus ramos abrumpere: at indè 35
Sanguineæ manant, tanquam de vulnere, guttæ.
Parce precor, mater, quæcunque est saucia, clamat,
Parce precor: nostrum laniatur in arbore corpus:
Jamque vale. Cortex in verba novissima venit.
Indè fluunt lacrymæ, stillataque sole rigescunt 40
De ramis electra novis; quæ lucidus amnis
Excipit, & nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis.

NOTES.

17. *Cæsæ.*] Beating and knocking.
Palmis.] With their Hands.
19. *Adsternunturque.*] They lie stretched upon the Grave.
20. *Luna, &c.*] Four Months had passed: For the Moon is in the full once in every Month.
21. *Illæ.*] The *Heliades*.
Nam morem, &c.] For Use had made it habitual.
23. *Procumbere.*] Prostrate herself on the Ground.
24. *Diriguisse.*] To have become stiff and hard.
Quam.] *Phaethusa*.
25. *Lampetie.*] The Sister of *Phaethusa*.
Subitâ.] Sudden.
26. *Tertia.*] *Phæbe*.
Laniare.] To tear.
29. *Inguina.*] Their Groins.
31. *Ambit.*] Encompasses.
Extabant.] Remained uncovered by the

34. *Truncis.*] *Truncus* is the thick Part of the Tree from which the Branches shoot forth.
Avellere.] To pluck away.
Tentat. She endeavours.
35. *Indè.*] From the Branches.
36. *Manant.*] Flow.
37. *Saucia.*] Wounded.
39. *Vale.*] A Salutation used at parting; and answered by *Tu quoque vale*. *Salve* is the complimentary Expression when we meet a Friend or Acquaintance, and is answered in the same Manner.
Cortex.] The Bark over-spreading their Mouths, intercepts the last Words of the *Heliades*.
40. *Indè.*] From those Trees.
Rigescunt.] Grow stiff and hard.
41. *Electra.*] Amber.
Lucidus amnis.] *Eridanus*.
42. *Excipit.*] Received.
Nuribus Latinis.] The Italian Women.

FAB. IV. Cycnus into a Swan.

Cycnus, the Son of Stheneleus, and King of the Ligurians, (nearly related to Phaeton by the Mother's Side) seeing the Sisters of Phaeton washing his Body on the Banks of the River Eridanus, which some call the Po, being equally afflicted with them, and bewailing the Death of his Kinsman, was by the Will of the Gods transformed into a Swan; and having an Aversion to Fire, betook himself to Lakes and Rivers, there to spend his old Age.

Cycnus, proles Stheneleia, ad-
fuit huic monstro; qui quamvis
junctus tibi, Phaeton, à materno
sanguine, tamen fuit propior
mente. Ille relicto imperio (nam
rexerat populos Ligurum & mag-
nas urbes) implerat virides ri-
pas, amnemque Eridanum que-
relis, sylvamque auctam sorori-
bus; cum vox est tenuata viro,
canæque plumæ dissimulant ca-
pillos; collumque porrigitur lon-
gum à pectore, que junctura li-
gat rubentes digitos: penna ves-
tit latus: rostrum tenet os sinè
acumine. Cycnus fit nova avis,
nec credit se cœloque, Jovique,
ut memor ignis injustè missi ab

Adfuit huic monstro, proles Stheneleia, Cycnus;
Qui tibi materno quamvis à sanguine junctus,
Mente tamen, Phaeton, propior fuit. Ille relicto
(Nam Ligurum populos, & magnas rexerat urbes)
Imperio, ripas virides, amnemque querelis
Eridanum implerat, sylvamque sororibus auctam;
Cum vox est tenuata viro, canæque capillos
Dissimulant plumæ; collumque à pectore longum
Porrigitur, digitosque ligat junctura rubentes.
Penna latus vestit: tenet os sinè acumine rostrum.
Fit nova Cycnus avis, nec se cœloque, Jovique
Credit, ut injustè missi memor ignis ab illo.
Stagna colit, patulosque lacus; ignemque perosus,
Quæ colat, elegit contraria flumina flammis.

Colit stagna, patulosque lacus; que perosus ignem, elegit flumina contraria flammis, quæ colat.

NOTES.

1. Adfuit.] Was present.
- Monstro.] In which the Heliades were turned into Poplar Trees, and their Tears into Amber.
3. Ille.] Cycnus.
4. Ligurum.] Cycnus was King of Liguria, in Italy, situated between the Rivers Varus and Macra, bordering upon Tuscany, the Head of which is Genoa; the Inhabitants of it were called Ligures.
7. Tenuata.] Made small and slender.
- Canæque, &c.] His Hairs are changed into white Feathers.
9. Porrigitur.] Is drawn out into Length.
- Junctura.] A skinny Film. The Claws of

- Swans are red, and joined by a kind of Membrane.
10. Tenet, &c.] His Mouth is changed into a blunt Beak.
11. Nec credit cœlo.] Neither ventures into the Air.
12. Ignis.] Of the Thunderbolt that was thrown.
- Illo.] By Jupiter.
13. Patulosque.] Broad.
- Perosus.] Hating. The Word is often taken passively, and signifies one who is hated.
14. Contraria.] So in Book I. Cumque sit ignis aquæ pugna,

*Interea genitor Phaëtonis squal-
lidus, & ipse expers sui decoris,
qualis solet esse cum deficit orbi;
odit lucemque, sequi, diemque;
dat animum in luctus, & ad-
jicit iram luctibus, que negat
officium mundo. Inquit, Mea
sors fuit satis irrequieta ab
principiis ævi: pigeique labo-
rum actorum mihi sinè fine, sinè
honore. Quilibet alter agat cur-
rus portantes lumina. Si nemo
est, omnesque Dei fatentur non
posse; ipse agat: ut saltem dum
tentat nostras habenas, aliquando
ponat fulmina, orbatura patres
liberis. Tunc expertus vires ig-
nipedum equorum, sciet non me-
ruisse necem, qui non bene rexerit
illos. Omnia Numina circum-
stant Solem dicentem talia: ve
rogant supplice voce, ne velit
inducere tenebras terris. Quo-
que Jupiter excusat missos ignes,
& regaliter addit minas preci-
bus. (Phæbus colligit equos amentes & adhuc paventes terrore: quæ sævit domans stimulo & ver-
bere: enim sævit, que objectat natum, & imputat illis)*

*Squallidus interea genitor Phaëtonis, & expers 15
Ipse sui decoris: qualis, cum deficit orbi,
Esse solet; lucemque odit, seque ipse, diemque;
Datque animum in luctus, & luctibus adjicit iram,
Officiumque negat mundo. Satis, inquit, ab ævi
Sors mea principiis fuit irrequieta: pigetque 20
Actorum sinè fine mihi, sinè honore, laborum.
Quilibet alter agat portantes lumina currus.
Si nemo est, omnesque Dei non posse fatentur;
Ipse agat: ut saltem, dum nostras tentat habenas,
Orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat. 25
Tunc sciet, ignipedum vires expertus equorum,
Non meruisse necem, qui non bene rexerit illos.
Talia dicentem circumstant omnia Solem
Numina: neve velit tenebras inducere terris
Supplice voce rogant. Missos quoque Jupiter ignes 30
Excusat, precibusque minas regaliter addit.
(Colligit amentes, & adhuc terrore paventes
Phæbus equos: stimuloque domans, & verbere sævit:
Sævit enim, natumque objectat, & imputat illis.)*

NOTES.

15. *Squallidus.*] He describes the Grief of
Phæbus, for the Death of *Phaëton*.

Expers.] Destitute of his wonted Splendour.

16. *Qualis, &c.*] As when his Orb is hid by
an Eclipse.

18. *Datque animum in luctus.*] Gives his
Mind up intirely to Grief.

Adjicit iram.] And joins Resentment.

19. *Satis, &c.*] The Order is, *Sors mea fuit
satis irrequieta, ab principiis ævi, i. e. as soon
as I was born, vita mea & conditio mea nunquam
quievit & tranquilla fuit; my Life and Con-
dition was ever restless.*

24. *Ipse agat.*] Let *Jupiter*, who is so mighty
and terrible, drive the Chariot himself.

Tentat.] Holds, retains. Derived of *Tento*.

25. *Orbatura patres.*] Which bereaves Fa-
thers of their Children. *Orbare* is always used
to express the Deprivation of something very
dear and valuable.

Ponat.] He may lay aside.

26. *Tunc sciet, &c.*] Then *Jupiter* having ex-
perienced the Strength of the fiery-footed Horses,
will shew that he who was unable to govern
them, did not deserve so severe a Fate.

30. *Missos ignes.*] The Thunderbolts thrown
upon *Phaëton*.

31. *Regaliter.*] With the Authority of a
King.

33. *Verbere.*] With Whip and Spur.

Sævit.] He exercises his Fury on the Horses,
and charges *Phaëton*'s Death upon them.

FAB. V, VI. *Calisto* into a She-Bear, and *Arcus* into the Star *Bootes*.

Jupiter taking a Survey of the Ruins caused by the Conflagration, in order to repair what had been destroyed, fell in love with Calisto the Daughter of Lycaon, whom he met in Arcadia. To obtain his Desires he changes himself into the Appearance of Diana; and being like her equipped with a Quiver and Arrows, by this Artifice deceives the unwary Virgin. But Juno being incensed at the Injury done to her Bed, transformed Calisto into a She-Bear: Whom, with her Son Arcas, Jupiter afterwards placed among the Stars.

AT Pater omnipotens, ingentia mœnia cœli
Circuit; & ne quid labefactum viribus ignis
Corruat, explorat. Quæ postquam firma, sui que
Roboris esse videt; terras, hominumque labores
Perspicit. Arcadiæ tamen est impensior illi
Cura suæ; fontesque, & nondum audentia labi
Flumina restituit. Dat terræ gramina, frondes
Arboribus, læsasque jubet revirescere sylvas.

At omnipotens Pater circuit ingentia mœnia cœli; & explorat ne quid labefactum viribus ignis corruat. Quæ postquam videt esse firma, sui que roboris; perspicit terras, que labores hominum. Tamen cura suæ Arcadiæ est impensior illi; que restituit fontes, & flumina nondum audentia labi; dat gramina terræ, frondes arboribus, que jubet læsas sylvas revirescere.

NOTES.

1. *Pater.*] *Jupiter.*
2. *Circuit.*] Walks round.
3. *Corruat.*] Might be broken down.
4. *Explorat.*] He searches diligently. Hence they are called *Exploratores*, who penetrate into the Enemies Counsels.
5. *Impensior.*] Greater.
6. *Suæ.*] Beloved by him, either because of *Maja*, who brought forth *Mercury* in *Cyllene*,
a Mountain of *Arcadia*; or because the *Arcadians*, as well as the *Cretensians*, affirm that *Jupiter* was born among them.
7. *Restituit.*] He reduces unto the former State. *Justin*, *Hunc regno à patre privatum filius restituerat*. Sometimes *restituere* signifies to restore, to give back again. *Ter. Ut suis restitutam.*

Dum redit itque frequens, hæsit in Nonacrinâ virgine ; & ignes accepti sub ossibus caluere. Opus hujus non erat mollire lanam trahendo ; nec variare comas positas : sed fibula coërcebat vestem, albâ vitta coërcebat neglectos capillos. Et modò sumpserat læve jaculum manu, modò arcum. Erat miles Phæbes : nec ulla gravior hâc Triviæ attigit Mænalon. Sed nulla potentia est longa. Altus Sol habebat spatium ulterius medio ; cum illa subit nemus, quod nulla ætas ceciderat. Hic exuit pharetram humero, que retendit lentos arcus, que jacebat in solo quod herba texerat, & premebat pharetram cervice positâ.

Dum redit, itque frequens, in virgine Nonacrinâ Hæsit ; & accepti caluere sub ossibus ignes. Non erat hujus opus lanam mollire trahendo ; Nec positas variare comas : sed fibula vestem, Vitta coërcebat neglectos alba capillos. Et modò læve manu jaculum, modò sumpserat arcum. Miles erat Phæbes : nec Mænalon attigit ulla Gravior hâc Triviæ. Sed nulla potentia longa est. Ulterius medio spatium Sol altus habebat ; Cum subit illa nemus, quod nulla ceciderat ætas Exuit hîc humero pharetram, lentosque retendit Arcus ; inque solo, quod texerat herba, jacebat, Et pictam positâ pharetram cervice premebat.

NOTES.

9. *Frequens.*] Often.

Virgine Nonacrinâ.] *Calisto*, the Daughter of *Lycæon* and *Nonacrine* : Whom, with her Son *Arcas*, *Jupiter* translated into Heaven near the Pole, which was called from them *Arcticus*. Which when *Juno* observed, she desired *Tethys* her Nurse, never to permit them to descend into the Sea, therefore the *Septentriones* are said never to set.

10. *Hæsit.*] Fixed his Eyes.

Accepti.] Conceived. *Ignis* is by the Poets often used for Love, which preys upon and consumes the Minds of Lovers, as that Element exercises its destroying Quality upon Fuel,

Caluere.] Gathered fresh Strength.

11. *Hujus.*] Of *Calisto*.

Mollire, &c.] To card and spin Wool.

12. *Variare.*] To adorn with various Colours, which wanton Maids used to do to an extravagant Excess.

Fibula.] A Clasp.

13. *Vitta.*] A Fillet, with which the Ancients used to bind their Heads.

Coërcebat.] Fastened.

Neglectos.] Her uncombed, unadorned Hair.

14. *Jaculum.*] A Spear.

15. *Phæbes.*] Of *Diana*, who is thought to be the same as the Moon.

16. *Hâc.*] Than *Calisto*.

Triviæ.] To *Diana*, so called, either because she was wont to be worshipped in *Trivis*, i.e. the Highways, or on account of her threefold Course under the Zodiack.

17. *Ulterius medio.*] It was now Afternoon, or the greatest Part of the Day was past.

18. *Subit.*] She enter'd.

Illâ.] *Calisto*.

Quod.] The Tress of which Grove had never been cut down.

Nulla ætas.] The Men of no Age.

19. *Exuit.*] *Calisto* laid aside.

Hîc.] In this Grove.

Lentosque.] Flexible, bending. *Virgil*,
Lenta salix.—

Retendit.] She unstrung, for Bows, unless they be unbent, grow weak. Here it may be remarked, that the Preposition *re* always changes the Signification of the Word, with which it is compounded, to the contrary, as *retego*, i.e. I uncover ; *retero*, I open ; *revelo*, I uncloath ; *retexo*, I unravel ; and others of the like Sort.

20. *Solo.*] On the Ground.

piter ut vidit fessam, & custode vacantem,
 ne certè conjux furtum mea nesciet, inquit:
 ut si rescierit; sunt, ô, sunt jurgia tanti?
 Protinus induitur faciem, cultumque Dianæ.
 que ait, O comitum virgo pars una mearum,
 quibus es venata jugis? De cespite virgo
 levat; & Salvè Numen, me judice, dixit,
 audiat ipse licèt, majus Jove. Ridet, & audit,
 sibi præferri se gaudet; & oscula jungit;
 nec moderata satis, nec sic à virgine danda.
 quâ venata foret sylvâ, narrare parantem
 impedit amplexu; nec se finè crimine prodit.
 a quidem contrâ, quantum modò fœmina possit,
 aspiceres utinam, Saturnia, mitior esses!)
 a quidem pugnat: sed quæ superare puella,
 quisve Jovem poterat? Superùm petit æthera victor
 piter. Huic odio nemus est, & conscia sylva.
 Undè, pedem referens, penè est oblita pharetram
 tollere cum telis, & quem suspenderat arcum.
 ecce, suo comitata choro, Dictynna per altum
 Mænalon ingrediens, & cæde superba ferarum,
 aspicit hanc, visamque vocat: clamata refugit;
 timuit primò, nè Jupiter esset in illâ.
 Sed, postquam pariter nymphas incedere vidit,
 sensit abesse dolos, numerumque accessit ad harum.
 Heu quàm difficile est, crimen non prodere vultu!

Ut Jupiter vidit fessam, &
 vacantem custode, inquit, Certè
 mea conjux nesciet hoc furtum:
 aut si rescierit; sunt, ô sunt
 25 jurgia tanti? Protinus induitur
 faciem cultumque Dianæ. At-
 que ait, O virgo, una pars mea-
 rum comitum, in quibus jugis es
 venata? Virgo levat se de ces-
 pite; & dixit, Salvè Numen,
 30 me judice majus Jove, dicet ipse
 audiat. Ipse ridet, & audit,
 & gaudet se præferri sibi; &
 jungit oscula; nec moderata sa-
 tis, nec sic danda à virgine.
 Impedit amplexu parantem nar-
 rare quâ sylvâ foret venata;
 35 nec prodit se finè crimine. Illa
 quidem contrâ, quantum modò
 fœmina possit; (Saturnia, uti-
 nam aspiceres, esses mitior!) illa
 quidem pugnat: sed quæ puella,
 40 quisve poterat superare Jovem?
 Jupiter victor petit æthera Su-
 perùm. Nemus est odio huic,
 & conscia sylva. Undè, refe-
 rens pedem, penè oblita est tollere
 pharetram cum telis, & arcum
 45 quem suspenderat. Ecce, Dic-
 tynna, comitata suo choro, ingre-
 diens per altum Mænalon, &
 superba cæde ferarum, aspicit

hanc, que vocat visam: clamata refugit; & timuit primò nè Jupiter esset in illâ. Sed postquam
 vidit nymphas incedere pariter, sensit dolos abesse, que accessit ad numerum harum. Heu quàm dif-
 ficile est non prodere crimen vultu!

NOTES.

22. Ut.] When.
 Fessam.] Weary and tired.
 23. Furtum.] Ravishment. Rapes are called
 furtiva, because they are committed *furtim*, i. e.
 Stealth.
 Conjux.] Juno.
 24. Sunt, &c.] As tho' he had said, A scold-
 Bout is not of such Moment, that I should
 give myself of the Pleasure of enjoying this
 virgin.
 25. Protinus.] Presently. The Poet takes
 notice of Jupiter's being transformed into Di-
 ana, as it were by the by.
 Cultumque.] Habit, Dress.
 27. In quibus jugis.] In what Mountains.
 Cespitè.] From the Earth. *Cespes* is properly
 a sod of Earth with the Grass upon it.
 Virgo.] Calisto.
 28. Se levat.] She raises herself.
 29. Ipse.] Jupiter.
 30. Audiat.] Although.

30. Præferri.] To be preferred before, to be
 esteemed.
 33. Impedit amplexu.] He hinders by his Ca-
 resses.
 Prodit.] He discovered.
 34. Illa.] Calisto.
 35. Saturnia.] Juno, the Daughter of Sa-
 turn.
 36. Pugnat.] She resists.
 38. Huic, &c.] To Calisto.
 Conscia.] Of the Rape committed by Jupiter.
 39. Indè.] Out of that Wood.
 Referens.] Departing.
 41. Ecce.] This Particle signifies something
 sudden.
 43. Hanc.] Calisto.
 44. Nè, &c.] Lest Jupiter should be hid un-
 der the Shape of Diana.
 46. Harum.] Of the Nymphs.
 47. Prodere.] To discover. Secret Things,
 when detected, are properly said *prodi*.

Vix attollit oculos humo; nec ut solebat antè, juncta lateri Dea, nec est prima toto agmine: sed filet; & dat signa læsi pudoris rubore. Et (nisi quòd est virgo) Diana poterat sentire culpam mille notis. Nymphæ feruntur sensisse. Lunaria cornua resurgebant nono orbe; cùm venatrix Dea, languida fraternis flammis, nacta gelidum nemus; de quo rivus ibat labens cum murmure, & versabat attritas arenas; ut laudavit loca, contigit summas undas pede. His quoque laudatis, ait, Omnis arbiter est procul; tingamus nuda corpora superfusis lymphis. Parrhasis erubuit; cunctæ ponunt velamina; una quærit moras. Vestis est adempta dubitanti: quâ positâ, crimen patuit cum nudo corpore. Cynthia dixit attonitæ, que volenti celare uterum manibus; I procul hinc, nec pollue sacros fontes: que jussit secedere de suo cœtu. Matrona magni Tonantis senserat hoc olim: dissulceratque graves pœnas in idonea tempora. Est nulla causa moræ: & jam puer Arcas

Vix oculos attollit humo; nec, ut antè solebat, Juncta Dea lateri, nec toto est agmine prima: Sed filet; & læsi dat signa rubore pudoris. Et (nisi quòd virgo est) poterat sentire Diana Mille notis culpam. Nymphæ sensisse feruntur. Orbe resurgebant lunaria cornua nono; Cùm Dea venatrix, fraternis languida flammis, Nacta nemus gelidum; de quo cum murmure labens Ibat, & attritas versabat rivus arenas; Ut loca laudavit, summas pede contigit undas. His quoque laudatis, Procul est, ait, arbiter omnis; Nuda superfusis tingamus corpora lymphis. Parrhasis erubuit; cunctæ velamina ponunt: Una moras quærit. Dubitanti vestis adempta est: Quâ positâ, nudo patuit cum corpore crimen. Attonitæ, manibusque uterum celare volenti, I procul hinc, dixit, nec sacros pollue fontes, Cynthia: deque suo jussit secedere cœtu. Senferat hoc olim magni Matrona Tonantis: Distuleratque graves in idonea tempora pœnas. Causa moræ nulla est: & jam puer Arcas

NOTES.

48. *Attollit.*] She lifts up.
 49. *Dea.*] Of Diana.
 50. *Læsi pudoris.*] Of her violated Chastity.
 52. *Mille notis.*] By a thousand Tokens. A finite Number for an infinite one.
 53. *Orbe nono.*] In the ninth Month. For the Moon every Month reneweth her Orb.
 54. *Venatrix Dea.*] Diana.
Fraternis flammis.] By the too great Heat of her Brother the Sun. Diana or the Moon, being the Sister of *Phœbus*.
Languida.] Being weary and weak.
 55. *Nemus gelidum.*] A cool Grove.
 56. *Attritas arenas.*] Shining Gravel.
Versabat.] Rolled.
 57. *Ut, &c.*] After Diana had praised the Place which was fine and pleasant, she dipt her Feet into the Water.
 58. *Procul est arbiter.*] Here is no Witness, or Spectator.
 59. *Tingamus.*] Let us wash.
Lymphis.] In the Waters.
 60. *Cunctæ.*] All the Nymphs lay aside their

- Garments.
 61. *Una.*] *Calisto* alone has no Mind to undress herself.
Dubitanti.] From *Calisto* loitering.
Adempta.] Forcibly taken from her by the other Nymphs, the Companions of Diana.
 62. *Quâ.*] The Garment.
Positâ.] Laid aside.
 65. *Attonitæ.*] To *Calisto*, being in Confusion.
Uterum.] Her Womb, which discovered the Crime.
 64. *Dixit.*] *sc. Diana.*
Nec pollue.] Nor defile.
Sacros.] The Antients thought all Waters were sacred.
 65. *Secedere.*] To depart. *Secedere* is to retire from the Company or Society of Men. From hence *secessus* is derived, i. e. a retiring to a secret Place.
Cœtu.] From the Society, Company.
 66. *Olim.*] Before, when *Calisto* was debauched by *Jove*.

Indoluit Juno) fuerat de pellice natus.
 Quò simul obvertit sævam cum lumine mentem; 70
 Scilicet hoc unum restabat, Adultera, dixit,
 Ut fœcunda fores, fieretque injuria partu
 Nota, Jovisque mei testatum dedecus esset.
 Haud impunè feres: adimam tibi nempè figuram;
 Quâ tibi, quâque places nostro, importuna, marito. 75
 Dixit; & adversâ prensis à fronte capillis,
 Stravit humi pronam. Tendebat brachia supplex:
 Brachia cœperunt nigris horrescere villis,
 Curvarique manus, & aduncos crescere in ungues,
 Officioque pedum fungi: laudataque quondam 80
 Ora Jovi, lato fieri deformia rictu.
 Neve preces animos, & verba superflua flectant,
 Posse loqui eripitur. Vox iracunda, minaxque,
 Plenaque terroris rauco de gutture fertur.
 Mens antiqua tamen factâ quoque mansit in ursâ; 85
 Assiduoque suos gemitu testata dolores,
 Qualescunque manus ad cœlum & sidera tollit;
 Ingratumque Jovem, nequeat cum dicere, sentit.
 Ah! quoties, solâ non ausa quiescere sylvâ,
 Antè domum, quondamque suis erravit in agris! 90
 Ah! quoties per saxa canum latratibus acta est;

fuerat natus de pellice (Juno indoluit id ipsum). Quò simul obvertit sævam mentem cum lumine; dixit, Adultera, scilicet hoc unum restabat, ut fores fœcunda, que injuria fieret nota partu, que dedecus mei Jovis esset testatum. Haud feres impunè: nempè adimam figuram tibi, quâ, places tibi, quâque importuna places nostro marito. Dixit; & prensis capillis à fronte adversâ, stravit pronam humi. Supplex tendebat brachia: brachia cœperunt horrescere nigris villis, que manus curvari, & crescere in aduncos ungues, que fungi officio pedum: que ora quondam laudata Jovi, fieri deformia lato rictu. Neve preces & superflua verba flectant animos, posse loqui eripitur. Iracunda vox, & minax, & plena terroris, fertur de rauco gutture. Tamen mens antiqua remansit in factâ ursâ; que testata suos dolores assiduo gemitu, tollit qualescunque manus ad cœlum & sidera; que sentit Jovem ingratum, cum nequeat dicere ingratum. Ah! quoties, non ausa quiescere solâ sylvâ, erravit antè domum, que in agris quondam suis! Ah! quoties est acta per saxa latratibus canum;

gratum, cum nequeat dicere ingratum. Ah! quoties, non ausa quiescere solâ sylvâ, erravit antè domum, que in agris quondam suis! Ah! quoties est acta per saxa latratibus canum;

NOTES.

69. *Indoluit Juno.*] That *Calisto* had brought forth a Boy; was a fresh Ground of Resentment to *Juno*.

De pellice natus.] Of *Calisto*, *Jupiter's* Concubine.

70. *Quò.*] Upon which Boy *Arctas*.

Simul.] As soon as.

71. *Scilicet.*] This Word intimates great Indignation. The Poets commonly make *Juno* speak angrily.

72. *Fœcunda.*] That thou shouldst conceive. Pregnant Women are said to be *fœcundæ*.

73. *Testatum.*] As tho' proved by Witnesses.

74. *Haud impunè.*] Thou shalt not go away unpunished.

75. *Importuna.*] Importunately confident. He is said to be *importunus*, who has no Regard to Place, nor Time, nor Person, troublesome.

76. *Dixit.*] *Juno* spake.

77. *Stravit.*] Laid prostrate on the Ground.

Tendebat.] She stretched out.

Supplex.] Humbly entreating.

78. *Horrescere.*] To become shaggy and rough.

Villis.] With Hairs. *Villus* is a Collection of Hairs, such as is in the Manes of Horses and Wolves.

79. *Aduncos.*] Crooked.

80. *Quondam.*] Once, formerly.

81. *Jovi.*] By *Jupiter*.

Lato rictu.] A wide Opening.

83. *Posse loqui.*] The Faculty of Speaking.

85. *Mens antiqua.*] Her former Understanding.

87. *Manus.*] Bears make use of their Forefeet by way of Hands.

Tollit.] Lifts up.

89. *Solâ sylvâ.*] In the solitary Woods.

91. *Saxa.*] The craggy Steeps.

Acta est.] Driven over.

venatrixque fugit territa metu Venatrixque metu venantum territa fugit !
 venantum ! Sæpe oblita quid Sæpe feris latuit visis ; oblita quid esset ;
 esset ; latuit visis feris ; urfa- Urfaque conspectos in montibus horruit urfos ;
 que horruit urfos conspectos in Pertimuitque lupos, quamvis pater esset in illis, 95
 montibus ; que pertimuit lupos, quamvis pater esset in illis. Eccè
 Arcas, proles Lycaoniæ parenti, Arcas adest, ter quinque ferè natalibus actis :
 ignara adest, ter quinque fere Dùmque feras sequitur, dùm saltus eligit aptos,
 natalibus actis : dùmque sequi- Nexilibusque plagis sylvas Erymanthidas ambit,
 tur feras, dùm eligit aptos sal- Incidit in matrem ; quæ restitit Arcade viso, 100
 tus, que ambit Erymanthidas Et cognoscenti similis fuit. Ille refugit ;
 sylvas nexilibus plagis, incidit Immoſque oculos in se sinè fine tenentem
 in matrem ; quæ restitit Arcade Nescius extimuit : propiusque accedere aventi,
 viso, & fuit similis cognoscenti. Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo.
 Ille refugit ; que nescius exti- Arcuit omnipotens, pariterque ipſosque, nefasque 105
 muit tenentem oculos immoſos in se sinè fine : que fuerat fixurus
 pectora matris, aventi accedere propius, vulnifico telo. Omnipotens arcuit, que sustulit ipſosque nefasque pariter ; & imposuit
 raptos

NOTES.

92. *Venatrix.*] Though herself a Huntress.
 93. *Oblita quid esset.*] Forgetting she was a Bear.
 94. *Horruit.*] Trembled.
 95. *Pater.*] *Lycaon*, the Father of *Calisto*.
In illis.] Among those Wolves ; for *Lycaon* was changed into a Wolf. See Book I.
 96. *Ecce.*] The Poet adds another Fable in this Place, that of *Calisto* and *Arcas*, which, tho' it happened 15 Years after, is here related as a Fact immediately subsequent to the former. This Anachronism is made to preserve the Connection between the Fable of *Arcas*, and that which immediately follows.
Ignara.] Not knowing her to have been turned into a Bear.
Parentis.] Of his Mother *Calisto*, the Daughter of *Lycaon*.
 97. *Arcas.*] The Son of *Jupiter* by *Calisto*.
Quinque.] Fifteen Years of Age.
 98. *Sequitur.*] He pursues.
Saltus.] Forests. *Saltus* is derived of *Saliendo*, i. e. leaping or dancing, because the wild Beasts are supposed to frisk there ; whence Foresters are called *Saltuarii*.
Aptos.] Fit for hunting.
 99. *Nexilibus plagis.*] With his plaited Nets. *Plagæ* with the first Syllable short, are a Sort of thin Nets for catching wild Beasts.
Plagæ, in the Division of the Heavens and Earth, are Spaces and Tracts.
Erymanthidas.] Of Mount *Erymanthus*, which is in *Arcadia*.
Ambit.] Encompasses, surrounds.
 100. *Incidit.*] He meets with by Chance ; for *incido* signifies to come upon any thing un-awares : As *Incidit in latrones*, Cic. *Incidit in errorem*.
Matrem.] *Calisto*, turned into a Bear.
Restitit.] Stood still to wait for him.
 101. *Cognoscenti.*] And she seemed to know her Son *Arcas*.
Ille refugit.] *Arcas* fled away.
 103. *Nescius.*] Not knowing she was his Mother.
Aventi.] Desiring.
 104. *Vulnifico telo.*] With his wounding Dart.
 105. *Arcuit.*] Forbid, hindered, sc. that *Arcas* should wound his Mother.
Omnipotens.] *Jupiter*.
Pariterque.] Together.
Ipsosque.] He carried *Calisto* and *Arcas* up aloft.
Nefasque sustulit.] The Parricide, which *Arcas* would have ignorantly perpetrated, unless *Jupiter* had hindered him. Two different Things are signified by that one Word *sustulit*.

Sustulit:

Sustulit : & celeri raptos per inania vento,
Imposuit cœlo, vicinaque sidera fecit.
Intumuit Juno, postquam inter sidera pellex
Fulsi; & ad canam descendit in æquora Tethyn,
Oceanumque senem ; quorum reverentia movit 110
Sæpe Deos : causamque viæ scitantibus, infit ;
Quæritis æthereis quare regina Deorum
Sedibus huc adsim ? Pro me tenet altera cœlum.
Mentiar, obscurum nisi nox cum fecerit orbem,
Nuper honoratas summo mea vulnera cœlo 115
Videritis stellas illic, ubi circulus axem
Ultimus extremum spatiumque brevissimus ambit.
Est verò, cur quis Junonem lædere nolit,
Offensamque tremat ; quæ prosum sola nocendo ?
En ego quantum egi ! Quàm vasta potentia nostra est !
Esse hominem vetui ; facta est Dea. Sic ego pœnas 121
Sontibus impono. Sic est mea magna potestas.
Vindicet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos,
Detrahat ; Argolicâ quod in antè Phoronide fecit,
Cur non & pulsâ ducat Junone, meoque 125

magna. Vindicet antiquam faciem, quæ detrahat ferinos vultus ; quod fecit antè in Argolicâ Phoronide. Cur non & ducat, Junone pulsâ, quæ collocet in

per inania celeri vento cœlo, que fecit vicina sidera. Juno intumuit, postquam pellex fulsi inter sidera ; & descendit in æquora ad canam Tethyn, quæ senem Oceanum ; quorum reverentia sæpe movit Deos : que infit scitantibus causam viæ ; Quæritis quare regina Deorum adsim huc æthereis sedibus ? Altera tenet cœlum pro me. Mentiar, nisi cum nox fecerit obscurum orbem, videritis illic stellas, Arcadem & Calistho, nuper honoratas, mea vulnera, summo cœlo, ubi ultimus circulus brevissimus spatiumque brevissimus ambit extremum axem. Est verò, cur quis nolit lædere Junonem quæ tremat offensam ; quæ prosum sola nocendo ? En quantum ego egi ! Quàm vasta nostra potentia est ! Vetui esse hominem ; facta est Dea. Sic ego impono pœnas sontibus. Sic mea potestas est

NOTES.

106. *Inania.*] Through the Air ; which is call'd *inane*, because it seems to be empty.

107. *Vicinaque.*] For the greater *Bear* and *Arctophylax* are neighbouring Constellations.

108. *Intumuit.*] Swell'd with Rage.

109. *Tethyn.*] *Tethys* is said to be the Daughter of *Cœlus* and *Vesta*, the Wife of *Oceanus*, *Juno's* Nurse, and the Mother of many Gods.

110. *Oceanumque.*] The Husband of *Tethys*.

111. *Scitantibus.*] To those who asked.

112. *Regina Deorum.*] I *Juno*.

113. *Pro me.*] In my Stead.

Tenet.] Possesses.

115. *Mea vulnera.*] My Torment.

116. *Ultimus circulus.*] The *Arctick* and *Antarctick* Circles are the last and shortest of all others.

118. *Est verò.*] An Irony full of Indignation.

119. *Tremat.*] Should fear.

120. *En ego, &c.*] These Words are spoken by way of Irony, *q. d.* a very little, or rather nothing at all.

122. *Sontibus.*] To those who injure me, to my Rivals, my Husband's Concubines.

123. *Vindicet antiquam faciem.*] Let *Jupiter* restore *Calistho* to human Shape, rather than

she should be placed among the Stars. *Vindicare* signifies in this Place, to reinstate ; but properly I revenge, I punish, I chastise. Ovid : *Quique necem Crassi vindicat, ultor erit.*

Hence Punishment is called *Vindicta*, and the Avenger of an Injury *vindex*. *Vindico* is compounded of *vis* and *dico*, for he who avenges an Injury, says, *vim*, *i. e.* Violence is offered him. Sometimes it means to defend against Injustice or Contumely, as Cic. *Est & Senectus naturâ loquacior, ne ab omnibus eam vitiis videar vindicare, i. e.* to defend, to free from ; also to attribute or appropriate. Cic. *Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant.*

124. *Quod.*] The Order is : *Quod antè fecit in Phoronide*, *i. e.* in *Iô*, the-Niece of *Phoroneus*, for tho' *Jupiter*, for fear of *Juno*, had changed her into an Heifer, she was afterwards restored to her former Shape.

125. *Cur non.*] A very beautiful Irony, by which we seem to grant that, which we will by no Means allow. So *Dido* in *Virg. Æn. IV.*

I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.

Pulsâ.] Cast out, divorced.

Ducat.] Marry her.

meo thalamo, que sumat Lyca- Collocet in thalamo, focerumque Lycaona sumat?
ona focerum? At si contemptus At vos, si læsæ contemptus tangit alumnæ,
læsæ alumnæ tangit vos, probi- Gurgite cœruleo septem prohibite Triones;
bete septem Triones cœruleo gur- Sideraque in cœlo stupri mercede recepta
gite; que pellite sidera recepta Pellite, ne puro tingatur in æquore pellex.
in cœlo mercede stupri, ne pellex
tingatur in puro æthere,

130

NOTES.

127. *Læsæ alumnæ.*] Your injured Foster-child.

Tangit.] Moves.

128. *Gurgite cœruleo.*] From the azure Sea, which in its Colour resembles the Heavens.

Prohibete.] Drive away.

Triones.] The greater Bear, and *Arctophylax*, are called the Triones.

130. *Pellite.*] Expel.

Puro.] That *Calisto* the Concubine of *Jupiter*, descending into the pure Sea, may not defile it.

FAB. VII. The Raven's Colour chang'd from white to black.

The Raven originally was clothed with white Plumes; but telling Apollo, that *Coronis* liv'd in Adultery with *Ischis*, the angry God, in the Heat of his Resentment, shot his beloved Mistress; but repenting afterwards of the Deed, he avenged her Death upon the Raven, whose Colour from white he turn'd to black. Of this Nymph and Apollo, *Æsculapius* was born; whom his Father cut out of the Womb, when *Coronis* was placed upon the funeral Pile, and carried him to *Chiron*, on Mount *Pelion*, to be brought up by him, and instructed in the Art of Healing.

Dī maris annuerant, Saturnia ingreditur liquidum aëra habili curru pictis pavonibus: pavonibus tam nuper pictis Argo cæso;

DI maris annuerant. Habili Saturnia curru
 Ingreditur liquidum pavonibus aëra pictis:
 Tam nuper pictis cæso pavonibus Argo;

NOTES.

1. *Dī.*] *Oceanus* and *Tethys*.

Annuerant.] Promised they would hinder the *Septentriones* from descending into the Sea. These Stars, by Reason of the Elevation of the Pole above the Horizon, seem not to set; which gave Rise to this poetic Fiction.

Saturnia.] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn*,

2. *Ingreditur.*] Enters.

Liquidum.] Thin and clear.

Pavonibus pictis.] Distinguished with various Colours. For *Juno's* Chariot is said to be drawn by Peacocks.

3. *Cæso Argo.*] *Argus* being slain, whose Eyes *Juno* placed in her Peacock's Tail. Lib. I.

Quàm tu nuper eras, cùm candidus antè fuiffes,
 Corve loquax, fubitò nigrantes verfus in alas.
 Nam fuit hæc quondam niveis argentea pennis
 Ales, ut æquaret totas finè labe columbas :
 Nec fervaturis vigili Capitolia voce
 Cederet anferibus, nec amanti flumina cygno.
 Lingua fuit damno : linguâ faciente loquaci,
 Qui color albus erat, nunc eft contrarius albo.
 Pulchrior in totâ, quàm Lariffæa Coronis,
 Non fuit Æmoniâ. Placuit tibi, Delphice, certè,
 Dùm vel cafta fuit, vel inobfervata : fed ales
 Sensit adulterium Phœbeius ; utque latentem
 Detegeret culpam non exorabilis index,
 Ad dominum tendebat iter : quem garrula motis
 Confequitur pennis, fcitetur ut omnia Cornix.
 Auditâque viæ, caufâ, Non utile carpis,
 Inquit, iter ; ne fperne meæ præfagia linguæ.

quàm tu, loquax Corve, cùm antè
 5 fuiffes candidus, nuper eras fu-
 bitò verfus in nigrantes alas.
 Nam hæc ales fuit quondam ar-
 gentea niveis pennis, ut æquaret
 columbas totas finè labe : nec
 cederet anferibus fervaturis ca-
 10 pitolia vigili voce, nec cygno a-
 manti flumina. Lingua fuit
 damno : loquaci linguâ faciente,
 ut color qui erat albus, nunc
 eft contrarius albo. Pulchrior
 puella quàm Lariffæa Coronis
 15 non fuit in totâ Æmoniâ. Del-
 phice, certè placuit tibi, vel dùm
 cafta fuit, vel inobfervata : fed
 Phœbeius ales sensit adulterium ;
 utque non exorabilis index de-
 tegeret latentem culpam, tende-
 bat iter ad dominum : quem gar-
 20 rula Cornix confequitur motis

pennis, ut fcitetur omnia. Auditâque caufâ viæ, inquit, Non carpis utile iter ; ne fperne præfagia meæ linguæ.

NOTES.

4. *Quàm.*] The Raven formerly was white ; but when by its Information *Apollo* came to know his Miftrefs *Coronis* was criminally acquainted with a certain young Man, he flew her, and cut the Boy *Æsculapius* out of her Womb, but repenting afterwards what he had done, he turn'd the Raven, who expected a Reward for his Information, from white to black.

5. *Corve.*] An Apoftrophe to the Raven, by which the Poet intimates, that he deservedly fuffered the Punifhment of his prattling.

6. *Hæc.*] This Crow.

Niveis pennis.] With fnowy Plumes.

Argentea.] Silver'd over.

7. *Æquaret.*] He equalled.

Labe.] Spot.

8. *Servaturis.*] By thefe Words the Poet intimates, that the Crow was turn'd black, he fore Rome was befieged by the *Gauls*.

11. *Contrarius.*] Black, which is contrary to white.

13. *Æmoniâ.*] In *Theffaly*.

Placuit.] An Apoftrophe to *Apollo*, who was called *Delphicus* of *Delphos*, where he was worfhipped, and gave Oracles.

14. *Inobfervata.*] Unobferved.

Ales.] *Corvus* having been made Keeper of *Coronis* by *Apollo*.

15. *Adulterium.*] The Adultery of *Coronis*.

16. *Exorabilis index.*] An inexorable Informer, not to be prevailed upon by any Intreaties, to conceal what ſhe had ſeen. He is called *Index*, who reveals a Secret, *indicium fecit* ; and *indicium* is that Discovery. There is beſides an *Index* of Books, by which the Arguments of them are ſhewn. The Fore finger alſo is call'd *Index*, becauſe we commonly uſe that in ſhowing any thing. A Stone on which we try the Goodneſs of Gold [a Touch-ftone] is likewiſe call'd *Index* by the *Latins*.

17. *Dominum.*] *Apollo*.

Tendebat.] Went.

Quem.] The Raven.

Garrula.] Our Poet, who has ſo happy a Talent in connecting one Fable with another, here introduces the Story of *Cornix*. This Princeſs formerly belonged to the Train of *Minerva*, who having taken up *Eriethonius*, who ſprang from *Vulcan*, delivered him, incloſed in a Hamper, to her Companions, *Pandrosos*, *Herſe*, and *Aglauros*, and gave them a Charge not to look into it ; but they diſobeyed the Commands of the Goddeſs, and found a Child in the Hamper. *Cornix* informed *Minerva* of their Conduct, who inſtead of rewarding her for the Intelligence, baniſh'd her immediately from her Preſence.

18. *Scitetur.*] That ſhe may know.

20. *Præfagia.*] The Predictions.

F. A. B. VIII. *Cornix into a Crow.*

Cornix was the Daughter of King Coroneus, and the Favourite of Minerva. She was beloved by Neptune, who meeting her on the Shore, attempted to ravish her. Minerva heard her Prayers, turned her into a Crow, and appointed her one of her Companions. But informing the Goddess that the Daughters of Cecrops had opened the Hamper wherein Pallas had shut up Eriethonius, born of the Seed of Vulcan, she was thereupon dismissed from her Service, and Nyctimene placed in her stead.

*Vide quid fuerim, que quid
sim, que require meritum; in-
venies fidem nocuisse. Nam
quodam tempore, Pallas claus-
erat Eriethonium, prolem crea-
tam sinè matre, cistâ textâ de
Actæo vimine: que dederat ser-
vandam tribus virginibus natis
de gemino Cecrope, sed enim in-
confessa quid esset; hanc dede-
rat legem, ne viderent sua se-
creta. Abdita levi fronde spe-
culabar quid facerent ab densâ
ulmo. Duæ, Pandrosos atque*

QUID fuerim, quid simq; vide, meritumq; require;
Invenies nocuisse fidem. Nam tempore quodam,
Pallas Eriethonium, prolem sinè matre creatam
Clauserat Actæo textâ de vimine cistâ:
Virginibusque tribus gemino de Cecrope natis
Servandam dederat, sed enim inconfessa quid esset:
Hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent.
Abdita fronde levi densâ speculabar ab ulmo
Quid facerent. Commissa duæ sinè fraude tuentur,
Pandrosos atque Herse. Timidas vocat una sorores 10
Herse tuentur commissâ sinè fraude. Una Aglauros

NOTES.

1. *Fuerim.*] For I was *Minerva's* Compa-
nion.

Quid simque.] Now being driven from *Min-
erva's* Train, I am despised.

3. *Sinè matre.*] For *Eriethonius* was born of
the Seed of *Vulcan*, which fell on the Earth.

4. *Actæo vimine.*] Of an Attic Twig. *Vi-
men* is a very pliable and bending Twig, fit to
bind with, as though *vincimen*.

5. *Tribus.*] To *Pandrosos*, *Herse*, and *Ag-
lauros*, the Companions of *Pallas*.

Gemino.] Of a double Shape, which is vul-
garly reported to have been half Man and half
Serpent.

Natis.] To the Daughters of *Cecrops*.

6. *Inconfessa quid esset.*] But not saying what
it was.

7. *Dederat servandum.*] Had given to keep,
sc. Pallas.

Sua.] *sc. Of Pallas*.

8. *Abdita.*] Hidden.

Speculabar.] I observed. *Speculari* is to ob-
serve from a high Place, and to see as through
a Prospect-glass: From whence they are called
Speculatores, who look through Spying-glasses,
or in War are sent before the Army to get In-
telligence. *Specula* is a high towering Place,
from whence an Object may be seen afar off.

9. *Commissa.*] The Hamper, which had been
committed to them.

Tuentur.] They guard.

glauros, nodosque manu diducit. At intus
infantemque vident, apporrectumque draconem.
Æta Deæ refero; pro quo mihi gratia talis
redditur, ut dicar tutelâ pulsa Minervæ;
et ponar post noctis avem. Mea pœna volucres
admonuisse potest, nè voce pericula quærant.
At puto, non ultro, nec quicquam tale rogantem
me petiit. Licet hoc ex ipsâ Pallade quæras:
Quamvis irata est: non hoc irata negabit.
Nam me Phocæicâ clarus tellure Coroneus
(Nota loquor) genuit, fueramque ego regia virgo:
Divitibusque procis (nè me contemne) petebar.
Forma mihi nocuit. Nam dum per littora lentis
passibus, ut soleo, summâ spatiarer arenâ,
vidit, & incaluit pelagi Deus. Utque precando
tempora cum blandis absumpsit inania verbis;
vim parat, & sequitur. Fugio, densumque relinquo
littus, & in molli nequicquam lassor arenâ.
Indè Deos, hominesque voco; nec contigit ullum
Vox mea mortalem. Mota est pro virgine,

Relinquo densum littus, & lassor nequicquam in molli arenâ.
Vox contigit ullum mortalem. Virgo est mota pro virgine,

15 vocat sorores timidas, que diducit
nodos manu. At intus vident in-
fantemque, apporrectumque dra-
conem. Refero æta Deæ; pro
quo talis gratia redditur mihi,
ut dicar pulsa tutelâ Minervæ;
& ponar post avem noctis. Mea
pœna potest admonuisse volucres,
nè quærant pericula voce. At
puto, non petiit me ultro, nec ro-
gantem quicquam tale. Licet
20 quæras hoc ex Pallade ipsâ:
quamvis est irata: irata non
negabit hoc. Nam Coroneus cla-
rus Phocæicâ tellure genuit me
(loquor nota), que ego fueram
regia virgo: que petebar divi-
tibus procis (nè contemne). For-
ma nocuit mihi. Nam dum spa-
tiarer summâ arenâ, lentis passi-
bus per littora, ut soleo, Deus
pelagi vidit & incaluit. Utque
absumpsit inania tempora pre-
cando cum blandis verbis; parat
30 vim, & sequitur. Fugio que
Indè voco Deos, hominesque; nec mea

NOTES.

11. *Diducit nodos.*] Unties the Knots.
12. *Infantemque.*] *Eriethonius.*
Apporrectumque draconem.] They seem'd to
see a Dragon laid there, for *Eriethonius* had
dragons Feet.
13. *Æta.*] The Things done by the Daugh-
ters of *Cecrops*.
Deæ.] To *Pallas* or *Minerva*.
Refero.] I relate, I declare.
Gratia.] Recompence.
14. *Tutelâ.*] From the Protection.
Pulsa.] Driven, cast out.
15. *Ponar, &c.*] I should be placed after the
Night-Owl.
16. *Voce.*] By prattling.
17. *At puto.*] *Cornix* obviates a tacit Ob-
jection; for it might be objected, you were
therefore repulsed, because you were never ac-
ceptable to *Minerva*. She answers, that she
pleased *Minerva* to that degree, that she of her
own Accord appointed her to be her Compa-
nion.

20. *Phocæicâ.*] *Phocis* is a Country of Greece,
near *Attica*, from whence comes *Phocæicus*.
Clarus.] Famous, noble.
21. *Regio virgo.*] The Daughter of a King.
22. *Divitibus procis.*] By rich Lovers.
Petebat.] I was sought for in Marriage.
23. *Forma.*] My Beauty.
Spatiarer.] I walked. *Spatiari* is to walk
for the Sake of Pleasure.
25. *Incaluit.*] Burned with the Love of me.
Deus.] *Neptune*, the God of the Sea.
Utque.] And after that.
26. *Absumpsit.*] He spent.
27. *Densum litus.*] The firm Shore.
28. *Lassor.*] I tire myself in vain, for I was
not able to escape him.
30. *Mortalem contigit.*] My Voice reach'd
no mortal Ear.
Pro virgine.] Me, *Coronis*.
Virgo.] The Virgin *Minerva*.

que tulit auxilium. Tendebam
brachia cælo: brachia cæperunt
nigrescere levibus pennis. Mo-
libar rejicere vestem ex humeris;
at illa erat pluma, que egerat
imas radices in cutem. Conabar
plangere nuda pectora meis pal-
mis: sed neque jam gerebam pal-
mas, nec nuda pectora. Curre-
bam: nec arena retinebat pedes
ut antè; sed tollebar summâ lu-
mo. Mox evehor acta per au-
ras, & data sum inculpata comes
Minervæ. Tamen quid hoc pro-
dest, si Nyctimene, facta volucris

Auxiliumque tulit. Tendebam brachia cælo:
Brachia cæperunt levibus nigrescere pennis.
Rejicere ex humeris vestem molibar; at illa
Pluma erat; inque cutem radices egerat imas.
Plangere nuda meis conabar pectora palmis:
Sed neque jam palmas, nec pectora nuda gerebam.
Currebam: nec, ut antè, pedes retinebat arena;
Sed summâ tollebar humo. Mox acta per auras
Evehor, & data sum comes inculpata Minervæ.
Quid tamen hoc prodest, si diro facta volucris
Crimine Nyctimene nostro successit honori?

diro crimine, successit nostro honori?

NOTES.

31. *Tendebam.*] I stretched out.
Cælo.] Toward Heaven. As *It clamor Cælo.*
32. *Nigrescere.*] To become black.
33. *Rejicere.*] To cast behind me.
Molibar.] I endeavoured.
Illa.] My Garment.
35. *Plangere palmis.*] To beat with my
Hands.
37. *Retinebat.*] Detained.
38. *Tollebar.*] I was lifted up.
Acta.] Carried along.
39. *Data sum comes inculpata.*] I become the
faultless Companion.
40. *Quid tamen.*] What does it profit me to

have been unblameable and without any Fault?
or to have been the Companion of *Minerva*, when
Nyctimene is preferred before me, who was
changed into a Night-Bird, because of her In-
cest with her own Father? *Nyctimene* was the
Daughter of *Nycteus* King of *Lesbos*, who fall-
ing in Love with her own Father, privily
conveyed herself to him instead of his Wife,
for which she was turn'd into a Night-Bird;
and being conscious of her horrid Impiety, a-
voids the Sight of other Birds.

Volucris.] The Night-Owl.

41. *Crimine.*] Because of her Incest with her
own Father.

F A B. IX. *Nyctimene* into a Night-Owl.

Nyctimene, the Daughter of *Nycteus*, a Lesbian Virgin of very impu-
Desires, shamefully crept to her Father's Bed, for which Crime she was
transformed into a Night-Owl. She now conceals her Impiety by the Ob-
scurity of the Night; and if seen in the Day-time, being the Aversion
every Bird, is assaulted by them.

AN, quæ per totam res est notissima Lesbos,
Non audita tibi est? Patrium temerâsse cubile
Nyctimenen? Avis illa quidem; sed conscia culpæ
Conspēctum, lucemque fugit, tenebrisque pudorem
Celat; & à cunctis expellitur æthere toto.
Talia dicenti, Tibi ait, revocamina, Corvus,
Sint precor ista malo! Nos vanum spernimus omen,
Nec cœptum dimittit iter; dominoque jacentem
Cum juvene Hæmonio vidisse Coronida narrat.
Laurea delapsa est audito crimine amantis:
Et pariter vultusque Deo, plectrumque, colorque
Excidit. Utque animus tumidâ fervebat ab irâ;
Arma assueta capit; flexumque à cornibus arcum
Tendit: & illa suo toties cum pectore juncta
Indevitato trajecit pectora telo.
Ista dedit gemitum, tractoque è vulnere ferro.
Candida Puniceo perfudit membra cruore:
Et dixit, Potui pœnas tibi, Phœbe, dedisse:
Sed peperisse prius. Duo nunc moriemur in unâ.
Hactenus; & pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Corpus inane animæ frigus lethale secutum est.
Pœnitet heu serò pœnæ crudelis amantem.

tibi; sed peperisse prius. Nunc duo moriemur in unâ. Hactenus locuta est; & fudit vitam pariter cum sanguine. Lethale frigus secutum est corpus inane animæ. Heu pœnitet serò amantem crudelis pœnæ.

An res, quæ est notissima per totam Lesbos, non est audita tibi? (sc.) Nyctimenen temerâsse patrium cubile? Illa quidem avis; sed conscia culpæ, fugit conspēctum, lucemque, que celat pudorem tenebris; & expellitur à cunctis toto æthere. Corvus ait, dicenti talia, Ista talia revocamina sint malo tibi! Nos spernimus vanum omen, nec dimittit iter cœptum: que narrat domino vidisse Coronida jacentem cum juvene Hæmonio. Laureæ corona delapsa est: & pariter vultusque, plectrumque, colorque, excidit Deo, audito crimine amantis. Utque animus fervebat ab tumidâ irâ; capit assueta arma; que tendit arcum flexum à cornibus: & trajecit illa pectora toties juncta cum suo indevitato telo. Coronis ista dedit gemitum, que ferro tracto à vulnere, perfudit candida membra Puniceo cruore: & dixit, Phœbe, potui dedisse pœnas

NOTÆ.

1. Lesbos.] Lesbos is an Island in the Ægean Sea.
2. Tibi.] By thee.
- Patrium cubile.] Her Father's Bed.
- Temerâsse.] To have defiled.
5. Cunctis.] By all Birds: For they all persecute the Owl.
- Expellitur.] Is cast out.
6. Revocamina.] Presages.
7. Spernimus.] We despise, we do not receive.
- Omen.] A Presage, or Augury.
- Quod Dii prius omen in ipsum convertant.
- Virg.
8. Dimittit.] Leaves off, sc. Corvus.
- Dominoque.] To Apollo.
9. Hæmonio.] With a Thessalian, sc. Isebis, for Thessaly is called Hæmonia.
10. Laureæ.] A Crown of Laurel.
- Amantis.] Of his Mistress Coronis, by whom Apollo thought himself beloved.
11. Vultusque.] Chearfulness of Countenance; for the Countenance changes according as the Mind is affected, either with Joy or Grief.

- Deo.] To Apollo.
- Plectrumque.] An Instrument with which a Harp is play'd upon, so called ἀπὸ τοῦ πλάττειν, i. e. of striking.
- Colorque.] His Colour, which from ruddy became pale. This frequently happens in the Countenance of an angry Person.
12. Tumida.] From the Effect, which makes a Man swell.
14. Tendit.] He bends.
15. Indevitato.] Which can by no Means be avoided.
16. Ista.] Coronis being wounded.
- Dedit gemitum.] She groaned.
17. Puniceo cruore.] Purple Gore.
18. Potui, &c.] I might deservedly have been punished by thee.
- Duo.] I and the Infant.
20. Hactenus.] Coronis having spoken these Things.
21. Inane.] Her Body void of Life.
- Lethale.] Deadly.
22. Serò.] Too late.
- Amantem.] Apollo, who lov'd Coronis.

Que odit se, quod audierit, quod sic exarserit. Odit avem, per quam coactus est scire crimen causamque dolendi: que odit nervum, arcumque, manumque; que sagittas, temeraria tela, cum manu. Que fovet collapsam: que nititur vincere fata serâ ope; & exercet medicas artes inaniter. Quæ postquam sensit tentata frustra, rogumque parari, & artus arsfuros supremis ignibus; tum verò edidit gemitus petitos de alto corde, (neque enim decet cœlestia ora tingi lacrymis). Haud aliter quàm cùm juvencâ spectante, malleus libratus ab dextrâ aure discussit cava tempora lætentis vituli claro ictu. Tamen ut fudit ingratos odores in pectore: & dedit amplexus, que peregit injusta justa: Phœbus non tulit sua semina labi in eosdem cineres; sed eripuit natum flammis, uteroque parentis, que tulit in antrum gemini Chironis. Que vetuit Corvum sperantem sibi præmia non falsæ linguæ, confidere inter albas aves.

Seque, quod audierit, quod sic exarserit, odit.
Odit avem per quam crimen, causamque dolendi
Scire coactus erat: nervumque, arcumq; manumq; 25
Odit; cumque manu temeraria tela, sagittas.
Collapsamque fovet: serâque ope vincere fata
Nititur; & medicas exercet inaniter artes.
Quæ postquam frustra tentata, rogumque parari
Sensit, & arsfuros supremis ignibus artus; 30
Tum verò gemitus (neque enim cœlestia tingi
Ora decet lacrymis) alto de corde petitos
Edidit. Haud aliter, quàm cùm spectante juvencâ
Lætentis vituli dextrâ libratus ab aure,
Tempora discussit claro cava malleus ictu. 35
Ut tamen ingratos in pectora fudit odores:
Et dedit amplexus, injustaque justa peregit:
Non tulit in cineres labi sua Phœbus eosdem
Semina; sed natum flammis, uteroque parentis
Eripuit, geminique tulit Chironis in antrum. 40
Sperantemque sibi non falsæ præmia linguæ
Inter aves albas vetuit confidere Corvum.

NOTES.

23. *Sic exarserit.*] Given way to the Violence of his Passion.

24. *Avem.*] The Crow.

Crimen.] Coronis's lying with the Thessalian Youth.

Dolendi.] Of his Resentment.

27. *Fata.*] Her Death.

28. *Inaniter.*] In vain.

29. *Rogumque.*] A Pile of Wood to burn the Corps of Coronis.

30. *Supremis.*] The last.

31. *Edidit gemitus.*] Apollo sighs.

Neque, &c.] For it does not become the Gods to weep.

32. *De corde.*] From the Bottom of his Heart.

Petitos.] Fetched.

33. *Haud.*] By this Similitude he shews how grievously Apollo sighed.

Juvencâ.] A young Cow, that is past a Calf.

34. *Libratus.*] Poised.

Aure.] *sc.* Of him that strikes. It expresses the Gesture of a Butcher, killing an Heifer.

37. *Injustaque.*] He made an End of the unjust funeral Ceremonies. For Apollo then thought he had slain her wrongfully. Those Exequies are called *justa*, which are bestowed on the Dead, and so called, because they were done, *jure*, i. e. by Right, to those, who while they lived, deserved them.

38. *Non tulit.*] He did not suffer.

39. *Parentis.*] Of the Mother, Coronis.

40. *Chironis.*] Chiron was the Son of Saturn by Phylira the Daughter of Oceanus, whom he deflowered in the Shape of a Horse; she bore Chiron the Centaur, who is called *geminus*, because on the Fore-part he seem'd to be a Man, and on the Hinder-part a Horse.

41. *Non falsæ.*] His faithful.

Albas.] Apollo turn'd the Crow, which was white, black.

F A B. X. Ocyroe into a Mare.

Ocyroe, the Daughter of Chiron and Charista, contemning her Father's Art, being seized with a kind of Frenzy, sings of future Events. She predicts, that the Infant Æsculapius should raise the Dead to Life, by the Help of Medicine; and that he should feel the Wound of a Thunderbolt from his Grandfather. She also predicts, that her Father Chiron should be tormented with Serpents, and being desirous of Death, should be admitted by the Gods into the Number of Mortals; which when she had said, she passed into the Form of a Mare, lest, contrary to the Will of the Destines, she should declare more than the Predictions of Apollo would allow of.

SEmifer interea divinæ stirpis alumno
 Lætus erat; mistoque oneri gaudebat honore.
 Eccè venit rutilus humeros protecta capillis
 Filia Centauri, quam quondam nympha Chariclo.
 Fluminis in rapidi ripis enixa, vocavit
 Ocyroën. Non hæc artes contenta paternas
 Edidicisse fuit: Fatorum arcana canebat.
 Ergo ubi fatidicos concepit mente furores,
 Incaluitque Deo, quem clausum pectore habebat;

Interea semifer, Centaurus,
 erat lætus alumno divinæ stir-
 pis; que gaudebat honore-misto
 oneri. Eccè filia Centauri ve-
 nit protecta humeros rutilus ca-
 pillis, quam nympha Chariclo
 quondam enixa in ripis rapidi
 fluminis, vocavit Ocyroën. Hæc
 non fuit contenta edidicisse pa-
 ternas artes: canebat arcana
 Fatorum. Ergo ubi concepit fa-
 tidicos furores mente, incaluitque
 Deo, quem habebat clausum pec-
 tore;

NOTES.

1. *Semifer.*] Chiron, half Man and half Beast.

Alumno.] To Æsculapius, the Son of Apollo.

3. *Rutilus capillis.*] With yellow Hair.

Protecta humeros.] Having her Shoulders covered.

4. *Filia.*] Ocyroe the Daughter of this Chiron. The Centaurs are a People of Thessaly, near Mount Pelion, who were the first that tamed Horses, and fought on Horseback: Hence at a Distance they were imagined to be Monsters, half Man and half Beast.

5. *Rapidi fluminis.*] Of the rapid Caicus.

6. *Ocyroën.*] So called, because she was born on the Banks of Caicus, a very rapid River of

Mysia, of which swift and in a Stream.

7. *Canebat.*] She foretold; for *canere* is sometimes taken for to prophesy, to foretell, Virg.

Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat.

But *canere* is properly to sing. Hence the Poets are said *canere*, because they were wont to pronounce their Verses in a singing Tone. Virg.

Arma virumque cano.—

Sometimes *canere* signifies to preach or declare. Mart.

Quicquid fama canit, donat arena tibi.

8. *Fatidicos.*] The Impulse of prophesying.

9. *Deo.*] By a divine Spirit.

aspicit infan-tem, que dixit, *Aspicit infan-tem, Totique salutifer orbi* 10
Cresce, puer, salutifer toti orbi : *Cresce, puer, dixit : tibi se mortalia sæpe*
mortalia corpora sæpe debebunt *Corpora debebunt : animas tibi reddere ademptas*
se tibi ; erit fas tibi reddere *Fas erit. Idque semel Dīs indignantibus ausus,*
animas ademptas. Que ausus *Pōsse dare hoc iterum flammā prohibebere avitā ;*
id semel, Dīs indignantibus, *Eque Deo corpus fies exsanguē ; Deusque* 15
prohibebere avitā flammā, posse *Qui modò corpus eras, & bis tua fata novabis.*
dare hoc iterum ; que fies ex- *Tu quoque, care pater, non jam mortalis, & ævis*
sanguē corpus è Deo ; Deusque *Omnibus ut maneat, nascendi lege creatus ;*
qui modò eras corpus, & nova- *Pōsse mori cupies tum, cūm cruciabere diræ*
bis tua fata his. Tu quoque, *Sanguine serpentis per saucia membra recepto.* 20
care pater, jam non mortalis, & *Teque ex æterno patientem Numina mortis*
creatus lege nascendi, ut maneat *Efficient : triplicesque Deæ tua fila resolvent.*
omnibus ævis ; tum cupies posse
mori, cūm cruciabere sanguine
diræ serpentis, recepto per saucia
membra. Que Numina efficient
te patientem mortis ex æterno ; triplicesque Deæ resolvent tua fila,

NOTES.

10, *Infan-tem.*] *Æsculapius.* He is properly an Infant who has not begun to speak. *Infans* is used for the Young of brute Beasts and Fowls. It is also sometimes used for an Idiot.

Salutifer.] Affording Health to all Men. For *Æsculapius* was so skill'd in Medicine, that he recalled *Hippolytus* from the Grave, for which he was struck dead by a Thunderbolt from *Jupiter* ; but was afterwards made a God.

11. *Dixit.*] sc. *Ocyroe,*

12. *Debebunt.*] Shall owe. *Debeo* is the same as *obligatus sum.* It appertains to all Things, by which we are laid under Obligation.

Reddere.] To restore the Souls that are taken away.

13. *Idque.*] In the second Place.

14. *Avitā flammā.*] By the Thunderbolt of his Grandfather *Jupiter.*

15. *Exsanguē corpus.*] A lifeless Body. *Virg.*

— *Corpusque exsanguē sepulchro*

Reddidit Hæcoreum.

Exsanguē is properly that which is without Blood, sometimes pale, because pale Persons seem to want Blood, inasmuch as Blood, being diffused to the outward Parts, is the Cause of Redness : On the contrary when the Blood recedes we suddenly grow pale, as we see it happens in Frights, when the Blood retires to the inward Parts,

16, *Et bis.*] And thou shalt twice renew thy Life, once being born of *Apollo* and *Coronis,*

and secondly from Death, being taken up into Heaven and made a God.

17. *Quoque.*] *Ocyroe* also predicts the Death of *Chiron* her Father.

Non mortalis.] Immortal : For when he was handling the Arrows of *Hercules*, one of them fell on his Foot ; frantic with the Pain, he prevailed with *Jupiter*, that, tho' he was immortal, he might be permitted to die. But he was afterwards translated to the Stars, and obtained the Name of *Sagittarius.* Whence *Ovid* in *Fast.*

Nona dies aderat, cūm te, justissime Chiron,

Bis septem stellis corpore cinctus eras,

18. *Ut.*] Although.

20. *Serpentis.*] Of the *Hydra*, which was slain by *Hercules.* Having dipt his Arrows in the Blood of this Monster, the Wounds they made were incurable.

Saucia.] Wounded.

21. *Ex æterno.*] From an immortal Being.

Patientem mortis.] Mortal.

Numina.] The Gods.

22. *Triplicesque Deæ.*] The Destinies, which are said to be three, *Lachesis*, *Atropos*, and *Clotho*, *Lachesis* is so called of *λαχσιν*, because she allots the Ends : *Atropos* ἀπο τῆ μὴ τρέπεσθαι, because the Fates are inevitable : *Clotho* of *κλώθειν*, because she fore-appoints what every one shall undergo.

Resolvent.] The Destinies are supposed to spin the Thread of every Person's Life.

stabat Fatis aliquid : suspirat ab imis
 storibus, lacrymæque genis labuntur obortæ.
 que ita : Prævertunt, inquit, me Fata ; vetorque 25
 ura loqui ; vocisque meæ præcluditur usus.
 on fuerant artes tanti, quæ Numinis iram
 ontraxere mihi. Mallem nescisse futura.
 m mihi subduci facies humana videtur :
 m cibus herba placet : jam latis currere campis 30
 impetus est : in equam, cognataque corpora vertor.
 tota tamen quare ? Pater est mihi nempe biformis.
 alia dicenti pars est extrema querelæ
 intellecta parùm : confusaque verba fuere.
 lox, nec verba quidem, nec equæ sonus ille videtur,
 sed simulantis equam : parvoque in tempore certos 36
 didit hinnitus : & brachia movit in herbas.
 um digiti coeunt, & equinos alligat ungues
 perpetuo cornu levis ungula : crescit & oris
 t colli spatium : longæ pars maxima pallæ
 cauda fit. Utque vagi crines per colla jacebant,
 in dextras abiære jubas : pariterque novata est
 t vox, & facies. Nomen quoque monstra dedere.

maxima pars longæ pallæ fit cauda. Utque vagi crines jacebant per colla, abiære in dextras ju-
 bas : pariterque, & vox & facies est novata. Quoque monstra dedere illi novum nomen.

*Aliquid restabat Fatis : suspi-
 rat ab imis pectoribus, lacrymæ-
 que obortæ labuntur genis, atque
 inquit ita : Fata prævertunt
 me ; vetorque loqui plura ; que
 usus meæ vocis præcluditur. Ar-
 tes, quæ contraxere iram Numi-
 nis mihi, non fuerant tanti.
 Mallem nescisse futura. Jam
 humana facies videtur subduci
 mihi : jam herba cibus placet :
 jam impetus est currere latis
 campis : vertor in equam &
 cognata corpora. Tamen quare
 tota ? Nempe biformis pater est
 mihi. Extrema pars querelæ est
 parùm intellecta dicenti talia :
 que verba fuere confusa. Mox
 quidem nec verba, nec ille sonus
 videtur equæ, sed simulantis e-
 quam : que edidit certos hinni-
 tus in parvo tempore : & movit
 brachia in herbas. Tum digiti
 coeunt, & levis ungula alligat
 equinos ungues perpetuo cornu :
 spatium & oris & colli crescit :*

NOTES.

23. *Fatis.*] In the Secrets of the Fates
 which Ocyroe had begun to relate.

25. *Prævertunt.*] Prevent me. For it was
 decreed by the Fates, that she should be turned
 into a Mare.

26. *Præcluditur.*] Is intercepted.

27. *Artes.*] *sc.* Of predicting future Things.

Tanti.] Were not to be esteemed or valued
 by me so much, as to lose my human Form by
 the Anger of the Gods.

29. *Subduci.*] To be taken from me.

30. *Latis campis.*] In the spacious Fields.

31. *Impetus.*] I have a Desire to run ; a
 quick Figure of Speech.

Vertor.] I am changed.

32. *Tota tamen quare ?*] Why am I trans-
 formed all over ?

Pater.] Chiron.

Biformis.] Has two Shapes, that of a Man,
 and that of an Horse.

34. *Confusa.*] Confused.

Verba.] Of Ocyroe.

37. *Brachia.*] Her Arms, now changed into
 Fore-feet.

38. *Coeunt.*] Are joined together.

Ungula, &c.] A Hoof which fortifies the
 Feet of Animals that have not Toes.

39. *Perpetuo.*] Continued.

40. *Pallæ.*] Palla is a Woman's Garment.

41. *Vagi.*] Scattered.

42. *In dextras jubas.*] Into a Right-side
 Mane.

43. *Nomen.*] ἵππος, i. e. a Mare.

F A B. XI. Battus into a Touch-stone.

While Apollo, the Son of Jupiter and Latona, was feeding the Cattle of Admetus the Son of Pheretis, and diverting himself by playing on his Pipe, his Oxen rambled into the Pastures of the Country of Pylas; but Mercury turned them out of their Way into a Wood, which Battus, the Son of Neleus, saw as he was feeding his Mares. Mercury gave him the finest Cow in the Herd not to reveal what he had seen. Battus assured him, a Stone should sooner disclose it than he would. But the God Mercury, to try the Man's Fidelity, changing his Shape, returns to him, and pretended he was seeking some Oxen that he had lost, promising a greater Reward if he would tell him where they were: The Temptation was too strong for Battus's Virtue; he therefore directed Mercury to the very Mountain where they were feeding. Mercury offended at his Perfidiousness, turned him into a Stone, which was therefore called Index, or the Touch-stone, in the Places about Pylon.

Delphice, Philyreus heros
flebat, que poscebat tuam opem
frustra. Sed nec poteras re-
scindere iussa magni Jovis, nec
tunc aderas, si posses rescindere:
colebas Elin Messeniaque arva.
Illud erat tempus, quo pastoria
pellis texit te; que sylvestre ba-
culum fuit onus sinistræ, fistula
dispar septenis cannis alterius.
Dumque amor est curæ, dum tua
fistula mulcet te; boves memo-
rantur processisse incustoditæ in
Pylis agros. Natus Maiâ Atlantide videt bas;

Lebat, opemque tuam frustra Philyreus heros,
Deiphice, poscebat. Sed nec rescindere magni
Iussa Jovis poteras, nec, si rescindere posses,
Tunc aderas: Elin, Messeniaque arva colebas.
Illud erat tempus, quo te pastoria pellis
Texit; onusque fuit baculum sylvestre sinistræ:
Alterius, dispar septenis fistula cannis.
Dumque amor est curæ, dum te tua fistula mulcet;
Incustoditæ Pylis memorantur in agros
Processisse boves. Videt has Atlantide Maiâ

N O T E S.

2. Rescindere.] To change, to make void,
Ter. Mibi non videtur quod sit factum legibus
rescindi posse. Testaments are properly said
rescindi, when they are cancelled and made void.

3. Iussa.] Commands.

Jovis.] Who changed Ocyroe into a Mare.

4. Elin.] Elis is a City of Peloponnese, so
called of Eleus the Son of Tantalus, or of Eleus
the Son of Neptune.

Messeniaque.] Messene was both a Country
and City of Peloponnese.

Colebas.] Thou didst inhabit. Virg.

—Pallas, quas condidit arces,
Ipsa colat.—

Hence Inhabitants are called cultores.

Pastoria, &c.] At that Time thou wast
clothed with a Shepherd's Coat, made of Skin.

7. Alterius.] In the left Hand; for a Staff
was used to be carried in the right Hand.

Dispar.] Unequal. A Pipe made of several
unequal Reeds. So Virg. Ecl. 2.

Est mihi, disparibus septem compacta cicutis,
Fistula—

8. Mulcet.] Solaces, delights.

10. Boves.] The Cows.

Has.] sc. Boves.

Natus;

tus; & arte suâ sylvis occultat abactas.
 iserat hoc furtum nemo, nisi notus in illo
 re senex; Battum vicinia tota vocabant.
 vitis hic saltus, herbosaeque pascua Nelei,
 obiliumque greges custos servabat equarum.
 hac timuit, blandâque manu seduxit: & Eja,
 quisquis, es, hospes ait; si fortè armenta requireret
 ec aliquis, vidisse nega; neu gratia factò
 ulla rependatur, nitidam cape præmia vaccam:
 dedit. Acceptâ, voces has reddidit, Hospes
 tus eas; lapis iste prius tua furta loquatur:
 lapidem ostendit. Simulat Jove natus abire.
 ox redit: & versâ pariter cum voce figurâ;
 rustice, vidisti si quas hâc limite, dixit,
 boves; fer opem: furtoque silentia deme.
 ncta suo pretium dabitur tibi foemina tauro.
 senior, postquàm merces geminata, Sub illis
 montibus, inquit, erunt; & erant sub montibus illis.
 sit Atlantiades: & Me mihi, perfide, prodis?
 e silentia furto. Foemina juncta suo tauro dabitur pretium tibi. At senior postquàm merces
 inata, inquit, Erunt sub illis montibus; & erant sub illis montibus. Atlantiades risit, & ait,
 fide, prodis me mihi?

& occultat abactas sylvis sua
 arte. Nemo senserat hoc fur-
 tum, nisi senex notus in illo ru-
 re; tota vicinia vocabant il-
 lum Battum. Hic custos serva-
 bat saltus, herbosaeque pascua
 divitis Nelei, que greges nobi-
 lium equarum. Timuit hunc,
 que seduxit blandâ manu, &
 ait; Eja hospes, quisquis es;
 si aliquis fortè requireret hæc ar-
 20 menta, nega vidisse; neu nulla
 gratia rependatur tibi pro hoc
 factò; cape nitidam vaccam
 præmia. Et dedit. Acceptâ
 vaccâ, reddidit has voces, Hos-
 pes, eas tutus; iste lapis prius
 25 loquatur tua furta: & ostendit
 lapidem. Natus Jove simulat
 abire. Redit mox, & versâ
 figurâ pariter cum voce; dixit,
 Rustice, si vidisti quas boves
 ire hoc limite, fer opem: que

NOTES.

1. Natus.] Mercury, the Son of Maia.
 Abactas.] Led away. Herds are properly
 abagi, when led away, or taken away
 stealth. Whence the Stealers of Cattle are
 called abductores, which some call abigios.
 2. Furtum.] The Cows driven away by
 Mercury.
 4. Hic.] Battus.
 altus.] The Woods.
 herbosaeque.] Full of Grass.
 pascua.] Fields where Cattle graze.
 Nelei.] Neleus was the Father of Nestor, the
 King of Pylos.
 6. Hunc.] Battus.
 timuit.] Mercury was afraid.
 seduxit.] He led aside. For seducere pro-
 priè signifies, to lead aside, to separate. Ter-
 tium Pamphilus me solum seduxit foras. It is
 used for decipere, to deceive, to beguile.
 Etiam nunc me seducere istis dictis postu-

18. Vidisse.] sc. Te. Say thou hast not seen
 them.
 Neu gratia, &c.] And that you may not go
 without a Reward.
 Hospes.] Battus.
 22. Simulat.] He makes a Show of going
 away.
 Jove natus.] Mercury, the Son of Jupiter
 and Maia.
 23. Mox.] A little after.
 Redit.] Mercury returns to Battus.
 Versâ, &c.] His Shape and Voice being
 changed that he might not be known.
 27. Senior.] Battus.
 Geminata merces.] A double Reward.
 29. Atlantiades.] Mercury, the Grandson of
 Atlas by Maia.
 Perfide.] Perfidious Betrayer of thy Trust!

Prodis me mihi ? Et vertit per- Me mihi prodis ? ait. Perjuraque pectora vertit
jura pectora in duram filicem ; In durum filicem ; qui nunc quoque dicitur Index :
qui nunc quoque dicitur Index :
que est vetus infamia in saxo Inque nihil merito vetus est infamia saxo.
merito nihil.

NOTES.

30. *Perjuraque pectora.*] His perjured Breast. | nefs of Gold and Silver, which is call'd *Lydiu*
Vertit.] He changed. | *lapis*, a Touchstone.
Index.] A Stone on which we try the Good- | *Nihil merito.*] Undeserving.

F A B. XII. *Aglauros* into a Stone.

At a solemn Sacrifice at Athens the Virgins carried Presents in a Basket for Minerva : Among which Herse, the beautiful Daughter of Cecrops, was taken Notice of by Mercury, who being deeply in love with her, entreated Aglauros, her Sister, to assist him in his Amour. But she requiring Gold in Reward of her Service, Minerva was so highly offended at her Avarice, and for disobeying her Orders upon another Occasion, that she commanded Envy to harass her with the good Luck of her Sister Herse, and after being thus tormented for a long Time, she turn'd her into a Stone.

Caducifer sustulerat se hinc **H**INC se sustulerat paribus Caducifer alis :
paribus alis : que volans, de- **H** Munychiosque volans agros, gratamq; Minerva
spectabat Munychios agros, que
humum

NOTES.

Caducifer.] Mercury, carrying a Mace. *Ca-* 2. *Munychiosque.*] Athenian. *Munychia* is
duceus, or *Caduceum*, is Mercury's Wand, with a Promontory of *Pyreus*, a Port of the *Atben-*
 which he puts an End to Jarrings and Disagree- *ans*, so call'd of *Munychus*, who there built
 ments. Therefore by this Wand Peace is typi- Temple to *Diana Munychia*.
 fied ; whence an Herald, who demands Peace, *Minervæ.*] To *Pallas*. The Land of *A-*
 is call'd *Caduceator*. *tica* was most acceptable to *Pallas*.

despectabat humum, cultique arbuſta Lycæi.
 Ille fortè die caſtæ de more puellæ
 vertice ſuppoſito feſtas in Palladis arces
 pura coronatis portabant ſacra caniſtris.
 Inde revertentes Deus aſpicit ales; iterque
 non agit in rectum; ſed in orbem curvat eundem.
 Ut volucris viſis rapidiſſima Milvius extis,
 cum timet, & denſi circumſtant ſacra miniſtri,
 fleſtitur in gyrum; nec longiùs audet abire:
 Semperque ſuam motis avidus circumvolat alis.
 Cum ſuper Actæas agilis Cyllenius arces
 inclinat curſus: & eaſdem circinat auras.
 Quanto ſplendidior, quàm cætera ſidera, fulget
 Lucifer; & quanto te, Lucifer, aurea Phœbe;
 Tanto virginibus præſtantior omnibus Herſe
 erat: eratque decus pompæ, comitumque ſuarum.
 Obſtupuit formâ Jove natus: & æthere pendens,
 non ſecùs exarſit, quàm cum Balearica plumbum
 funda jacet: volat illud, & incandescit eundo;
 quos non habuit, ſub nubibus invenit ignes.

non ſecùs, quàm cum Balearica funda jacet plumbum: illud volat, & incandescit eundo; & invenit
 ignes, quos non habuit, ſub nubibus.

gratam Minervæ, que arbuſta
 culti Lycæi. Fortè illâ die
 caſtæ puellæ, de more, portabant
 5 pura ſacra coronatis caniſtris,
 vertice ſuppoſito, in feſtas arces
 Palladis. Deus ales aſpicit re-
 vertentes indè; que non agit iter
 in rectum; ſed curvat in eundem
 orbem. Ut Milvius, rapidiſſima
 10 volucris, extis viſis, dum timet,
 & miniſtri circumſtant denſi
 ſacra, fleſtitur in gyrum; nec
 audet abire longiùs: que avidus
 circumvolat ſuam ſpem motis a-
 lis. Sic agilis Cyllenius inclinat
 15 curſus ſuper Actæas arces: &
 circinat eaſdem auras. Quanto
 Lucifer fulget ſplendidior quàm
 cætera ſidera; & quanto aurea
 Phœbe ſplendidior te, Luci-
 fer; tanto Herſe ibat præſtantior
 20 omnibus virginibus: eratque de-
 cus pompæ, que ſuarum comi-
 tum. Natus Jove obſtupuit for-
 mâ: & pendens æthere, exarſit.
 & invenit

NOTES.

3. *Despectabat.*] He looked downwards.
Humum.] The Earth, the Ground.
Arbuſta.] Groves.
Lycæi culti.] Made polite by *Aristotelian* Dis-
 tations; for *Lycæum* was a School at *Athens*,
 where *Aristotle* uſed to diſcourſe of Philoſophy.
 7. *Indè.*] From *Pallas's* Tower.
Deus.] *Mercury*.
 9. *Volucris.*] By this Similitude the Poet
 ſhews how *Mercury* flew round and round, that
 he might the longer enjoy the Sight of his be-
 loved *Herſe*.
Milvius.] The Kite, a Bird of Prey, which
 flies round in a Circle.
 10. *Miniſtri.*] The Priests obſerving the En-
 dings of the ſacrificed Beasts.
 11. *Fleſtitur, &c.*] He moves in an Orb or
 circuit.
 13. *Actæas arces.*] The *Athenian* Towers;
Actæa is *Attica*, which is almoſt all Shores:
Ἀκτὴν is a Shore.
 14. *Inclinat.*] Bends his Courſe.
 15. *Circinat.*] Encompaſſes, goes about. *Circino*

is properly to make round, or to deſcribe with a
 Pair of Compaſſes.

15. *Fulget.*] Shines.

16. *Phœbe.*] The Moon.

18. *Decus.*] Glory.

19. *Formâ.*] At the Beauty of *Herſe*.

Jove natus.] *Mercury*.

Æthere.] In the Air.

20. *Non ſecùs.*] He was no otherways enflam-
 ed with Love.

Balearica.] Which the Inhabitants of the
Balearic Iſles uſe. Two Iſlands lying near *Spain*
 are called the *Baleares*, and not far diſtant one
 from the other, taking their Name from their
 Space *majores* & *minores*. They are now common-
 ly called *Majorca* and *Minorca*; and they are cal-
 led *Baleares* ἀπὸ τῆς βάλλοιν, i. e. of throwing
 Stones, becauſe the Inhabitants of the *Baleares*
 were accounted expert Slingers.

Plumbum.] A leaden Bullet.

21. *Funda.*] A Sling. And hence thoſe who
 fight with Slings are called *Funditores*.

Jacet.] Throws out.

vertit iter : ^{que} petit diversa
 cœlo relicto ; nec dissimulat se,
 tanta fiducia est formæ. Quæ
 quanquam est justa ; tamen adju-
 vat illam curâ : permulcetque
 comas, que collocat chlamydem,
 ut pendeat aptè : ut limbus, to-
 tumque aurum appareat : ut
 teres virga sit in dextrâ, quâ
 ducit & arcet somnos : ut tala-
 ria niteant plantis terfis. Se-
 creta pars domûs habuit tres
 thalamos, cultos ebore & testu-
 dine : quorum tu, Pandroso, possi-
 derat dextrum, Aglaurus lævum,
 Herse medium. Quæ tenuit
 lævum prima notavit Mercu-
 rium venientem : que causa est
 scitarier nomen Dei, & causam
 adventûs. Cui nepos Atlantis
 Pleïonesque sic respondit : Ego
 sum qui porto jussa verba patris
 per auras. Jupiter ipse est pa-
 ter mihi. Nec fingam causas : tu tantum velis esse fida sorori, que dici matertera meæ prolis.

NOTES.

23. *Vertit.*] Mercury changes his Course, from Heaven to Earth.

Cœloque.] Whither he had directed his Journey and Flight.

24. *Nec se dissimulat.*] Nor does he conceal himself to be Mercury.

Tanta, &c.] So great Confidence he had in his Beauty.

Illam.] His Shape.

26. *Permulcetque comas.*] He combs his Hair.

Chlamydemque.] He adjusts his Mantle. *Chlamys* is properly a military Garment shorter than a Cloak, which was worn over the other Garments.

27. *Limbus.*] That the Golden Border may be all of it seen. *Limbus* is the lower Part of a Woman's Garment, reaching down to the Feet.

29. *Virga.*] The Mace with which Mercury procures and drives away Sleep. *Teres* is long and round, such as is the Form of a Cylinder.

Talaria.] Mercury's winged Shoes.

Terfis plantis.] His neat Feet.

30. *Pars.*] He describes the inward Part of Cecrops's House, in which his Daughters Bed-

chambers were.

Secreta.] The innermost.

Domûs.] Of Cecrops's House.

Ebore.] Ivory.

Testudine.] With Tortoise-shell. *Testudo* is properly a slow Animal, taking its Name of *Testa*, the Shell wherewith it is covered. *Testudo* is also a warlike Engine fram'd of Boards ; also a Multitude of Soldiers in close Order, with their Shields close together, to defend them from the Violence of the Enemies Stones and Darts. *Testudo* is also a musical Instrument.

32. *Tenuit lævum.*] The left Bed-chamber, Aglauros's.

37. *Jupiter.*] Who is the King of Gods and Men.

38. *Fingam causas.*] I will not invent Reasons for my coming.

Fida.] Faithful.

Sorori.] To Herse.

39. *Prolisque meæ.*] Of my Offspring.

Matertera.] The Aunt.

Herse causa viæ : faveas oramus amanti.
 Aspicit hunc oculis isdem, quibus abdita nuper
 viderat Aglauros flavæ secreta Minervæ :
 proque ministerio magni sibi ponderis aurum
 postulat : interea tectis excedere cogit.
 Vertit ad hanc, torvi Dea bellica luminis orbem,
 et tanto penitus traxit suspiria motu,
 et pariter pectus, positamque in pectore forti
 Ægida concuteret. Subit hanc arcana profanâ
 detexisse manû, tum cum sinè matre creatam
 Lemnicolæ stirpem contrâ data fœdera vidit :
 et gratamque Deo fore jam, gratamque sorori :
 et ditem sumpto, quod avara poposcerat, auro.
 Protinus Invidiæ nigro squallentia tabo
 tecta petit. Domus est imis in vallibus antri
 abdita, sole carens, non ulli pervia vento :
 tristis, & ignavi plenissima frigoris ; & quæ

in vallibus antri, carens sole, non pervia ulli vento ; tristis, & plenissima ignavi frigoris ; & quæ

40 Herse causa viæ : oramus fa-
 veat amanti. Adspicit hunc
 isdem oculis, quibus Aglauros
 nuper viderat abdita secreta
 flavæ Minervæ : quæ postulat
 aurum magni ponderis sibi pro
 ministerio : interea cogit excedere
 tectis. Bellica Dea vertit or-
 bem torvi luminis ad hanc, &
 traxit suspiria penitus tanto mo-
 tu, ut concuteret pectus, quæ pa-
 riter ægidam positam in forti
 50 pectore. Subit hanc detexisse
 arcana profanâ manû contrâ
 data fœdera, tum cum vidit
 stirpem Lemnicolæ creatam si-
 nè matre : & jam fore gra-
 tamque Deo gratamque sorori :
 & ditem sumpto auro, quod a-
 vara poposcerat. Protinus petit
 55 tecta Invidiæ squallentia nigro
 tabe. Domus est abdita in imis

NOTES.

41. Hunc.] Mercury.
 Secreta.] Erythronius, inclosed in a Ham-
 per.
 44. Interea, &c.] Aglauros forces Mercury to
 out of Doors, till he brings the Gold.
 45. Vertit.] Turns.
 Hanc.] Aglauros.
 Torvi.] Fierce, stern, angry.
 Dea.] Pallas, who is also called Bellona.
 48. Ægida.] Ægis is Armour for the Breast,
 made of Brass, having a Gorgon's Head in the
 middle, which Pallas used to wear.
 Hanc.] Aglauros.
 Profana.] Impious, wicked, irreligious, is
 called profanum ; also such Persons as are not
 entered into Holy Orders are called profani,
 who were driven from the Temple and sacred
 mysteries, as much as to say, procul à fano,
 from the Temple. Virg.
 Procul ô procul este profani.
 49. Detexisse.] To have opened.
 sinè matre.] Because Erythronius was born
 of the Seed of Vulcan, which fell on the

Earth when he would have violated Pallas.
 50. Lemnicolæ.] Erythronius, the Son of Vul-
 can, who fell from Heaven into the Island Lem-
 nos ; Lemnos is an Island lying near Thrace.
 51. Ingratamque.] To Mercury, on account
 of her asking for Money.
 53. Invidiæ.] First the Poet describes the
 House of Envy, afterwards Envy itself, which
 is painted in truly elegant and poetic Colours.
 Envy, as Cicero describes it, is an inward Sor-
 row conceived at the Prosperity of another, but
 which does not break out into Acts of Violence
 towards the Person envied. It differs from Ha-
 tred, as Envy is concealed ; Hatred often open,
 and because Hatred is supposed to arise from
 some Injury received from the Person hated.
 Nigro tabo.] With black Gore.
 Squallentia.] Nasty.
 54. Domus.] The House of Envy.
 Antri.] Of a Cave or Den.
 55. Abdita.] Hidden, secret.
 56. Ignavi.] Slow, from the Effect, because
 it makes Men sluggish and dull.

semper vacet igne, semper abundet caligine. Ubi metuenda virago illi venit huc; constitit antè domum (neque enim habet fas succedere tectis) & pulsat postes extremâ cuspide. Fores concussæ patuere: videt Invidiam intus edentem vipereas carnes, alimenta suorum vitiorum: visâque avertit oculos. At illa surgit humo pigrâ, que relinquit corpora semesarum serpentum: que incedit inertî passû. Utque vidit Deam decoram formâque armisque, ingemuit: que duxit ima suspiria ad vultum. Pallor sedet in ore: macies in toto corpore: acies nusquam recta: dentes livent rubigine: pectora virent felle: lingua est suffusa veneno: risus abest; nisi dolores visi movere quem. Nec fruitur somno, excita vigilacibus curis: sed videt ingratos successus hominum; intabescitque videndo; carpitque & carpitur unâ;

Ignē vacet semper, caligine semper abundet. Huc ubi pervenit belli metuenda virago; Constitit antè domum, (neque enim succedere tectis Fas habet) & postes extremâ cuspide pulsat. Concussæ patuere fores: videt intus edentem Vipereas carnes, vitiorum alimenta suorum, Invidiam: visâque oculos avertit. At illa Surgit humo pigrâ, semesarumque relinquit Corpora serpentum: passûque incedit inertî. Utque Deam vidit formâque armisque decoram; Ingemuit: vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit. Pallor in ore sedet: macies in corpore toto: Nusquam recta acies: livent rubigine dentes, Pectora felle virent: lingua est suffusa veneno: 70 Risus abest; nisi quem visi movere dolores. Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis: Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo, Successus hominum; carpitque & carpitur unâ:

NOTES.

57. *Caligine.*] With Darkness.

58. *Huc.*] To this House of Envy.

Metuenda.] Pallas, who is called by the Latins Bellona, because dreadful in War.

59. *Neque enim.*] *sc. Palladi*, who being a Goddess, it was not lawful for her to enter the House of Envy.

60. *Extremâ cuspide.*] With the End of her Spear; for Pallas is said to carry a Spear.

61. *Concussæ.*] Being struck.

Patuere.] Are opened.

62. *Vipereas carnes.*] The Flesh of Vipers, which are so called *quod vi pariant*, for they are reported to burst asunder when they bring forth their Young.

63. *Visaque, &c.*] Pallas turns away her Eyes from the hateful Sight of Envy.

Illa.] Envy.

65. *Corpora.*] The Flesh.

66. *Deam.*] Pallas.

Decorum.] Beautiful, comely.

67. *Ima suspiria.*] Deep Sighs. For when she beheld the chearful Countenance of the Goddess, Envy was grieved, and sighed.

69. *Acies nusquam recta.*] Her Eyes are turned awry; for envious Persons do not look straight forward; but assault. *Acies* sometimes signifies the Sight of the Eyes, sometimes the Edge of a Sickle, Sword, and the like; also an Army in order of Battle; and sometimes the Engagement and Battle itself. And by a Metaphor it is also taken for sharpness of Wit.

Livent.] Are of a black Colour.

70. *Suffusa.*] Besmeared, infected.

71. *Quem.*] *sc. Laughter.*

Dolores.] Not of its own, but of other Peoples; for envious Persons rejoice at the Misfortunes, and grieve at the Happiness of others.

Movere.] Have caused.

72. *Nec, &c.*] Nor can she [*sc. Envy*] sleep.

Excita.] Being roused, stimulated [pricked forwards, as it were with a Goad.]

73. *Ingratos.*] Not acceptable, displeasing to her.

Intabescitque.] Is consumed by little and little.

74. *Carpitque.*] Torments.

Carpitur.] And is tormented.

Suppliciumque

Suppliciumq; suum est. Quamvis tamen oderit illam; *que est suum supplicium. Ta-*
 Talibus adfata est breviter Tritonia dictis. *76 men quamvis Tritonia oderit*
 Infice tabe tuâ natarum Cecropis unam. *illam; adfata est breviter tali-*
 Sic opus est. Aglauros ea est. Haud plura locuta *bus dictis. Infice unam nata-*
 Fugit, & impressâ tellurem reppulit hastâ. *rum Cecropis tuâ tabe. Sic*
 Illa Deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens; *80 opus est. Ea est Aglauros.*
 Murmura parva dedit; successurumque Minervæ *Haud locuta plura, fugit, & re-*
 Indoluit; baculumque capit; quod spinea totum *pulit tellurem hastâ impressâ.*
 Vincula cingebant: adopertaque nubibus atris, *Illa cernens Deam fugientem*
 Quâcunque ingreditur, florentia proterit arva, *obliquo lumine, dedit parva*
 Exuritque herbas, & summa cacumina carpit: *85 murmura; que indoluit successu-*
 Afflatuque suo populosque, urbesque, domosque *rum Minervæ; que capit ba-*
 Polluit, & tandem Tritonida conspicit arcem, *culum; quod totum spinea vin-*
 Ingeniis, opibusque, & festâ pace virentem. *cula cingebant: adopertaque*
 Vixque tenet lacrymas, quia nil lacrymabile cernit. *atris nubibus, quâcunque ingre-*
 Sed postquàm thalamos intravit Cecrope natæ; *90 ditur proterit florentia arva,*
 Jussa facit: pectusque manu ferrugine tinctâ *exuritque herbas, & carpit*
 Tangit: & hamatis præcordia sentibus implet: *summa cacumina: que polluit*
 Inspiratque nocens virus: piceumque per ossa *populos, urbesque, domosque*
 Dissipat, & medio spargit pulmone venenum. *sua afflatu, & tandem con-*
 Neve mali causæ spatium per latius errent; *95 spicit Tritonida arcem, viren-*
tem ingeniis, opibusque, &
festâ pace. Vixque tenet la-
crymas, quia cernit nil lacry-
mabile. Sed postquàm intra-
vit thalamos natæ Cecrope,
facit jussa: que tangit pectus manu tinctâ ferrugine, & implet præcordia hamatis sentibus: in-
spiratque nocens virus; que dissipat piceum venenum per ossa, & spargit medio pulmone. Neve
causæ mali doloris errent per latius spatium;

NOTES.

75. *Suppliciumque, &c.*] And is her own punishment; according to the known Proverb, *Envy torments itself.*
Illam.] Envy.
 77. *Infice.*] Infect.
Tabe.] With thy Venom.
Unam.] Aglauros, the Daughter of Cecrops.
 80. *Illam.*] Envy.
Deam.] Pallas.
Obliquo.] With Eyes askance [squinting] such as envious Persons behold the Successes of others with,
Cernens.] Beholding.
 81. *Successurumque.*] She was grieved that Minerva (whose Commands she was now about to perform) should enjoy her desired Success.
 84. *Proterit.*] She blasts.
 87. *Tritonida.*] The Citadel of Athens was dedicated to Pallas.
 88. *Ingeniis, &c.*] This Observation is made on account of the many excellent Artificers, Orators, and Philosophers, in that City.
Festâ pace.] From the Effect. For Festivals are celebrated in Times of Peace.
Virentem.] Flourishing.
 89. *Tenet.*] She holds in [refrains from.]
 91. *Jussa.*] The Orders of Pallas.
Ferrugine.] The Rust of Iron is called *ferrugo*.
 92. *Hamatis sentibus.*] With jagged Thorns.
Præcordia.] *Præcordia* are the Veins lying near the Heart, which are said to be the Seat of Cares.
 93. *Virus.*] Poison.
Piceumque.] Black.
 94. *Dissipat.*] Scatters.
 95. *Neve, &c.*] That the Cause of her Grief may not be far from her, she obliges her to have her Sister's Happiness always before her, eyeing it with great Pain and Torment.

ponit germanam, que fortunatum conjugium sororis, que Deum sub pulchra imagine ante oculos: que facit cuncta magna. Quibus Cecropis irritata, mordetur occulto dolore: & anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit; que miserrima liquitur lentâ tabe, ut glacies faucia incerto sole. Que uritur bonis felicis Herfes, non secius quàm cum ignis supponitur spinosis herbis; quæ neque dant flammæ, que cremantur leni tepore. Sæpe voluit mori, ne videret quicquam tale; sæpe narrare velut crimen rigido parenti. Denique sedit in adverso limine exclusura venientem Deum: cui jactanti blandimenta, precesque, que mitissima verba, dixit, Desine: Ego non sum motura me hinc nisi te repulso. Velox Cyllenius ait, Stemus ipso pacto: que patefecit cælatas fores virgâ. At partes, quasunque flectimur sedendo, nequeunt moveri ignavâ gravitate illi conanti surgere. Illa quidem pugnat attollere se recto trunco; sed junctura genuum riget, frigusque labitur

Germanam ante oculos, fortunatumque sororis Conjugium, pulchrâque Deum sub imagine ponit: Cunctaque magna facit. Quibus irritata dolore Cecropis occulto mordetur: & anxia nocte, Anxia luce gemit; lentâque miserrima tabe Liquitur, ut glacies incerto faucia sole. Felicisque bonis non secius uritur Herfes, Quàm cum spinosis ignis supponitur herbis; Quæ neque dant flammæ, lenique tepore cremantur. Sæpe mori voluit, ne quicquam tale videret: Sæpe velut crimen rigido narrare parenti. Denique in adverso venientem limine sedit Exclusura Deum: cui blandimenta, precesque, Verbaque jactanti mitissima, Desine, dixit: Hinc ego me non sum nisi te motura repulso. Stemus, ait, pacto, velox Cyllenius, isto: Cælatasque fores virgâ patefecit. At illi Surgere conanti partes, quasunque sedendo Flectimur, ignavâ nequeunt gravitata moveri. Illa quidem recto pugnat se attollere trunco: Sed genuum junctura riget, frigusque per ungues

NOTES.

96. *Germanam.*] Her Sister Herse.
 97. *Deum.*] Mercury.
 99. *Cecropis.*] *Aglauros*, the Daughter of *Cecrops*. A patronymic Noun of the feminine Gender.
Mordetur.] Is tormented. For *mordere* is sometimes to affect [afflict] with Grief. Cic. *Valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ de Atticâ nostrâ.* It signifies properly to bite; also to calumniate, to injure.
 100. *Anxia, &c.*] Anxious by Night and by Day.
Lentâque tabe.] By a slow Consumption.
 101. *Liquitur.*] Melteth, just as Snow is consumed by the Sun.
Incerto sole.] By a weak degree of Heat.
 102. *Uritur.*] Is afflicted.
 104. *Lenique tepore.*] With a gentle Heat.
 106. *Parenti.*] To her severe Father *Cecrops*.
 108. *Deum.*] Mercury.
Cui.] To Mercury.
 109. *Jactanti.*] Uttering in vain: For *jactare* signifies to speak to no Purpose. *Virg. Talia jactanti.* Sometimes to shew.

111. *Pacto isto.*] To that Agreement, that you do not stir from hence, unless I am turn'd out of Doors, for as you can by no means turn me out of Doors, so you must always remain here. An ironical Concession.
Cyllenius.] Mercury, from *Cyllene* a Mountain of *Arcadia*.
 112. *Cælatasque.*] Carved and painted.
Patefecit.] Opened.
Illi.] To *Aglauros*. He describes how *Aglauros* was turned into a Stone, being fixed to the Threshold of the Door, that she could not stir.
 115. *Illa.*] *Aglauros*.
Pugnat.] Endeavours.
Recto trunco.] With her Body upright. *Truncus* is that Part of the Body which is between the Neck and Hips.
 116. *Junctura.*] The Joint or joining.
Riget.] Became stiff and hard.
Frigusque.] So in another Place:

—*Frigusque parambulat artus.* And
Occupat obsessus sudor mihi frigidus artus,
Perque meos artus frigida gutta fluit.

bitur; & pallent amisso sanguine venæ.
 que malum latè solet immedicabile cancer
 pere, & illæsas vitiatis addere partes:
 lethalis hyems paulatim in pectora venit;
 alesque vias, & respiramina clausit.
 c conata loqui est: nec si conata fuisset,
 cis haberet iter: saxum jam colla tenebat,
 que duruerant signumque exsanguie sedebat.
 c lapis albus erat: sua mens infecerat illam.

per unguis; & venæ pallent
 sanguine amisso. Utque cancer
 immedicabile malum solet serpere
 latè, & addere illæsas partes
 120 vitiatis: sic lethalis hyems ve-
 nit in pectora paulatim; &
 clausit vitales vias, & respi-
 ramina. Nec conata est loqui:
 nec haberet iter vocis, si fuisset
 conata: jam saxum tenebat col-
 125 la, oraque duruerant, que sede-
 bat exsanguie signum. Nec la-
 pis erat albus; sua invida mens infecerat illam.

NOTES.

118. *Cancer.*] A Disease corroding the Body little and little. *Cancer* is also a living creature: also one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac.
 120. *Lethalis.*] A deadly [death-bringing]
 121. *Respiramina.*] The Respiration of the Lungs, the Breath or Passage of the Spirit.
 124. *Signumque exsanguie.*] A Statue without Blood; for *Aglauros* was turned into a Statue of Stone.
 125. *Infecerat.*] Had befouled, infected.

F A B. XIII. Jupiter and Europa.

iter smitten with the Love of Europa, the Daughter of Agenor King of the Phœnicians, commands Mercury when he was come back from Athens, to haste to Phœnicia, and drive the King's Herds to the Sea-Shore, for he had there seen Europa taking the Air with the other Virgins; which Mercury having done, Jupiter, laying aside his Majesty, transforms himself into a Bull, and joins the Herd. The Virgins admire his Beauty, and particularly the King's Daughter, who after toying with him for some Time, at last ventures on his Back. Jupiter immediately plunges into the Sea, and carries off his Prize to the Island of Crete.

AS ubi verborum pœnas mentisque profanæ
 Cepit Atlantiades; dictas à Pallade terras

Ubi Atlantiades cepit has
 pœnas verborum, que profanæ
 mentis; linquit terras dictas à

NOTES.

- profanæ.] Void of Religion.
 Atlantiades.] Mercury, the Grandson of i. e. of Pallas.
 and Maja.

Pallade, & ingreditur æthera jactatis pennis. Genitor Jupiter sevocat hunc; nec fassus causam amoris, ait, Nate, fide minister meorum jussorum, pelle moram, que celer delabere subito cursu: que pete hanc, quæ tellus suspicit tuam matrem à sinistrâ parte (indigenæ vocant Sidonida nomine): que verte ad littora regale armentum quod vides pasci procùl montano gramine. Dixit; & juveni jamdudùm expulsi monte petunt jussa littera; ubi filia magni regis solebat ludere comitata Tyriis virginibus. Majestas & amor non bene conveniunt, nec morantur in unâ sede. Ille pater rectorque Deorum gravitate sceptri relietâ, cui dextra armata est trifulcis ignibus, qui concutit orbem nutu, induitur faciem tauri; mistusque juvenis mugit, & obambulat formosus in teneris herbis.

Linguit, & ingreditur jactatis æthera pennis.
Sevocat hunc genitor; nec causam fassus amoris,
Fide minister, ait, jussorum, nate, meorum,
Pelle moram, subitoque celer delabere cursu:
Quæque tuam matrem tellus à parte sinistrâ
Suspicit (indigenæ Sidonida nomine dicunt)
Hanc pete: quodque procùl montano gramine pasci
Armentum regale vides; ad littora verte.
Dixit; & expulsi jamdudùm monte juveni
Littora jussa petunt; ubi magni filia regis
Ludere virginibus Tyriis comitata solebat.
Non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur
Majestas & amor. Sceptri gravitate relietâ,
Ille pater rectorque Deum, cui dextra trifulcis
Ignibus armata est, qui nutu concutit orbem,
Induitur tauri faciem; mistusque juvenis
Mugit, & in teneris formosus obambulat herbis.

Ille pater rectorque Deorum gravitate sceptri relietâ, cui dextra armata est trifulcis ignibus, qui concutit orbem nutu, induitur faciem tauri; mistusque juvenis mugit, & obambulat formosus in teneris herbis.

NOTES.

3. *Jactatis pennis.*] With moved Wings.
4. *Sevocat, &c.*] This Fable took its Origin from *Asterius* King of *Crete*, who reign'd about 200 Years before the *Trojan War*. This Prince hearing of the Beauty of King *Agenor's* Daughter, dispatch'd a Vessel for her to *Tyre*, on the Prow of which was carved the Figure of a Bull. Hence the Poets feign'd that *Jupiter*, enamoured of *Europa*, assumed the Form of a Bull, and carried her off to *Crete*.

Hunc] *Mercury*.

Genitor.] *Jupiter*, the Father of *Mercury*.

6. *Delabere.*] Descend.

7. *Tuam matrem.*] *Phœnicia*, on the left Side towards the North, lies under the *Pleiades*, one of which *Maja* is, who was *Mercury's* Mother.

8. *Suspicit.*] Looks towards. *Susplicere* sometimes signifies to admire.

Indigenæ.] The Natives.

Sidonida.] A City of *Phœnicia*. Whence *Sidon* itself is called *Phœnicia*.

11. *Dixit.*] sc. *Jupiter*.

Jamdudum.] Lately.

12. *Filia.*] *Europa*.

Regis.] Of *Agenor*.

13. *Tyriis.*] *Tyre* was called so of *Tyrus*, the Son of *Phœnix*; it is an Island and City of *Phœnicia*, near *Sidon*.

14. *Non bene, &c.*] Majesty and Love but ill agree, nor can long continue in the same Abode. He comprehends this Sentence in the *XVII. Epistle*:

Nunc malè res junctæ calor & reverentia pregnant:

Quid sequar in dubio est, hæc decet, illa juvat.

15. *Sceptri, &c.*] Having laid aside the Dignity of Empire. *Sceptrum*, the Ensign of Royalty, is the Staff on which Kings lean when standing. *Sceptrum* is so called ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλινεσθαι, which signifies to stick to, or lean upon.

16. *Ille.*] The Poet describes *Jupiter*, q. d. that mighty Person, who is before all, and is the Cause of all things.

Trifulcis.] With Thunderbolts, of which there are three Effects, for they blast, cleave, and burn. That is called *Trifolcus*, which has three Edges. *Virg.*

Linguis micat ore trifulcis.

Quippe color nivis est; quam nec vestigia duri
 calcavere pedis, nec solvit aquaticus Auster.
 Colla toris extant: armis palearia pendent:
 cornua parva quidem; sed quæ contendere possis
 facta manû, purâque magis pellucida gemmâ.
 Nullæ in fronte minæ; nec formidabile lumen;
 acem vultus habet. Miratur Agenore nata
 quod tam formosus, quod prælia nulla minetur.
 Sed quamvis mitem, metuit contingere primò;
 Mox adit, & flores ad candida porrigit ora.
 Gaudet amans: &, dum veniat sperata voluptas,
 oscula dat manibus. Vix ah! vix cætera differt.
 Et nunc alludit, viridique exsultat in herbâ:
 Nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit arenis.
 Paulatimque metu dempto, modò pectora præbet,
 virgineâ palpanda manû, modò cornua fertis
 impedienda novis. Ausa est quoque regia virgo,
 nescia quem premeret, tergo confidere tauri.
 Tum Deus à terra, siccoque à littore sensim

cornua impedienda novis fertis. Quoque regia virgo ausa est confidere tergo tauri, nescia quem
 emeret. Tum Deus ponit sensim falsa vestigia pedum

20 Quippe color est nivis; quam
 nec vestigia duri pedis calcavere,
 nec aquaticus Auster solvit. Col-
 la extant toris: palearia pen-
 dent armis: cornua quidem par-
 va; sed quæ possis contendere
 25 facta manû, que magis pellucida
 purâ gemmâ. Nullæ minæ in
 fronte; nec lumen formidabile;
 vultus habet pacem. Nata Age-
 nore miratur, quod tam formo-
 sus, quod minetur nulla prælia.
 Sed metuit contingere primò
 30 quamvis mitem; mox adit, &
 porrigit flores ad candida ora.
 Amans gaudet: &, dat oscula
 manibus dum sperata voluptas
 veniat. Vix ah! vix differt
 cætera. Et nunc alludit, que
 35 exsultat in viridi herba: nunc
 deponit niveum latus in fulvis
 arenis. Que metu dempto pau-
 latim, modò præbet pectora pal-
 panda virgineâ manu, modò

NOTES.

21. *Solvit.*] Dissolves.

Aquaticus.] Rainy.

22. *Colla, &c.*] The Poet describes the beau-
 tiful Bull, into which *Jupiter* was turned.

Toris.] With the Protuberance of his Mus-
 cles, an Indication of Strength. *Virg. Luxu-*
ritque toris.

Armis.] From between his Shoulders. *Hu-*
ri properly is applied to Men; *Armi* to
 beasts.

Palearia.] His Dewlap.

25. *Lumen.*] His Eyes.

26. *Nata.*] *Europa*, *Agenor's* Daughter.

28. *Contingere.*] To touch.

30. *Dum, &c.*] Until he could enjoy the
 hoped for Pleasure of possessing his Mistress.

32. *Alludit.*] He wantons.

34. *Modò.*] Sometimes.

35. *Palpanda.*] To be stroaked.

Fertis.] With Garlands of the Leaves of
 Plants and Flowers.

36. *Impedienda.*] To be bound, adorned.

38. *Deus.*] *Jupiter*, who had turned him-
 self into a Bull.

Sensim.] By little and little.

à terrâ, que à secco littore in Falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis.
 primis undis. Indè abit ulte- Indè abit ulteriùs, mediique per æquora ponti
 riùs, que fert prædam per æ- Fert prædam. Pavet hæc; littusque ablata relictum
 quora mediæ ponti. Hæc pa-
 vet; que ablata respicit relic-
 tum littus; & tenet cornu dex-
 tra, altera imposita est dorso:
 tremulæ vestes sinuantur flamine.

NOTES.

39. *Falsa vestigia.*] His deceitful Foot-
steps.

41. *Pavet hæc.*] *Europa* is afraid.

Ablata.] Carried away by *Jupiter* trans-
formed into a Bull.

42. *Respicit.*] She looks back, turns her
Eyes to the Shore.

Alterâ.] The left Hand.

Dorso.] On his Back.

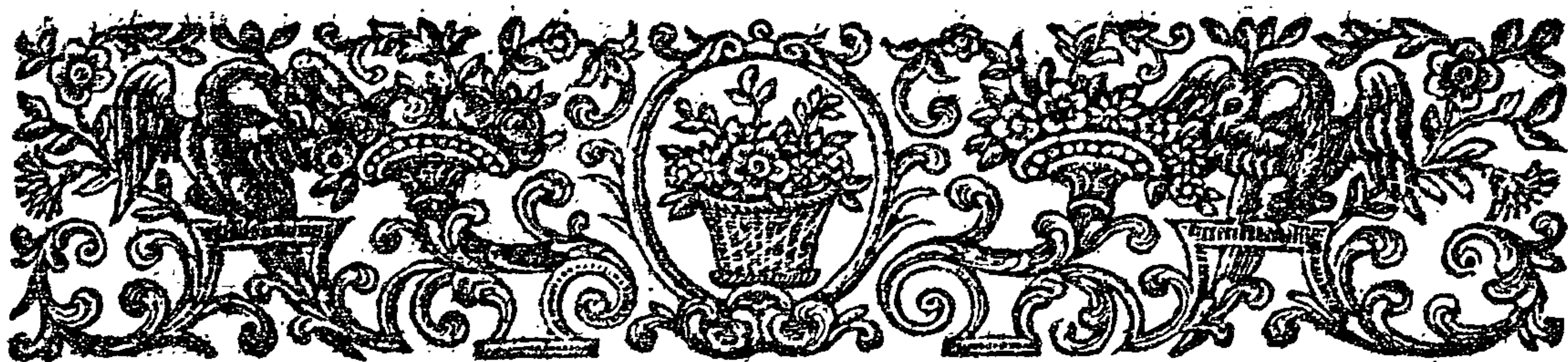
43. *Sinuantur.*] Are made crooked, bend-
ed, swell into; for *sinuare* is to bow or bend
into. *Virg.*

Sinuatque immensa volumine terga.

Hence the Laxities and Creases between the
Folds of Garments are call'd *sinus vestium*.

Flamine.] By the Wind.





P. OVIDII NASONIS
 METAMORPHOSEON
 LIBER III.

F A B. I. *Men produced from Dragons Teeth.*

The A R G U M E N T.

Europa being carried off, Agenor sends his Sons in quest of their Sister, commanding them not to return unless they found her. Cilix, after a tedious Search, at last builds Cilicia: In like manner Phoenix builds Phœnicia, after his own Name. But Cadmus, despairing of ever seeing his Father again, goes to the Oracle of Apollo, to inquire in what Part of the World he should fix; and receiv'd for Answer, That he should build a City where he observed a Cow, with such and such Marks, to lay down, and that he should name the Country Bœotia. Finding Things succeed according to the Advice of the Oracle, and resolving to return Thanks to the Gods by a solemn Sacrifice, he sends his Companions to a Fountain consecrated to Mars, to draw Water for Libations; but they are devoured by the Dragon that guards the Fountain. Wondering at their long Stay, he goes himself; and seeing the Havock made by the Serpent, encounters and kills him. Afterwards, by the Advice of Minerva, he sows the Teeth of the Dragon, whence spring Troops of armed Men, who turn their Arms against each other: Five only are left alive, Echion, Idæus, Pétorus, Chthonius, and Hyperenor, who assist in the building of Thebes.

Jamque Deus, positâ imagine fallacis tauri ; que tenebat Dictæa rura, confessus erat se. Cum pater ignarus filiam à Jove surreptam imperat Cadmo perquirere raptam, & addit exilium pœnam, si non invenerit ; pius & sceleratus eodem facto. Agenorides profugus, orbe pererrato, vitat patriamque iramque parentis (quis enim possit deprendere furta Jovis ?) que supplex consulit oracula Phœbi ; & requirit quæ tellus sit habitanda. Phœbus ait, Bos occurret tibi in solis arvis, passa nullum jugum, que immunis curvi aratri ; carpe vias hâc duce ; & fac condas mœnia, quâ herbâ requieverit ; que vocato illa Bœotia. Cadmus vix benè descenderat Castalio antro : videt juvencam ire lentè incustoditam, gerentem nullum signum servitii cervice.

JAmque Deus, positâ fallacis imaginē tauri,
Se confessus erat ; Dictæaque rura tenebāt.
Cum pater ignarus, raptam perquirere Cadmo
Imperat, & pœnam, si non invenerit, addit
Exilium ; factō pius, & sceleratus eodem.
Orbe pererrato (quis enim deprendere possit
Furta Jovis ?) profugus patriamque, iramque parentis
Vitat Agenorides ; Phœbique oracula supplex
Consulit ; &, quæ sit tellus habitanda, requirit.
Bos tibi, Phœbus ait, solis occurret in arvis,
Nullum passa jugum, curvique immunis aratri ;
Hâc duce carpe vias ; & quâ requieverit herbâ,
Mœnia fac condas ; Bœotiaque illa vocato.
Vix benè Castalio Cadmus descenderat antro :
Incustoditam lentè videt ire juvencam,
Nullum servitii signum cervice gerentem.

NOTES.

1. *Deus.*] Jupiter.
Positâ.] Having laid aside.
Fallacis.] False or counterfeit.
2. *Se confessus.*] Discovered himself to be Jupiter. So *Virg. Æn. II.*
Alma Venus confessâ Deam, qualisque videri Cœlicolis, & quanta solet.—
- Dictæaque.*] Cretensian.
- Tenebat.*] Had reached.
3. *Pater.*] Agenor.
5. *Pius.*] Agenor was pious in seeking his Daughter.
Sceleratus.] But he was wicked in ordering his Sons into Exile.
6. *Orbe pererrato.*] Having wandered through the World. So *Virg. Æn. II.* faith,
Magna pererrato statues quæ denique ponto.
7. *Parentis.*] Of his Father Agenor.
8. *Agenorides.*] Cadmus, the Son of Agenor.
- Oracula.*] The Oracle of Apollo. *Virg.*

Suspensi Euripylum selectum oracula Phœbi Mittimus.—

Oraculum is the Answer of the Gods. Sometimes it is put for a Temple, where Responses are given. And sometimes for a Sentence of Moment and Importance.

10. *Bos.*] A Heifer or young Cow.
11. *Immunis.*] Free from, that never drew the Plough.
12. *Hâc.*] The Cow or Heifer.
- Carpe vias.*] Follow her Steps.
13. *Bœotiaque.*] The Country of Bœotia in Greece was probably so called ἀπὸ τῆς βοῦς, which the Poet here mentions.
14. *Castalio.*] The Cave of the Delphic Oracle. The Muses are called *Castalides* from the Castalian Spring between Delphos and Parrhasus.
16. *Servitii.*] Of Servitude. Having never borne the Yoke.

Subsequitur

sequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu ;
 toremque viæ Phœbum taciturnus adorat.
 vada Cephisi, Panopesque evaserat arva,
 stetit ; & tollens spatiosam cornibus altis
 cœlum frontem, mugitibus impulit auras.
 que ita respiciens comites sua terga sequentes
 procubuit, tenerâque latus submisit in herbâ.
 dmus agit grates, peregrinæque oscula terræ
 git : & ignotos montesque, agrosque salutat.
 tra Jovi facturus erat : jubet ire ministros,
 petere è vivis libandas fontibus undas.
 lva vetus stabat, nullâ violata securi ;
 specus in medio, virgîs & vimine densus,
 efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum ;
 uberibus fœcundus aquis. Hôc conditus antro
 artius anguis erat, cristis præsignis & auro ;
 ne micant oculi ; corpus tumet omne veneno ;
 tresque vibrant linguæ ; triplici stant ordine dentes.
 quem postquàm Tyriâ lucum de gente profecti
 fausto tetigêre gradu ; dimissaque in undas
 urna dedit sonitum ; longo caput extulit antro

tresque linguæ vibrant ; dentes stant triplici ordine. Quem lucum postquàm profecti de Tyriâ
 te tetigêre infauſto pede ; que urna demissa in undas dedit sonitum ; cœruleus serpens

Subsequitur, que legit vestigia
 presso gressu ; que taciturnus
 adorat Phœbum autorem viæ.
 Jam evaserat vada Cephisi,
 20 que arva Panopes, bos stetit ;
 & tollens spatiosam frontem ad
 cœlum altis cornibus, impulit au-
 ras mugitibus. Atque ita re-
 spiciens comites sequentes sua
 terga, procubuit, que submisit
 25 latus in tenerâ herba. Cadmus
 agit grates Apollini, que figit
 oscula peregrinæ terræ, & sa-
 lutat ignotos montesque, agros-
 que. Erat facturus sacra Jo-
 vi : jubet ministros ire, & pe-
 30 tere undas libandas è vivis fon-
 tibus. Vetus sylva stabat, vio-
 lata nullâ securi ; specus est in
 medio, densus virgîs & vimine,
 efficiens humilem arcum compa-
 gibus lapidum ; fœcundus ube-
 35 ribus aquis. Martius anguis
 erat conditus hôc antro, præsig-
 nis cristis & auro ; oculi micant
 igne ; omne corpus tumet vene-

N O T E S.

17. *Pressoque gressu.*] With gentle Steps ; a
 w Pace.

Legit.] He follows.

Vestigia.] The Cow's Tract.

19. *Cephisi.*] A River of Bœotia.

Panopesque.] A City of Phœcis. Panope is
 a Sea Goddess.

Evaserat.] Had passed over.

20. *Stetit.*] She stood still.

21. *Mugitibus impulit auras.*] Fill'd the
 air with Lowings.

22. *Comites.*] Cadmus and his Companions.

23. *Procubuit.*] She couched down.

24. *Agit grates.*] Returns Thanks to Apollo.

Figit oscula.] He kisses. So *Virg. Æn.* I.

Cum dabit amplexus, atque oscula dulcia figet.

28. *Nulla, &c.*] Which never had been
 illed.

30. *Humilem arcum.*] A low Arch.

32. *Martius anguis.*] A martial Serpent,
 dedicated to Mars.

Cristis.] With Crests.

Præsignis.] Adorned.

33. *Oculi, &c.*] His Eyes glare with Fire.

Tumet.] Is puffed up.

34. *Tresque linguæ.*] A triple Tongue.

Triplici ordine.] In a triple Row.

35. *Tyria, &c.*] The Companions of Cad-
 mus, who came from Phœnicia.

36. *Infauſto.*] Ill-fated.

37. *Urna.*] A Vessel to draw Water out
 of Wells and Rivers ; it is by another Name
 called *Situla*, a Bucket. *Urna* among the An-
 tients was also a Vessel in which the Votes of
 the Judges were gathered, and in which the
 Ashes of dead Bodies which had been burnt,
 were preserved. And hence it is also taken for
 a Sepulchre.

extulit caput longo antro, que
 misit horrenda sibila. Urnae
 effluxere manibus; sanguisque
 reliquit corpus, & subitus tre-
 mor occupat attonitos artus. Ille
 torquet squamosos orbes volubili-
 bus nexis, & sinuatur in im-
 menses artus saltu: ac erectus
 in leves auras plus media parte
 despicit omne nemus: que est
 tanto corpore, quanto serpens,
 si spectes totum, qui separat ge-
 minas Arctos. Nec mora: oc-
 cupat Phœnicas (sivè illi para-
 bant tela, sivè fugam, sivè timor
 ipse prohibebat utrumque) hos
 morfu, illos, longis complexibus:
 necat hos afflatus tabe funesti ve-
 neni. Jam Sol altissimus fece-
 rat exiguas umbras; natus Age-
 nore miratur, quæ mora sit so-
 ciiis; vestigatque viros. Pellis
 direpta leoni erat tegimen; lan-
 cea splendenti ferro erat telum, &
 jaculum; que animus præstantior
 omni telo. Ut intravit nemus, que videt lethata corpora, victoremque hostem spatiosi corporis supra,
 lambentem tristia vulnera sanguineâ linguâ;

NOTES.

39. *Effluxere, &c.*] The Urns drop from their Hands, through fear of the Dragon.

Urnae.] A Metonymy; for the Thing containing is put for that which is contained.

Sanguisque, &c.] They grew pale for fear of the Dragon.

41. *Ille.*] The Dragon.

Volubilibus nexibus.] In rolling Knots.

Orbes.] The Orbs which Serpents make with their Tail.

42. *Sinuatur.*] Is bent.

44. *Tantoque, &c.*] As big as that Serpent which is between the two Bears in the Heavens. An Hyperbole.

45. *Phœnicas.*] The Companions of Cadmus, sent to fetch Water.

46. *Geminas Arctos.*] The two Bears.

47. *Utrumque, &c.*] Whether they were preparing to fight or fly.

48. *Occupat.*] He seizes.

49. *Funesti veneni.*] Of his pestilential Breath.

50. *Fecerat, &c.*] A Description of Noon. So *Fab. 2.*

Jamque dies rerum medias contraxerat umbras, Et Sol ex æquo meta distabat utraq.

And Book XIV.

— *Medi ocum plurimus orbe*

Sol erat, & minimas à vertice fecerat umbras,

And Book III. *De Arte Amandi.*

Jamque dies medius tenues contraxerat umbras.

Inque pari spatio vesper & ortus erant.

Exiguas umbras.] At Noon the Shadows are very small, at which time the Sun is at the highest.

51. *Agenore natus.*] Cadmus, the Son of Agenor.

52. *Vestigatque.*] Goes in search of them.

55. *Lethataque corpora.*] The lifeless Bodies.

56. *Spatiosi.*] Vast, huge.

Hostem.] The Serpent, who had killed the Companions of Cadmus.

ultor vestræ, fidissima corpora, mortis,
comes, inquit, ero. Dixit: dextrâque molarem
ulit; & magnum magno conamine misit.

is impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis
nia mota forent: serpens sinè vulnere mansit.

icæque modò squamis defensus & atræ
itiâ pellis, validos cute reppulit ictus.
non duritiâ jaculum quoque vincit eâdem;
od medio lentæ fixum curvamine spinæ
stitit; & toto descendit in ilia ferro.

dolore ferox caput in sua terga retorfit:
neraque aspexit, fixumque hostile momordit.
ue ubi vi multâ partem labefecit in omnem,
tergo eripuit: ferrum tamen ossibus hæsit.

n verò; postquàm solitas accessit ad iras
ga recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis:
maque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus:
rraque rafa sonat squamis; quique halitus exit
e niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.

e modò immensum spiris facientibus orbem
gitur: interdum longâ trabe rectior exit.
pete nunc vasto, ceu concitus imbribus annis,

io ore, inficit vitiatas auras. Ipse modò cingitur spiris facientibus immensum orbem: interdum
rectior longâ trabe. Nunc fertur vasto impete, ceu annis concitus imbribus,

inquit, Fidissima corpora, aut
ero ultor vestræ mortis, aut co-
mes. Dixit: que sustulit mola-
rem dextrâ; & misit magnum

60 magno conamine. Ardua mœ-
nia cum suis turribus ferent mo-
ta impulsu illius: serpens man-
sit sinè vulnere. Que modò de-
fensus squamis lorice, & duri-

65 tiâ atræ pellis, reppulit validos
ictus cute. At non quoque vin-
cit jaculum eâdem duritiâ; quod
constitit fixum medio curvamine
lentæ spinæ; & descendit in
ilia toto ferro. Ille ferox do-

70 lore retorfit caput in sua ter-
ga: que adspexit vulnera, que
momordit fixum hostile. Que
vix eripuit tergo, ubi labefecit
in omnem partem multâ vi: ta-
men ferrum hæsit in ossibus. Tum

75 verò; postquàm recens plaga ac-
cessit ad solitas iras, guttura tu-
muerunt plenis venis: que albida
spuma circumfluit pestiferos ric-
tus: terraque rafa squamis so-
nat; que niger halitus qui exit

NOTES.

6. Aut, &c.] My faithful Companions,
er I will avenge your Death, or share your

7. Dixit.] Cadmus spoke.

8. Molarem.] A Stone so big, that it was fit to
be a Millstone; spoken by way of Hyperbole.

9. Magno conamine.] With impetuous
force.

10. Illius.] Of the Millstone.

11. Impulsu.] With the Throw.

12. Mota.] Shaken.

13. Validos ictus.] The mighty Stroke.

14. Vincit.] Repel.

15. Medio curvamine.] In the middle Joint.

16. Ilia.] The Intestines, Entrails.

17. Ille.] The Dragon.

18. Labefecit.] Loosened.

19. Ferrum.] The Point of the Dart stuck
in his Bones.

72. Accessit.] Was joined.

Solitas ad iras.] His usual Fierceness.

74. Albida spuma.] A white Foam.

Pestiferos rictus.] His venomous Mouth. For
rictus is proper to Beasts, as rostrum is to Birds.

76. Stygio ore.] His infernal Mouth.

Inficit.] Infects.

77. Ipse.] The Serpent sometimes winds
himself into round Spires, and is contracted
into a large Orb, sometimes extends himself
out in full Length. The Poet elegantly re-
presents the Nature of a wounded Serpent.

Spiris.] Spiræ are attributed to Serpents,
when being contracted into a round Form, they
as it were imitate Circles.

79. Vasto impete.] With a mighty Force.

Ceu.] After the manner of.

Fertur

& proturbat obstantes sylvas
 pectore. Agenorides cedit paulum :
 que sustinet incurfus spolio
 leonis ; que retardat instantia
 ora prætentâ cuspide. Ille furit
 & dat inania vulnera duro
 ferro : figitque dentes in acumine.
 Jamquæ sanguis cæperat manare
 venenifero palato, & tinxerat
 virides herbas aspergine : sed
 vulnus erat leve : quia retrahebat
 se ab ictu ; que dabat læsa colla
 retrò ; que arcebat plagam sedere
 cedendo, nec longiùs ire sinebat.
 Donec Agenorides conjectum in
 guttura ferrum usque sequens
 pressit : dùm retrò quercus eunti
 obstitit ; & fixa est pariter cum
 robore cervix. Pondere serpentis
 curvata est arbor, & imæ
 Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora
 caudæ. Dùm spatium victor victi
 considerat hostis ; Vox subitò
 audita est : (neque erat cognoscere
 promptum Undè : sed audita est)
 Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum
 Serpentem spectas ? Et tu spectabere
 serpens. Ille diu pavidus, pariter
 cum voce calorem perdiderat ;
 gelidoque comæ terrore rigeabant.
 100
 Eccè ! viri faulrix superas delapsa
 per auras Pallas adest ; motæque
 jubet supponere terræ Vipereos
 dentes, populi incrementa futuri.
 Fertur, & obstantes proturbat pectore sylvas.
 Cedit Agenorides paulum : spolioque leonis
 Sustinet incurfus ; instantiaque ora retardat
 Cuspide prætentâ. Furit ille, & inania duro
 Vulnera dat ferro : figitque in acumine dentes.
 Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato
 Cæperat, & virides aspergine tinxerat herbas :
 Sed leve vulnus erat : quia se retrahebat ab ictu ;
 Læsaque colla dabat retrò ; plagamque sedere
 Cedendo arcebat, nec longiùs ire sinebat.
 Donec Agenorides conjectum in guttura ferrum
 Usque sequens pressit : dùm retrò quercus eunti
 Obstitit ; & fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.
 Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, & imæ
 Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudæ.
 Dùm spatium victor victi considerat hostis ;
 Vox subitò audita est : (neque erat cognoscere promptum
 Undè : sed audita est) Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum
 Serpentem spectas ? Et tu spectabere serpens.
 Ille diu pavidus, pariter cum voce calorem
 Perdiderat ; gelidoque comæ terrore rigeabant.
 100
 Eccè ! viri faulrix superas delapsa per auras
 Pallas adest ; motæque jubet supponere terræ
 Vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri.
 Fertur, & obstantes proturbat pectore sylvas.
 Cedit Agenorides paulum : spolioque leonis
 Sustinet incurfus ; instantiaque ora retardat
 Cuspide prætentâ. Furit ille, & inania duro
 Vulnera dat ferro : figitque in acumine dentes.
 Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato
 Cæperat, & virides aspergine tinxerat herbas :
 Sed leve vulnus erat : quia se retrahebat ab ictu ;
 Læsaque colla dabat retrò ; plagamque sedere
 Cedendo arcebat, nec longiùs ire sinebat.
 Donec Agenorides conjectum in guttura ferrum
 Usque sequens pressit : dùm retrò quercus eunti
 Obstitit ; & fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.
 Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, & imæ
 Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudæ.
 Dùm spatium victor victi considerat hostis ;
 Vox subitò audita est : (neque erat cognoscere promptum
 Undè : sed audita est) Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum
 Serpentem spectas ? Et tu spectabere serpens.
 Ille diu pavidus, pariter cum voce calorem
 Perdiderat ; gelidoque comæ terrore rigeabant.
 100
 Eccè ! viri faulrix superas delapsa per auras
 Pallas adest ; motæque jubet supponere terræ
 Vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri.

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>80. <i>Fertur.</i>] Rusheth forward.
 <i>Proturbat.</i>] Bears down.
 81. <i>Agenorides.</i>] Cadmus, the Son of Agenor.
 <i>Spolioque.</i>] With the Skin.
 83. <i>Cuspide.</i>] The Point of his Spear being presented.
 <i>Ille.</i>] The Dragon.
 84. <i>Acumine.</i>] Upon the Point.
 85. <i>Manare.</i>] To flow.
 86. <i>Aspergine.</i>] With the sprinkling of the Blood.
 88. <i>Dabat retrò.</i>] He drew back.
 89. <i>Ire longiùs.</i>] To go deeper into his Body.
 91. <i>Sequens.</i>] Pursuing his Spear.</p> | <p>92. <i>Cum robore.</i>] With the Body of the Tree.
 93. <i>Arbor.</i>] The Oak.
 94. <i>Flagellari.</i>] Smitten and wounded.
 <i>Sua robora.</i>] Its Trunk.
 95. <i>Spatium.</i>] The Magnitude.
 <i>Hostis.</i>] Of the conquered Dragon.
 96. <i>Neque, &c.</i>] And it was not easy to know whence it proceeded.
 98. <i>Et tu, &c.</i>] Cadmus was afterwards turned into Dragon, together with his Wife Harmonie. See Book IV. Fab. 15.
 99. <i>Ille.</i>] Cadmus.
 100. <i>Rigeabant.</i>] Stood an End.
 103. <i>Vipereos dentes.</i>] The Dragon's Teeth.</p> |
|---|--|

Paret : & ut pressò fulcum patefecit aratro,
Spargit humi jussos, mortalia semina, dentes.
Indè (fide majus) glebæ cœpère moveri :
Primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastæ.

Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono ;
Mox humeri pectusque, onerataque brachia telis
Existunt : crescitque seges clypeata virorum.

Sic ubi tolluntur festis aulæa theatris,
Surgere signa solent ; primùmque ostendere vultus :
Cætera paulatim : placidoque educta tenore

Tota patent ; imoque pedes in margine ponunt.
Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat.

Ne cape ; de populo, quem terra creaverat, unus
Exclamat ; nec te civilibus inferre bellis,
Atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum

Comminùs ense ferit ; jaculo cadit eminùs ipse.
Hic quoque, qui, letho dederat, non longiùs illo
Vivit, & exspirat, modò quas acceperat, auras.

Exemploque pari furit omnis turba : suoque
Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres.
Jamque brevis vitæ spatium sortita juvenus
Sanguineam tepido plangebant pectore matrem ;

125 *exceperat modò. Que omnis turba furit pari exemplo : que subiti fratres cadunt per mutua vulnera suo Marte. Jamque juvenus, sortita spatium brevis vitæ, plangebant sanguineam matrem terram tepido pectore ;*

Paret : & ut patefecit fulcum
105 *pressò aratro, spargit jussos den-
tes, mortalia semina, humi. Indè
(majus fide) glebæ cœpère mo-
veri ; primaque acies hastæ ap-
paruit de sulcis. Mox tegmina
capitum nutantia picto cono ;*

110 *inox humeri, pectusque, que bra-
chia onerata telis, existunt : que
clypeata seges virorum crescit.*

*Sic ubi aulæa tolluntur festis
theatris, signa solent surgere ;
que ostendere primùm vultus :*

*cætera paulatim : que tota pa-
tent, educta placido tenore ; que
ponunt pedes in imo margine.*

*Cadmus territus novo hoste pa-
rabat capere arma. Unus de
populo, quem terra creaverat,*

120 *exclamat, Ne cape ; nec inferre
te civilibus bellis. Atque ita
cùm dixerat, ferit unum de ter-
rigenis fratribus comminùs rigi-
do ense ; ipse cadit eminùs jacu-
lo missò. Quoque hic, qui de-
derat letho, non vivit longiùs*

125 *illo, & exspirat auras quas ac-
ceperat modò.*

NOTES.

104. *Sulcum.*] The Furrow made by the Plough-share in plowing.

105. *Humi.*] On the Ground.

Semina mortalia.] The Seeds of Men, not of Fruits, for armed Men are feigned to have sprung from those Teeth.

106. *Indè.*] After that.

Majus fide.] Incredible, it exceeds all Belief.

Glebæ.] The Clods.

107. *Primaque, &c.*] First of all their Spears appeared.

108. *Tegmina capitum.*] Helmets.

Picto cono.] With painted Crests.

110. *Existunt.*] Appear above the Earth.

111. *Aulæa.*] The Curtain that conceal'd the Theatre from the Spectators, so called from the *Aula* or Hall of King *Attalus*, where it was first fix'd up. It is necessary to take Notice, that the Method observed on the Roman Stage was the very Reverse of ours ; for

instead of drawing up the Curtain, to discover the Stage and Actors, according to the present Practice, the Romans let it fall down upon the Theatre ; and when the Play was over, or between the Acts, they drew it up, whereas we let it fall. The first they called *promere aulæa*, the other *tollere aulæa*. In drawing up the Curtain therefore, upon the Roman Stage, it was gradually display'd and unfolded, till the several Figures that were painted upon it, appear'd distinct and in full Proportion. Thus understood, the Simile is beautiful and striking.

113. *Placido tenore.*] An even Continuation.

117. *Inscire.*] Intermeddle, interest yourself in.

120. *Letho dederat.*] Had slain.

123. *Subiti.*] Suddenly born.

125. *Plangebant.*] They smote.

Matrem.] The Earth is the common Parent of all things, but more peculiarly of these Brethren.

quinque solum superstitis, quorum unus fuit Echion. Is sua jecit humi monitu Tritonidis arma ; Fraternæque fidem pacis petiitque, deditque. Hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes ; Cùm posuit jussam Phœbeis sortibus urbem.

130

NOTES.

126. *Superstitibus.*] Remained ; for all those armed Men fell by the Hand of one another, except these five, *Idæus*, *Cbthonius*, *Pelorus*, *Hyperenor*, and *Echion*, who were *Cadmus's* Companions in founding the City. And these were also called *σπαρτοί*, i. e. sown, of *σπερῶ*, to sow.

127. *Is.*] *Echion*.
Tritonidis.] Of *Pallas*.
129. *Sidonius.*] *Cadmus* the *Phœnician*, for *Sidon* is a City of *Phœnicia*, whence comes *Sidonius*.
130. *Jussam urbem.*] sc. *Thebes* of *Bœotia*.
Phæbeis sortibus.] By the Oracles of *Apollo*.
- F A B. II. *Actæon* into a Stag.
- Diana*, fatigued with Hunting, retired to the Valley of *Gargaphia*, to bathe herself in the Fountain ; *Actæon*, the Son of *Aristæus* and *Autonoe*, oppress'd with Heat, went to the same Place to refresh himself. Here he had the Misfortune to see *Diana*, and her whole Chorus of Nymphs, naked. The Goddess, full of Confusion at this Accident, and resolving that he should never be able to divulge or boast of it, chang'd him into a Stag. His Dogs soon after espying him, pursue him as their proper Prey, and tear him to pieces.
- Thebæ jam stabant : Cadme jam poteras videri felix exilio ; Marsque Venusque contigerant foci tibi. Adde huc genus de tantâ conjuge,*

JAM stabant *Thebæ* : poteras jam, *Cadme*, videri Exilio felix ; foci tibi *Marsque Venusque* Contigerant. Huc adde genus de conjuge tantâ,
- NOTES.
1. *Stabant.*] Was erected and built.
Cadme.] An Apostrophe to *Cadmus*, by which the Poet connects the following Fables.

2. *Marsque.*] For *Cadmus* had married *Her- mione* the Daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*. Others

call her the Daughter of *Menelaus* and *He- lena*.
3. *Genus.*] The Progeny.
De tantâ conjuge.] So great a Spouse.
- Tot

Tot natos nataſque, & pignora cara nepotes,
 Hos quoque jam juvenes: ſed ſcilicet *Ultima ſemper* 5
Expectanda dies homini eſt: dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo, ſupremaque funera debet.
 Prima nepos inter tot res tibi, Cadme, ſecundas
 Cauſa fuit luctûs; alienaque cornua fronti
 Addita, voſque canes ſatiatæ ſanguine herili.
 At bene ſi quæras; Fortunæ crimen in illo,
 Non ſcelus invenies. Quod enim ſcelus error habebat?
 Mons erat infectus variarum cæde ferarum:
 Jamque dies medias rerum contraxerat umbras,
 Et Sol ex æquo metâ diſtabat utrâque;
 Cùm juvenis placido per devia luſtra vagantes
 Participes operum compellat Hyantius ore;
 Lina madent, comites, ferrumque cruore ferarum;
 Fortunæque dies habuit ſatis. Altera lucem
 Cùm croceis inveſta rotis Aurora reducet;
 Propoſitum repetemus opus. Nunc Phœbus utrâque 20
 Diſtat idem terrâ, ſinditque vaporibus arva:
 Siſtite opus præſens, nodofaque tollite lina.

*croceis rotis reducet lucem; repetemus propoſitum opus. Nunc Phœbus diſtat idem utrâque terrâ;
 ſinditque arva vaporibus: ſiſtite præſens opus, que tollite nodofa lina.*

*tot natos nataſque, & nepotes
 cara pignora. Quoque jam hoſ
 juvenes: ſed ſcilicet Ultima
 dies ſemper eſt expectanda ho-
 mini: que nemo debet dici
 beatus ante obitum, ſuprema-
 que funera. Cadme, nepos fuit
 prima cauſa luctûs tibi inter
 tot ſecundas res; alienaque cor-
 nua addita fronti illius, voſque
 canes ſatiatæ herili ſanguine.
 At ſi quæras, bene invenies cri-
 men Fortunæ in illo nepote, non
 ſcelus. Quod enim ſcelus error
 habebat? Mons erat infectus
 cæde variarum ferarum: jam-
 que dies contraxerat medias um-
 bras rerum, & Sol diſtabat ex
 æquo utrâque metâ; cùm Hyan-
 tius juvenis compellat participes
 operum, vagantes per devia lu-
 ſtra, placido ore; Comites, lina
 madent, ferrumque cruore fera-
 rum; dies habuit ſatis fortu-
 næ. Cùm altera Aurora inveſta*

NOTES.

5. *Ultima, &c.*] This is the famous Saying of the Philoſopher *Solon*, when *Cræſus*, King of the *Lydians*, was boaiſting himſelf to be a happy Man, *Solon* told him, that no one could properly be called happy before the laſt Day of his life. Which *Cræſus* remembering when he was taken captive by *Cyrus*, King of *Persia*, and being condemned to be burnt alive, he called aloud, *Solon, Solon*: as ſenſible of the Truth of his Words. But *Cyrus*, hearing this uncommon Exclamation, and inquiring into the Reason of it, not only ſet *Cræſus* at Liberty, but had him afterwards in very great Eſteem.

8. *Prima cauſa.*] The Family of *Cadmus*, after ſettling in *Greece*, prov'd extremely unhappy; and in writing the Hiſtory of thoſe more early Heroes, it was common to mix with it that of the Gods, it was pretended that *Juno*, jealous of *Europa*, had extended her Vengeance to her Brother *Cadmus* and all his Race. Our Poet furniſhes us with ſeveral Examples of this Vengeance: The firſt is the Story of *Actæon*: He was the Grand-ſon of *Cadmus* by his Daughter *Autonoe* and that famous *Ariſtæus*, who, for having taught Men the Culture of Olives, and other uſeful Arts, merited to be rank'd with the Gods. As to the Foundation of this Story, ſome pretend that *Actæon* was really devoured by his Dogs, which

were become ravenous; others, that having injured his Fortune by the vaſt Expence he was at in maintaining them, it was given out that he was devoured by them.

Nepos.] *Actæon*.

9. *Alienaque.*] ſc. *Cervi*.

10. *Herili.*] Of your Maſter *Actæon*.

11. *Crimen Fortunæ.*] An accidental Crime. For he happened to come upon *Diana* unawares. *Illo.*] In *Actæon*.

13. *Cæde.*] With the Blood: the Antecedent is put for the Conſequent.

14. *Contraxerat.*] Had ſhortened.

17. *Hyantius.*] *Theban*. The *Hyantes* were a People of *Bæotia*.

18. *Lina.*] A Metonymy. For *Lina*, the Flax of which Nets are made, is put for the Nets themſelves.

Madent.] Are wet.

20. *Croceis rotis.*] With her Saffron-colour'd Chariot. A Part for the Whole.

21. *Repetemus.*] ſc. *Cras*. To-morrow, when the Morning comes, we will return to our hunting.

22. *Idem.*] ſc. *ſpatium, i. e.* It is now Noon.

Vaporibus.] With the Heat.

23. *Siſtite.*] Cease your preſent Labour.

Viri faciunt jussa ; intermittuntque laborem. Vallis erat densa piceis & acutâ cupressu ; Gargaphie nomine, sacra succinctæ Dianæ. In extremo recessu cujus est nemorale antrum, laboratum nullâ arte ; natura simulaverat artem suo ingenio : nam duxerat nativum arcum vivo pumice & levis tophis. Perlucidus fons sonat à dextrâ, tenui undâ, incinctus patulos biatus gramineo margine. Hic Dea sylvarum, fessa venatu, solebat perfundere virginicos artus liquido rore. Quo postquam subiit ; tradidit jaculum, pharetramque, que retentos arcus uni Nympharum armigeræ. Altera subjecit brachia pallæ : duæ demunt vincla pedibus : nam Ismenis Crocale doctior illis colligit capillos sparsos per cella in nodum ; quamvis ipsa erat solutis. Nipheque, Hyaleque, Rhanisque, & Psecas, & Phiale excipiunt laticem ; funduntque capacibus urnis. Dùmque Titania perluitur ibi solitâ lymphâ ;

Jussa viri faciunt ; intermittuntque laborem. Vallis erat piceis, & acutâ densa cupressu ; Nomine Gargaphie, fuccinctæ sacra Dianæ : Cujus in extremo est antrum nemorale recessu, Arte laboratum nullâ ; simulaverat artem Ingenio natura suo : nam pumice vivo, Et levibus tophis, nativum duxerat arcum. Fons sonat à dextrâ, tenui perlucidus undâ, Margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus. Hic Dea sylvarum venatu fessa solebat Virgineos artus liquido perfundere rore. Quo postquam subiit ; Nympharum tradidit uni Armigeræ jaculum, pharetramque, arcusque retentos. Altera depositæ subjecit brachia pallæ : Vincla duæ pedibus demunt : nam doctior illis Ismenis Crocale sparsos per colla capillos Colligit in nodum ; quamvis erat ipse solutis. Excipiunt laticem Nipheque, Hyaleque, Rhanisque Et Psecas, & Phiale ; funduntque capacibus urnis. Dùmque ibi perluitur solitâ Titania lymphâ ;

NOTES.

24. *Intermittuntque.*] They leave their Hunting till next Day.

25. *Vallis.*] A Description of the Valley where *Diana*, and her Companions, used to refresh herself at Noon.

Acutâ.] Sharp pointed.

26. *Succinctæ.*] Nimble and active, because *Diana* hunted with her Garments tied up.

27. *Nemorale.*] Thick shaded.

29. *Pumice.*] A Pumice Stone is a light porous Stone, used in polishing.

30. *Topis.*] Sand Stones.

Nativum.] Natural.

Duxerat.] Had made.

31. *Tenui undâ.*] With a little Water.

32. *Succinctæ.*] Encompassed.

33. *Hic.*] In this Valley.

Dea sylvarum.] *Diana*.

34. *Perfundere.*] To bathe.

Liquido rore.] In the crystal Stream.

35. *Quo.*] Into which Valley.

Subiit.] She entered.

36. *Retentos.*] Unstrung ; of *retendo*, to unbend.

37. *Altera depositæ, &c.*] Another takes *Diana's* Cloak.

38. *Vincla.*] Her Sandals.

39. *Ismenis.*] He describes the several Offices of the Companions of *Diana*. *Crocale*, the Daughter of *Ismenus*, a celebrated River in *Beotia*.

41. *Laticem.*] Water ; of *Latendo*, because it lies hid in the Veins of the Earth. The Names of these Nymphs correspond with their Employments.

Nipheque.] *Niphe* may be very easily construed *Lotrix*, i. e. a Washer-woman, of *νίπρω*, to wash.

Hyaleque.] As though clear, for *ἡλός* is Glass.

Rhanisque.] Which sprinkles, of the Verb *ῥανίζω*.

42. *Psecas.*] So called of a Drop of Dew, in Greek *ψεγάς*.

Phiale.] This Name seems to be borrowed of *φιάλη*, a Glass Vessel, or Pot.

43. *Titania.*] *Diana*.

Eccè nepos Cadmi, dilatâ parte laborum,
 [Per nemus ignotum non certis passibus errans] 45
 Pervenit in lucum : sic illum fata ferebant.
 Qui simul intravit rorantia fontibus antra ;
 Sicut erant, viso nudæ sua pectora Nymphæ
 Percussere viro : subitisque ululatibus omne
 Implevere nemus, circumfusæque Dianam
 Corporibus texere suis. Tamen altior illis
 Ipsa Dea est, colloque tenus supereminet omnes.
 Qui color infectis adversi Solis ab ictu
 Nubibus esse solet ; aut purpureæ Auroræ ;
 Is fuit in vultu visæ sinè veste Dianæ.
 Quæ, quanquàm comitum turbâ stipata suarum ;
 In latus obliquum tamen adstitit : oraque retrò
 Flexit : & ut vellet promptas habuisse sagittas ;
 Quas habuit, sic hausit aquas : vultumque virilem
 Perfudit : spargensque comas ultricibus undis,
 Addidit hæc cladis prænuntia verba futuræ :
 Nunc tibi me posito visam velamine narres,
 Si poteris narrare, licet. Nec plura minata,
 Dat sparso capiti vivacis cornua cervi :
 Dat spatium collo, summasque cacuminat aures : 65

eccè nepos Cadmi, parte laborum
 venationis dilatâ in posteram
 diem [errans per ignotum nemus
 non certis passibus] pervenit in
 lucum : sic fata ferebant illum.
 Qui simul intravit antra roran-
 tia fontibus ; Nymphæ sicut e-
 rant nudæ viro viso percusserant
 sua pectora : que implevere omne
 nemus subitis ululatibus, circum-
 fusæque texere Dianam suis cor-
 poribus. Tamen Dea ipsa est
 altior illis, que supereminet om-
 nes tenus collo. Qui color solet
 esse nubibus infectis ab ictu ad-
 versi Solis ; aut purpuræ Auro-
 ræ ; is fuit in vultu Dianæ vi-
 sæ sinè veste. Quæ quanquàm
 stipata turbâ suarum comitum ;
 tamen adstitit in obliquum latus :
 que flexit ora retrò : & ut vellet
 habuisse sagittas promptas ; sic
 hausit aquas, quas habuit : que
 perfudit virilem vultum : spar-
 gensque comas ultricibus undis,
 addidit hæc verba prænuntia
 futuræ cladis : Nunc narres me

visam tibi velamine posito, licet narrare, si poteris : nec minata plura, dat cornua vivacis cervi
 sparso capiti : dat spatium collo, que cacuminat summas aures :

N O T E S.

44. *Nepos Cadmi.*] *Actæon.*

Dilatâ parte laborum.] Having deferred the finishing of his Sport till the next Day.

Rorantia.] Dropping.

50. *Circumfusæque.*] Encompassing. The Nymphs stood before *Diana*, that she might not be seen naked.

53. *Infectis.*] *Inficere* is to tinge or dye, whence Dyers are called *Infectores*.

Ictu.] By the Rays.

56. *Stipata.*] Surrounded. Princes are said *stipari*, who are encompassed with Guards for their Safety ; also those who are thronged with their Friends or Clients. *Stipare* is properly to thicken, to stop Chinks, to shut close up ; so call'd of *stupa* Tow, used in stopping the Seams of Ships. Hence they are called *stipatores*, who work or prepare Tow. Yeomen of the Guard,

which attend on Princes are also so called.

57. *In latus obliquum adstitit.*] She stood Sideways.

59. *Hausit.*] *Diana* took up Water, and sprinkled it upon *Actæon's* Face.

Cladis futuræ.] Of his approaching Woe.

62. *Nunc, &c.*] Now, if it is in your Power, you may go and tell that you have seen me naked.

63. *Si poteris.*] As though she had said, you never shall be able to tell.

64. *Sparso capiti.*] His Head sprinkled with Water.

Vivacis.] Long-liv'd Stags are said to live 400 Years.

65. *Dat spatium collo.*] She lengthens his Neck.

Cacuminat.] She sharpens.

que mutat manus cum pedibus,
brachia cum longis cruribus; &
velat corpus maculoso vellere.
Et pavor est additus. Auto-
neius heros fugit: & miratur se
tam celerem in ipso cursu. Ut
verò vidit sua cornua in soli-
tis undis, dicturus erat, Me mise-
rum! nulla vox secuta est. In-
gemuit; illa fuit vox; lacry-
mæque fluxerunt per ora non
sua. Tantùm pristina mens man-
sit. Quid faciat? Repetatne
domum & regalia tecta? An
lateat sylvis? Timor impedit
hoc, pudor illud. Dùm dubi-
tat; canes videre; primusque
Melampus; que sagax Ichno-
bates dedere signa latratu; Ichno-
bates Gnosius, Melampus Spar-
tanâ gente. Indè alii ruunt ve-
lociùs rapidâ aurâ, Pamphagus
& Dorceus, & Oribasus; omnes
Arcades: què valens Nebropho-
nos, & trux Theron cum Læ-
lape; & Pterelas utilis pedibus, & Agre naribus, Hylæusque nuper percussus ab apro, que
Nape concepta de lupo, que Pæmenis secutæ pecudes, & Harpya comitata duobus natis,

Cum pedibusque manus, cum longis brachia mutat
Cruribus; & velat maculoso vellere corpus.
Additus & pavor est. Fugit Autoneius heros:
Et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso.
Ut verò solitis, sua cornua vidit in undis,
Me miserum! dicturus erat: vox nulla secuta est.
Ingemuit; vox illa fuit; lacrymæque per ora
Non sua fluxerunt. Mens tantùm pristina mansit.
Quid faciat? Repetatne domum, & regalia tecta?
An lateat sylvis? Timor hoc, pudor impedit illud.
Dum dubitat; videre canes, primusque Melampus,
Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa dedere;
Gnosius Ichnobates, Spartanâ gente Melampus.
Indè ruunt alii rapidâ velociùs aurâ,
Pamphagus, & Dorceus, & Oribasus; Arcades omnes:
Nebrophonq; valens, & trux cum Lælape Theron;
Et pedibus Pterelas, & naribus utilis Agre,
Hylæusque fero nuper percussus ab apro,
Deque lupo concepta Nape, pecudesque secuta
Pæmenis, & natis comitata Harpya duobus,

NOTES.

67. *Maculoso.*] Spotted.

68. *Pavor.*] A trembling Fear, which is proper to these Creatures.

73. *Non sua.*] Not his own, but that of a Stag.

Pristina mens.] His former Understanding, which our Poet supposes to remain with all those who were transformed, and which greatly aggravated their Punishment.

74. *Repetatne.*] Whether he should return.

75. *Timor.*] *sc.* To lie hid in the Woods.

Pudor.] *sc.* To return home.

76. *Melampus.*] *Black-foot*; so call'd of μέλας black, and πούς ποδός a Foot.

77. *Ichnobatesque.*] *Tracer*; ιχνος is a Foot-step or Track, and βαίω to go.

Sagax.] Good-nosed, quick-scented.

78. *Gnosius.*] *Cretensian.* Gnosus is a renowned City of Crete.

80. *Pamphagus.*] *Glutton*; eating up all; for πᾶν signifies all, and φάω, I eat.

Dorceus.] *Quick-sight*; for δέρνω is I see.

Oribasus.] *Ranger*; for ὄρος is a Mountain, and βαίω to ascend.

81. *Nebrophonque.*] *Kill-buck*; νεφρός is a Hind or Fawn, and φονέω is to kill.

Lælape.] So called of Swiftneſs in Force; for λαίλαψ λαίλαπος signifies a Whirlwind.

Trax Theron.] *Fierce Hunter*, of θηρέω to trace to hunt.

82. *Pterelas utilis pedibus.*] *Swift-footed Wing*; for πτέρον signifies a Wing, and έλαν to drive forward.

Naribus utilis Agre.] *Quick-scented Catcher*; of ᾄσρα, hunting.

83. *Hylæusque.*] *Woodger*; ὕλη signifies a Wood.

84. *Nape.*] *Forester*; a Plain is called νάπη.

85. *Pæmenis.*] *Shepherdes*; ποιμήν is a Shepherd.

Harpya.] *Ravener*; like the Harpies, which are most ravenous Birds.

t substricta gerens Sicyonius ilia Ladon ;
 t Dromas, & Canache, Sticteque, & Tigris, & Alce,
 t niveis Leucon, & villis Asbolus atris,
 rævalidusque Lacon, & cursu fortis Aëлло,
 t Thous, & Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisca : 90
 t nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo
 Harpalos, & Melaneus, hirsutæque corpore Lachne :
 t patre Dictæo, sed matre Laconide nati,
 Labros & Agriodos, & acutæ vocis Hylaëtor,
 quosque referre mora est. Ea turba cupidine prædæ 95
 per rupes, scopulosque, adituque carentia saxa,
 quâ via difficilis, quâque est via nulla, feruntur.
 Ille fugit, per quæ fuerat loca sæpe secutus.
 Heu ! famulos fugit ipse suos ; clamare libebat,
 Actæon ego sum, dominum cognoscite vestrum :] 100
 Verba animo defunt : resonat latratibus æther.
 Prima Melanchætes in tergo vulnera fecit :
 Proxima Theridamas ; Orestrophus hæsit in armo.
 Tardius exierant ; sed per compendia montis

æther resonat latratibus. Melanchætes fecit prima vulnera in tergo : Theridamas proxima, Orestrophus hæsit in armo. Exierant tardius ; sed via est anticipata per compendia montis.

N O T E S.

86. *Substricta.*] Slender.
Sicyonius.] This Dog takes his Name from a River of Arcadia.
 87. *Dromas.*] Runner ; for δρόμος is a Race.
Canache.] Barker ; καναχή signifies a Noise.
Sticteque.] This Bitch took her Name from her Variety of Colours ; for σικτή signifies to be diversified with various Spots, of τῶν εἰζεῖν to distinguish.
Tigris.] Tyger ; like a Tiger, which is a very swift Beast.
Alce.] Strong ; like an Elk. A very swift Beast, αλκή is Strength.
 88. *Leucon.*] White ; from his Colour ; λευκός, white.
Asbolos.] Soot ; ἀσβολός signifies Soot.
 89. *Lacon.*] From the Country, because he was of Laconia.
Aëλλο.] Storm ; ἀέλλω signifies a Whirlwind.
 90. *Thous.*] Swift,
Lycisca.] Wolf. Lycisca is a diminutive of *Lupus*, which in Greek is λύκος.
 92. *Harpalos.*] Snap ; ἀρπάζω I snatch.
Melaneus.] Black-coat.
Lachne.] Thickness of Hair is call'd λάχνη.
 93. *Dictæo.*] Cretensian.
 94. *Labros.*] Warrior.
Aglaodos.] White-tooth ; ἄσλαός is bright, and ὀδὺς a Tooth.
Hylaëtor.] Babble ; ὑλάλλω signifies to bark.
 98. *Ille.*] Actæon ; who was now turned into a Stag.
Secutus.] sc. Canes suos.
 102. *Melanchætes.*] Black hair ; of χαίτη a Mane.
 103. *Theridamas.*] Kilham ; θήρς is a Beast, and δαμάζω I tame,
Orestrophus.] Reaver ; of ὄρος a Mountain, and τρέφω I nourish.
 104. *Compendia.*] by a short Cut over the Mountains,

Cætera turba coit illis retinentibus dominum, que confert dentes in corpore. Jam loca defunt vulneribus. Ille gemit, que habet sonum etsi non hominis, quem tamen cervus non possit edere: replet nota juga mæstis querelis, & supplex pronis genibus, similisque roganti, circumfert tacitos vultus tanquam uti solebat sua brachia. At comites ignari instigant rapidum agmen solitis latratibus, que quærunt Actæona oculis; & clamant Actæona certatim velut absentem. Ille refert caput ad nomen: ut queruntur abesse, segnem nec capere spectacula oblatae prædæ. Vellet quidem abesse; sed adest: velletque videre, non etiam sentire fera facta suorum canum. Circumstant undique: que dilacerant dominum sub imagine falsi cervi, rostris merfis in corpore. plurima vulnera.]

Anticipata via est. Dominum retinentibus illis, 10
Cætera turba coit, confertque in corpore dentes.
Jam loca vulneribus defunt. Gemit ille, sonumque
Etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit
Cervus, habet, mæstisque replet juga nota querelis,
Et genibus pronis supplex, similisque roganti, 11
Circumfert tacitos, tanquam sua brachia, vultus.
At comites rapidum solitis latratibus agmen
Ignari instigant, oculisque Actæona quærunt;
Et velut absentem certatim Actæona clamant.
Ad nomen caput ille refert: ut abesse queruntur, 12
Nec capere oblatae segnem spectacula prædæ
Vellet abesse quidem; sed adest: velletque videre,
Non etiam sentire, canum fera facta suorum.
Undique circumstant: merfisque in corpore rostris
Dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi.
[Nec, nisi finitâ per plurima vulnera vitâ,
Ira pharetratæ fertur satiata Dianæ.]

[Nec ira pharetratæ Dianæ fertur satiata, nisi vitâ finitâ per

NOTES.

105. *Anticipata.*] Shortened.
108. *Quem, &c.*] He had neither the Voice of a Man, nor a Stag.
109. *Juga nota.*] The Mountains well known to him, or the Tops of the Mountains, over which he had oftentimes passed before. *Jugum* often signifies the Vertex or Top of an Hill. *Virg.*
Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit.
110. *Pronis.*] Bent toward the Earth.
111. *Circumfert.*] He moved his Countenance about instead of his Hands and Arms, which were turned into Legs.

112. *Comites.*] Actæon's Companions.
Latratibus.] With Cries.
Agmen.] The Pack of Dogs.
113. *Instigant.*] Encourage.
115. *Ille.*] Actæon.
Refert caput.] Turns his Head as soon as he heard his Name mentioned.
119. *In corpore.*] In his Flesh.
Rostris.] Their Teeth. *Rostra* are properly spoken of Birds; and by Similitude also of Ships.
120. *Falsi.*] Of a false, not natural.
Sub imagine.] Under the Figure.
122. *Pharetratæ.*] Quiver-bearing.

FAB. III. The Birth of *Bacchus*.

Juno being convinc'd that Semele, the Daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, had conceived by Jupiter, immediately meditated a Revenge. She assumed the Appearance of Beroe, Semele's Nurse, and persuaded her not to admit the Embraces of Jupiter, unless he gave Proof of his Divinity, and came attended with the same royal Pomp as when he caress'd Juno. The artless Nymph being thus ensnared, she begs and obtains this Honour from Jupiter: But not being able to sustain the Shock of ætherial Majesty, she perish'd amidst the Glories she had desired. The Infant, not having completed its proper Time, is inclosed in the Thigh of Jupiter, and when born was brought up privately by the Nyleian Nymphs, in their Mountains.

Rumor in ambiguo est; aliis violentior æquo
Visa Dea est; alii laudant, dignamque severâ
Virginitate vocant. Pars invenit utraque causas.
Sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne
Eloquitur, quàm clade domûs ab Agenore ductæ
Gaudet: & à Tyriâ collectum pellice transfert
In generis socios odium. Subit eccè priori
Causa recens: gravidamque dolet de semine magni

*Rumor est in ambiguo; Dea
visa est violentior æquo aliis;
alii laudant, que vocant dignam
severâ virginitate. Utraque pars
invenit causas. Sola conjux Jo-
vis non tam eloquitur culpetne
probetne; quàm gaudet clade
domûs ductæ ab Agenore: &
transfert odium collectum à Ty-
riâ pellice in socios generis. Eccè*

recens causa subit priori: que dolet Semelen esse gravidam de semine

NOTES.

1. *Rumor, &c.*] It was disputed whether *Diana* had justly inflicted that Punishment upon *Actæon*. Many indeed say she was too cruel; others say she did very well for the Preservation of her Virginity.

Violentior.] More cruel.

Æquo.] Than was meet, than she ought.

2. *Dea.*] *Diana*.

3. *Invenit causas.*] Produce Arguments by which either Party defend their Opinion.

4. *Conjux Jovis.*] *Juno*.

Culpetne.] Whether or no she blames.

Probetne.] Or approves.

5. *Non eloquitur.*] Does not own.

Tyriâ pellice.] From *Europa*, whom *Jupiter* stole out of *Phœnicia*. She is properly called *pellex*, who has criminal Conversation with other Womens Husbands.

7. *Subit.*] Succeeds.

magni Jovis : tùm solvit linguam ad jurgia. Dixit, Quid enim profeci toties per jurgia ? Ipsa est petenda mihi : si ritè vocor maxima Juno, perdam ipsam : si decet me tenere gemmantia sceptrâ dextrâ ; si sum regina, quæ soror & conjux Jovis. Certe soror. At puto Semele est contenta furto : & injuria nostri thalami est brevis. Concipit ; id unum deerat meo decori : quæ fert manifesta crimina pleno utero : & vult fieri mater de Jove, quod vix contigit mihi uni. Tanta est fiducia formæ. Faxo Jupiter fallat eam : nec sim Saturnia, si non merfa ab suo Jove penetrârit in Stygias undas. Ab his surgit solio, quæ recondita fulvâ nube adit limen Semeles. Nec removit nubes antè quàm

simulavit anum : posuitque canos ad tempora. Sulcavitque cutem rugis : & tulit curvâ membra trementi gressu ; quoque fecit vocem anilem. Quæ fit Berœ ipsa, Epidauria

Esse Jovis Semelen : tùm linguam ad jurgia solvit. Profeci quid enim toties per jurgia ? dixit : 10
Ipsa petenda mihi est ; ipsam, si maxima Juno
Ritè vocor, perdam : si me gemmantia dextrâ
Sceptra tenere decet ; si sum regina, Jovisque
Et soror, & conjux. Certè soror. At puto furto est
Contenta : & thalami brevis est injuria nostri. 15
Concipit ; id deerat : manifesta que crimina pleno
Fert utero : & mater, quod vix mihi contigit uni,
De Jove vult fieri. Tanta est fiducia formæ.
Fallat eam faxo : nec sim Saturnia, si non
Ab Jove merfa suo Stygias penetrârit in undas. 20
Surgit ab his solio, fulvâque recondita nube
Limen adit Semeles. Nec nubes antè removit
Quàm simulavit anum : posuitque ad tempora canos.
Sulcavitque cutem rugis, & curva trementi
Membra tulit gressu ; vocem quoque fecit anilem. 25
Ipsaque fit Berœ, Semeles Epidauria nutrix.

NOTES.

9. Semelen.] The Daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, of whom Bacchus was begotten by Jupiter.

Linguam ad jurgia solvit.] Gives loose to her Rage.

11. Ipsa.] Semele.

12. Perdam.] I'll put to Death, I'll kill, Ter. Dii te perdant. Perdere is sometimes to lose ; also to corrupt and debauch with bad Manners.

Gemmantia.] Sparkling.

14. Soror.] Juno is the Air, and is called the Sister, because the Air was produced from the same Seeds as the Heaven was ; she is called the Wife, because the Air is subject to Heaven.

Certè.] At least.

Soror.] This is spoken by Juno, as if she ceased to be Jupiter's Wife when he loved other Persons.

17. Quod vix mihi contigit uni.] Which is an Honour I can hardly claim.

19. Faxo.] I'll bring it about that Jupiter shall deceive Semele.

Nec sim Saturnia.] Neither will I deserve to be called the Daughter of Saturn.

20. Merfa.] Destroyed.

Ab suo Jove.] By her beloved Jove.

Si non penetrârit.] If she descend not.

21. Ab his.] After these Sayings.

22. Limen.] The House.

23. Anum.] An old Woman, i. e. Berœ, Semele's Nurse.

24. Sulcavitque.] In another Place, Jam venient rugæ, quæ tibi corpus arant. And,

Jamque meos vultus ruga senilis erat.

Rugis.] Ruga is a Contraction of the Skin into a kind of Furrows, as are commonly seen in old Men and Women.

26. Epidauria.] Peloponnesian, in which was the City Epidaurus ; here was the Temple of Æsculapius.

Ergo ubi, captato sermone, diuque loquendo,
 Ad nomen venêre Jovis; suspirat: & Optem
 Jupiter ut sit, ait; metuo tamen omnia. Multi
 Nomine Divorum thalamos iniêre pudicos. 30
 Nec tamen esse Jovem satis est: det pignus amoris,
 Si modò verus is est: quantusque, & qualis ab altâ
 Junone excipitur; tantus, talisque rogato
 Det tibi complexus: suaque antè insignia sumat.
 Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeida dictis, 35
 Formârat: rogat illa Jovem sinè nomine munus:
 Cui Deus, Elige, ait, nullam patiêre repulsam.
 Quòque magis credas; Stygii quoque conscia funto
 Numina torrentis. Timor, & Deus ille Deorum est.
 Læta malo, nimiumque potens, perituraque amantis
 Obsequio Semele, Qualem Saturnia, dixit, 41
 Te solet amplecti, Veneris cùm fœdus initis;
 Da mihi te talem. Voluit Deus ora loquentis
 Opprimere. Exierat jam vox properata sub auras.
 Ingemuit: neque enim non hæc optâsse, neque ille 45
 Non jurâsse potest. Ergo mœstissimus altum
 Ethera conscendit; nutuque sequentia traxit
 Nubila: queis nimbos, immistaque fulgura ventis
 Addidit, & tonitrus; & inevitabile fulmen.
 Quâ tamen usque potest, vires sibi demere tentat. 50
 Nec, quo centimanum dejecerat igne Typhoëa,
 Nunc armatur eo: nimium feritatis in illo.

sequentia nubila nutu: queis addidit nimbos, que fulgura immista ventis, & tonitrus, & inevitabile
 fulmen. Tamen usque quâ potest tentat demere vires sibi, nec nunc armatur eo igne, quo dejecerat
 centimanum Typhoëa: erat nimium feritatis in illo.

N O T E S.

32. *Quantusque.*] With as great Majesty as
 when he embraces *Juno*, that he may prove
 himself to be the true *Jupiter*.

34. *Insignia.*] The Ensigns of his Royalty,
 by which he is distinguished from other Gods,
 viz. his Thunderbolts.

35. *Ignaram.*] Unsuspecting.
Cadmeida.] *Semele*, the Daughter of *Cadmus*.

36. *Formârat.*] Instructed.
Illa.] *Semele*.

37. *Deus.*] *Jupiter*.
Nullam, &c.] I will not reject your Petition.

38. *Stygii.*] The *Stygian* Lake.

39. *Timor.*] The Terror. The Gods (as
Virgil says) are afraid to swear by the *Stygian*
 Lake, lest they should be deprived of their
 divinity. See above in the Fable of *Phaeton*.

40. *Amantis.*] sc. *Jupiter*.

44. *Opprimere ora.*] Stop'd her.

Properata.] Hastily pronounced, for
Nescit vox missa reverti. Hor.

45. *Ingemuit.*] sc. *Jupiter*.

Neque.] It was impossible for *Semele* not to
 have asked, and *Jupiter* not to have granted,
 what she asked.

Hæc.] *Semele*.

Ille.] *Jupiter*.

50. *Quâ, &c.*] *Jupiter* lessens his Power as
 much as he could.

51. *Typhoëa.*] A vast Giant, having an
 hundred Hands, whom *Jupiter* killed with a
 Thunderbolt.

52. *Eo.*] With that Thunder and Lightning
Feritatis.] Of Fierceness.

Est aliud levius fulmen ; cui dextra Cyclopum addidit minùs sævitiae, flammæque, minùs iræ : Superi vocant secunda tela. Capit illa ; que intrat Agenoream domum. Mortale corpus non tulit æthereos tumultus ; que arsit jugalibus donis. Infans adhuc imperfectus eripitur ab alvo genitricis, que tener (si dignum est credere) insuitur patrio femori ; que complet matertera tempora. Matertera Ino educat illum furtim primis cunis : indè Nyseides Nymphæ occulère datum suis antris, que dedère alimenta lactis.

Est aliud levius fulmen ; cui dextra Cyclopum Sævitiae, flammæque minùs, minùs addidit iræ : Tela secunda vocant Superi. Capit illa ; domumque Intrat Agenoream. Corpus mortale tumultus Non tulit æthereos ; donisque jugalibus arsit. Imperfectus adhuc infans genitricis ab alvo Eripitur, patrioque tener (si credere dignum est) Insuitur femori ; maternaque tempora complet. Furtim illum primis Ino matertera cunis Educat : indè datum Nymphæ Nyseides antris Occulère suis, lactisque alimenta dedère.

NOTES.

53. *Est, &c.*] There is a Thunder of a less severe Quality.

55. *Domumque.*] The House of Semele, Grand-daughter of Agenor.

57. *Donisque jugalibus arsit.*] Is destroyed by the conjugal Grant.

58. *Imperfectus.*] Unfinished.

Genitricis.] Of his Mother Semele.

Alvo.] From the Womb.

60. *Femori.*] Into the Thigh of his Father Jupiter ; femora are the Tops of the Hips, where the Hips are joined.

Materna tempora.] *sc.* Nine Months, which Time Infants are in their Mothers Womb.

61. *Furtim.*] Privately.

Illum.] Bacchus.

Ino.] Ino was the Daughter of Cadmus, and Sister of Semele, who brought up Bacchus in a private manner, unknown to Juno.

62. *Nyseides Nymphæ.*] Of Nyssa, the Top of Cytheron ; the Nymphs were called Nyseides, who educated Bacchus after Ino, whence Bacchus was called Dionysos, of *τῶ Διὶ*, and Nyssa.



F A B. IV. *Tiresias* into a Soothfayer.

Jupiter, engaged in free Conversation with his Goddess, affirm'd, that the Pleasures of Love were more sensibly felt by the Female than the Male. A Dispute arising, they referred the Decision to *Tiresias*, who having had Experience of both Sexes, might be consulted as a proper Judge. The old Man giving the Verdict in favour of Jupiter, was struck with Blindness by Juno. To make him Amends for which Injury, Jupiter gave him the Knowledge of future Events.

DUmque ea per terras fatali lege geruntur ;
Tutaque bis geniti sunt incunabula Bacchi ;
Fortè Jovem memorant diffusum nectare curas
Seposuisse graves, vacuâque agitâsse remissos
Cum Junone jocos ; & , Major vestra profectò est,
Quàm quæ contingit maribus, dixisse, voluptas.
Illa negat. Placuit, quæ sit sententia, docti
Quærere *Tiresiæ*. Venus huic erat utraque nota.
Nam duo magnorum viridi coëuntia sylvâ
Corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu.
Deque viro factus (mirabile) fœmina, septem

Dumque ea geruntur per terras fatali lege ; que incunabula bis geniti Bacchi sunt tuta ; memorant Jovem fortè diffusum nectare seposuisse graves curas, 5 que agitâsse remissos jocos cum Junone vacuâ : & dixisse, Profectò vestra voluptas est major, quàm quæ contingit maribus. Illa negat. Placuit quæreri quæ sit sententia docti Tiresiæ. Utraque Venus erat nota huic. Nam 10 violaverat ictu baculi duo corpora magnorum serpentum, coë-
untia viridi sylvâ. Que factus fœmina de viro (mirabile) egerat septem

N O T E S.

2. *Bis geniti.*] For first of all he was born of the Womb of *Semele*, and afterwards of the Thigh of *Jupiter*. Whence he was called *Diktyrambus*, because he went forth διὰ δύο θυρῶν, i. e. out of two Doors, through *Semele's* Womb and *Jupiter's* Thigh.

3. *Nectare.*] A most agreeable Wine, supposed to be the Drink of the Gods.

4. *Vacuâque.*] At leisure and in a good Humour.

7. *Illa.*] *Juno*.

Docti.] Skillful in that Question. For *Tire-*

as having by chance struck two Snakes in Conjunction, with a Rod, is reported to have been turned into a Woman, and to have remained for seven Years of that Sex ; at which Time, by making use of the same Means, he again assumed his own.

8. *Utraque Venus.*] The Love of each, both of Man and Woman. A Metonymy of the Efficient.

10. *Violaverat.*] Had smitten with a Rod.

11. *Mirabile.*] *sc. Dicitu.*

autumnos. Octavo vidit eosdem rursus. Et dixit, Si potentia vestræ plagæ est tanta ut mutet sortem auctoris in contraria: feriam vos quoque nunc. Prior forma rediit isdem anguibus percussis, quæ genitiva imago venit. Igitur hic sumptus arbiter de jocosa lite, firmat dicta Jovis. Saturnia fertur doluisse gravius justo, nec pro materiâ; quæ damnavit lumina sui judicis æterna nocte. At omnipotens Pater (neque enim licet cuiquam Deo fecisse facta Dei irrita) dedit scire futura pro lumine adempto; quæ levavit pœnam honore.

Egerat autumnos. Octavo rursus eosdem Vidit. Et, Est vestræ si tanta potentia plagæ, Dixit, ut auctoris sortem in contraria mutet: Nunc quoque vos feriam. Percussis anguibus isdem. Forma prior rediit, genitivaque venit imago. 16
Arbiter hic igitur sumptus de lite jocosa, Dicta Jovis firmat. Gravius Saturnia justo, Nec pro materiâ fertur doluisse; sui que Judicis æternâ damnavit lumina nocte. 20
At Pater omnipotens (neque enim licet irrita cuiquam Facta Dei fecisse Deo) pro lumine adempto Scire futura dedit; pœnamque levavit honore.

NOTES.

12. *Autumnos.*] Years.
Octavo.] sc. Anno.
Eosdem.] sc. Sexpentes.
 14. *Auctoris.*] Of him that gives you the Blow.
Sortem.] Sex.
 16. *Forma.*] sc. *Hominis.*
Genitivaque imago.] His original Form, i. e. a Male.
 17. *Arbiter.*] Arbitrator.
Hic.] *Tiresias.*
 18. *Saturnia.*] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn*.
Gravius justo.] More than was fit.
 19. *Pro materiâ.*] Nor according to the Merit of the Thing; for it was a jocose Affair,

and therefore *Juno* ought not to have taken *Tiresias's* Decision of it amiss.

Fertur.] Is said.

Doluisse.] To have been angry.

Sui judicis.] The Eyes of *Tiresias*, who was chosen the Judge.

20. *Æternâ nocte.*] With perpetual Blindness.

21. *Pater.*] *Jupiter*.

Neque, &c.] It is not in the Power of any one God to cancel the Acts of another.

23. *Scire futura dedit.*] He made him a Prophet or Augur.

Levavit.] Mitigated.



F A B. V. *Echo* into a Voice.

the Nymph Liriope brought forth Narcissus by the River Cephissus. When he was born, Tiresias was consulted with regard to his Fate; and received for Answer, That all should succeed well with him, if he never came to the Knowledge of his own Beauty. When he was grown up, Echo falls in love with him, and watching the Opportunity of his Speaking, that she might resound his last Words, a Dialogue ensues between them. But the Nymph, unable to compass her Desires, pines away, her Body is changed into a Stone, and nothing remains but her Voice. Juno inflicted this Punishment upon her, for so frequently engaging the Goddess in Discourse to prevent her surprising Jupiter in his criminal Amours with the Nymphs of the Mountains.

ILLE per Aonias famâ celeberrimus urbes
 Irreprehensa dabat populo responsa petenti.
 Prima fide vocisque ratæ tentamina sumpsit
 Liriope: quam quondam flumine curvo
 implicuit, clausæque suis Cephissus in undis
 intulit. Enixa est utero pulcherrima pleno

*Ille celeberrimuss famâ per
 Aonias urbes dabat irreprehensa
 responsa populo petenti. Cæcula
 Liriope prima sumpsit tenta-
 mina fidei quæ ratæ vocis:
 5 quam quondam Cephissus impli-
 cuit curvo flumine, que tælit
 vim clausæ in suis undis. Pul-
 cherrima Liriope enixa est pleno utero*

N O T E S.

. Ille.] Tiresias.	Vocisque ratæ.] His infallible Voice.
. Aonias.] Bæotian; for Aonia is a Part of	Tentamina.] The Experiment.
ntia.	5. Cephissus.] In this place it is used for the
. Irreprehensa.] True, unerring.	God of that River.
. Fide.] For fidei.	6. Enixa.] Brought forth.

Infantem,

infantem, qui jam tunc posset amari Nymphis; que vocat Narcissum. De quo consultus, an esset visurus longa tempora maturæ senectæ: fatidicus vates inquit, Si non noverit se. Vox auguris visa est vana diu. Exitus resque probat illam, que genus lethi, novitasque furoris. Cephisus addiderat jam unum annum ad ter quinos: poteratque videri puer, que juvenis: multi juvenes petiere illum, multæ puellæ. Sed tam dira superbia fuit in tenerâ formâ; nulli juvenes tetigere illum, nullæ puellæ. Echo resonabilis, vocalis Nymphæ, que nec didicit reticere loquenti, nec ipsa loqui prior, aspicit hunc agitantem cervos in retia. Echo adhuc erat corpus, non vox; & tamen garrula non habebat alium usum oris Juno fecerat hoc. Quia, cum sæpè posset deprendere

Infantem, Nymphis jam tunc qui posset amari; Narcissumque vocat. De quo consultus, an esset Tempora maturæ visurus longa senectæ: Fatidicus vates, Si se non noverit, inquit. 10 Vana diu visa est vox auguris. Exitus illam, Resque probat, lethique genus, novitasque furoris. Jamque ter ad quinos unum Cephisus annum Addiderat: poteratque puer, juvenisque videri: 15 Multi illum juvenes, multæ petiere puellæ. Sed fuit in tenerâ tam dira superbia formâ; Nulli illum juvenes, nullæ tetigere puellæ. Aspicit hunc trepidos agitantem in retia cervos Vocalis Nymphæ, quæ nec reticere loquenti, Nec prior ipsa loqui didicit, resonabilis Echo. 20 Corpus adhuc Echo, non vox erat; & tamen usum Garrula non alium, quàm nunc habet, oris habebat; Reddere de multis ut verba novissima posset. Fecerat hoc Juno. Quia, cum deprendere posset quàm nunc habet; ut posset reddere novissima verba de multis, Juno fecerat hoc. Quia, cum sæpè posset deprendere

NOTES.

7. Tunc.] Even in his very Infancy.

10. Fatidicus vates.] Tiresias.

Si se non noverit.] If he never knew his own Beauty.

11. Vana.] Foolish and false.

12. Furoris.] Of a mad Love.

13. Jamque ter, &c.] He was sixteen Years of Age.

14. Puer.] He might be taken for a Boy, on account of his Beauty.

Juvenisque.] Or a Youth, on account of his Size.

17. Illum.] Narcissus.

19. Vocalis Nymphæ.] A noisy Nymph. Having a sounding shrill Voice.

20. Resonabilis Echo.] An Echo may be called *resonantia*, a resounding, or *sonus reflexus*, a reflex Sound. In Greek it is called ἠχώ. It is caused when the Sound, falling upon any concave Body, is reflected back like a Ball, and is there heard. If it fall upon several concave

Bodies of the like Kind, the Sound is heard various Times.

21. Corpus, &c.] Echo was then a Body. She was not yet transformed into a Stone; now nothing but a Voice remains of her.

Non vox.] Not a bare Voice.

Tamen usum, &c.] Altho' the Nymph Echo was endued with a Body, yet it had then no other Use of the Tongue, than it has now: For it only repeated the Ends of Words.

23. Novissima.] The last. For scarce any Thing but the last Words of an Echo are heard; because although there be a Reflection of the whole Voice, yet the former Parts of it are so confounded, those which follow being pronounced in a Continuation, that the latter Parts only, whose Regress is not impeded, are heard and understood by us.

24. Fecerat hoc Juno.] Juno had done this to punish her.

Sub Jove sæpe suo Nymphas in monte jacentes;
 Illa Deam longo prudens sermone tenebat,
 Dùm fugerent Nymphæ. Postquàm hæc Saturnia sensit;
 Hujus, ait, linguæ, quâ sum delusa, potestas
 Parva tibi dabitur, vocisque brevissimus usus.
 Reque minas firmat. Tamen hæc in fine loquendi
 Ingeminat voces, auditaque verba reportat.
 Ergo ubi Narcissum per devia lustra vagantem
 Vidit, & incaluit; sequitur vestigia furtim,
 Quoque magis sequitur, flammâ propiore calefcit.
 Non aliter quàm cùm summis circumlita tædis
 Admotam rapiunt vivacia sulphura flammam.
 O quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis,
 Et molles adhibere preces! Natura repugnat,
 Nec finit incipiat: sed quod finit, illa parata est
 Expectare sonos, ad quos sua verba remittat.
 Fortè puer, comitum seductus ab agmine fido,
 Dixerat, Ecquis adest? & Adest responderat Echo.
 Hic stupet: utque aciem partes divisit in omnes.
 Voce, Veni, clamat magnâ: vocat illa vocantem.
 Respicit & rursus nullo veniente, Quid inquit
 Me fugis? Et totidem quot dixit verba recepit.
 Perstat; & alternæ deceptus imagine vocis,
 Huc coëamus, ait: nullique libentius unquam

Nymphas jacentes sub suo Jove
 in monte; illa prudens tenebat
 Deam longo sermone; dùm Nym-
 phæ fugerent. Postquàm Sa-
 turnia sensit, ait, Parva potestas
 hujus linguæ, quâ sum delusa,
 dabitur tibi, que brevissimus u-
 sus vocis. Que firmat minas re.
 Tamen hæc ingeminat voces in
 fine loquendi: que reportat ver-
 ba audita. Ergo ubi vidit Nar-
 cissum vagantem per devia lu-
 stra, & incaluit; sequitur ve-
 stigia furtim, quoque magis se-
 quitur, calefcit propiore flammâ.
 Non aliter, quàm cùm vivacia
 sulphura circumlita summis tædis
 rapiunt admotam flammam. O
 quoties voluit accedere blandis
 dictis, & adhibere molles preces!
 Natura repugnat, nec finit inci-
 piat: sed quod finit, illa parata
 est expectare sonos, ad quos re-
 mittat sua verba. Puer fortè
 seductus ab fido agmine comitum,
 dixerat, Ecquis adest? Et Echo
 responderat Adest. Hic stupet:
 utque divisit aciem in omnes par-
 tes; clamat magnâ voce veni:
 Illa vocat vocantem. Respicit;

& nullo veniente inquit, Quid fugis me? Et recepit verba totidem, quot dixit. Perstat; & decep-
 tus imagine alternæ vocis; ait, Huc coëamus; Echo responsura unquam

NOTES.

25. *Sub suo Jove.*] In the Embraces of Ju-
 piter.
 26. *Illâ.*] Echo.
Deam.] Juno.
Tenebat.] Detained.
 30. *Reque.*] In Deed and in Effect makes
 good her Threats.
 31. *Auditaque verba reportat.*] Returns the
 Words she hears.
 32. *Devia lustra.*] The pathless Woods.
 33. *Incaluit.*] She is inflamed.
Furtim.] Privately.
 35. *Circumlita.*] Spread upon. A Periphrase
 of Wood dawbed with sulphureous Matter.
 37. *Blandis dictis.*] In soft Accents, such as
 Lovers use.
Accedere.] To address him.

38. *Molles.*] Soothing.
Natura repugnat.] Nature resists the Impulse.
 She was not able to speak first, but only to re-
 peat Narcissus's last Words.
 39. *Nec finit.*] Nor permits her to begin.
 41. *Seductus.*] Separated.
Agmine.] From the Train of his faithful
 Companions.
 43. *Divisit aciem.*] Cast his Eyes.
 46. *Recepit.*] Received, heard.
 47. *Alternæ.*] Uttered alternately, first by
 Narcissus, afterwards by Echo.
 48. *Coëamus.*] Let us come together. Echo
 utters the same Word, but not in the same Sig-
 nification; for coire does not only signify to
 come together, but to cohabit with; in which
 Sense it was repeated by Echo.

*libentiùs nullo sono, rettulit Coë-
amus. Et ipsa favet suis ver-
bis; egressaque sylvis ibat, ut
injiceret brachia sperato collo.
Ille fugit: fugiensque, ait, Au-
fer manus complexibus, emoriar
antè quàm copia nostri sit tibi:
Illa rettulit nihil, nisi copia no-
stri sit tibi. Spreta latet syl-
vis: que protegit pudibunda ora
frondibus: & ex illo vivit in
solis antris. Sed tamen amor
hæret; crescitque dolore repul-
sæ, vigiles curæ attenuant mi-
serabile corpus: que macies ad-
ducit cutem; & omnis succus
corporis abit in aëra. Tantùm
vox atque ossa supersunt. Vox
manet. Ferunt ossa traxisse fi-
guram lapidis. [Indè latet syl-
vis: que videtur in nullo monte;*

Responsura sono, Coëamus, rettulit Echo.

Et verbis favet ipsa suis; egressaque sylvis

Ibat, ut injiceret sperato brachia collo.

Ille fugit: fugiensque, Manus complexibus aufer:

Antè, ait, emoriar, quàm sit tibi copia nostri:

Rettulit illa nihil; nisi, Sit tibi copia nostri:

Spreta latet sylvis: pudibundaque frondibus ora

Protegit: & solis ex illo vivit in antris:

Sed tamen hæret amor; crescitque dolore repulsæ,

At tenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curæ:

Adducitque cutem macies; & in aëra succus

*Corporis omnis abit. Vox tantùm, atque ossa super-
sunt*

Vox manet. Ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram.

[Indè latet sylvis: nulloque, in monte videtur;

Omnibus auditur. Sonus est, qui vivit in illâ.]

[Indè latet sylvis: que videtur in nullo monte; auditur omnibus. Sonus est, qui vivit in illâ.]

NOTES.

50. *Verbis favet.*] Confirmed her Words.
52. *Ille.*] *Narcissus.*
53. *Quàm sit tibi copia nostri.*] Before thou
shouldest enjoy me.
56. *Protegit.*] Hides.
Solis antris.] In solitary Caves.
57. *Hæret.*] Remains in the Heart.
Repulsæ.] Of a Rejection or Refusal.
58. *Attenuant.*] Waste.

- Vigiles curæ.*] Anxious Cares.
59. *Adducitque.*] Shrivels, diminishes.
Succus.] The Blood, Juice.
60. *Supersunt.*] Remain.
61. *Ferunt.*] They say.
Traxisse.] To have been turn'd into Stones.
62. *Indè.*] Since the Time that her Bones
were turned into Stones.

F A B. VI. *Narcissus* into a Flower.

*Narcissus, by his Cruelty, rendered himself odious to all the Nymphs.—
One of them who had been slighted by this hard-hearted Youth, entreated
the Goddess Nemesis to avenge her Cause, and humble his Pride. Rham-
nusia heard her Prayers, and inflam'd Narcissus so violently wit' the
Love of his own Person, which he beheld in a Fountain, that, languish-
ing with this vain Passion, he pined away without hope of Relief, and at
length was changed into a Flower of his own Name.*

HIC hanc, sic alias undis aut montibus ortas
 Luferat hic Nymphas; sic cœtus antè viriles.
 Indè manus aliquis despectus ad æthera tollens,
 c amet ipse licet, sic non potiatur amato.
 Dixerat: assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis.
 Fons erat illimis, nitidis argenteus undis,
 quem neque pastores, neque pastæ in monte capellæ
 contigerant, aliudve pecus: quem nulla volucris,
 nec fera turbârat, nec lapsus ab arbore ramus.
 Gramen erat circâ, quod proximus humor alebat; 10
 sylvaque, sole locum passura tepescere nullo.
 Sic puer, & studio venandi lassus, & æstu,
 procubuit; faciemque loci, fontemque secutus.
 Dùmque sitim sedare cupit; sitis altera crevit.
 Dùmque bibit, visæ correptus imagine formæ,

ut faciemque loci, fontemque. Dùmque cupit sedare sitim;
 hit, correptus imagine visæ formæ,

Hic sic luferat hanc, sic alias
 Nymphas ortas undis aut mon-
 tibus; sic antè viriles cœtus.
 Indè aliquis suspectus, tollens
 manus ad æthera, dixerat, Li-
 cet iste ipse amet sic, sic non po-
 tiatur amato. Dixerat: Rham-
 nusia assensit justis precibus. E-
 rat illimis fons, argenteus nitidis
 undis, quem neque pastores, ne-
 que capellæ pastæ monte conti-
 gerant, aliudve pecus: quem
 nulla volucris, nec fera turbâ-
 rat, nec ramus lapsus ab arbore.
 Gramen erat circâ, quod proxi-
 mus humor alebat; sylvaque
 passura locum tepescere nullo
 sole. Puer & lassus studio ve-
 nandi & æstu procubuit hic;
 15 sitis altera crevit. Dùmque

N O T E S.

1. Hanc.] Echo.
2. Luferat.] Deceived.
- Hic.] Narcissus.
- Antè.] While he was a Boy.
- Viriles.] Narcissus had slighted many Youths
 who were in Love with him.
3. Indè.] Upon which.
- Aliquis despectus.] One of those who had
 been slighted by him.
4. Amet.] I wish Narcissus himself so to
 love, as never to obtain the Object beloved.
5. Rhamnusia.] Rhamnusia, or Nemesis, was
 counted the Avenger of wicked and proud
 persons. So Ovid in another Place,

Exiget ac dignas ultrix Rhamnusia pœnas.

There is called Rhamnusia of Rhamnus, a Town of
 Attica, where she had a Temple, and was wor-
 shipped.

6. Illimis.] Without Mud.

- Argenteus.] Clear and shining like Silver.
10. Gramen.] Grass or Herb.
11. Sylvaque.] A Wood defended the Foun-
 tain from the Heat of the Sun.
12. Hic.] In this Wood, near that Foun-
 tain.
- Puer.] Narcissus.
13. Procubuit.] Laid himself down.
- Faciemque loci, &c.] Charmed with the Ap-
 pearance of the Place.
14. Sedare sitim.] To quench his Thirst. So
 Lucretius.

Et sedare sitim prius est, quam pocula natum.

Altera sitis.] Another Desire, i. e. Love. It
 is to be observed, that a vehement Desire of any
 thing is by a Metaphor called Thirst. Cic. Ne-
 que enim unquam expletur, aut satiatur cupidita-
 tis sitis. So we say a Thirst of Money, i. e. too
 eager a Desire of Money.

amat rem finè corpore: putat
esse corpus quod est umbra; ipse
adstupet sibi, que hæret immotus
eodem vultu, ut signum forma-
tum è Pario marmore. Positus
humi spectat sua lumina, geminum
fidus, & digitos dignos Baccho, &
crines Apolline. Impubesque ge-
nus, eburnea colla, decusque oris,
& ruborem mistum in niveo can-
dore. Que miratur cuncta; qui-
bus ipse est mirabilis. Imprudens
cupit se; que ipse qui probat,
probatur. Dùmque petit, peti-
tur; pariterque accendit, & ar-
det. Quoties dedit irrita oscula
fallaci fonti! Quoties merfit
brachia captantia visum collum
in medias aquas; nec deprendit
se in illis! Nescit quid videat;
sed uritur illo quod videt? At
que idem error qui decipit oculos,
incitat. Credule, quid frustra
captas fugacia simulacra? Quod
petis est nusquam: avertere, per-
des quod amas. Ista, quam cer-
nis, est umbra imaginis repercussæ. Ista habet nil sui; venitque, manetque tecum;
si tu possis discedere.

Rem finè corpore amat: corpus putat esse quod um-
bra est;

Adstupet ipse sibi, vultuque immotus eodem
Hæret, ut è Pario formatum marmore signum.
Spectat humi positus geminum, sua lumina, fidus,
Et digitos Baccho, dignos & Apolline crines;
Impubesque genas, & eburnea colla, decusque
Oris, & in niveo mistum candore ruborem.
Cunctaque miratur, quibus est mirabilis ipse.
Se cupit imprudens; &, qui probat, ipse probatur:
Dùmque petit, petitur; pariterque accendit, & ardet.
Irrita fallaci quoties dedit oscula fonti!
In medias quoties visum captantia collum
Brachia merfit aquas, nec se deprendit in illis!
Quid videat nescit; sed, quod videt, uritur illo:
Atque oculos idem, qui decipit, incitat error.
Credule, quid frustra simulacra fugacia captas?
Quod petis, est nusquam: quod amas, avertere, perdes.
Ista repercussæ, quam cernis, imaginis umbra est.
Nil habet ista sui; tecum venitque manetque:
Tecum discedet: si tu discedere possis,

NOTES.

17. *Adstupet.*] *Narcissus* admires [is ena-
moured with] his own Beauty.

18. *Pario.*] *Paros* is an Isle of the *Ægean*
Sea, famous for white Marble. Whence the
best Marble was by the Ancients called *Parian*.
Signum.] A Statue.

19. *Spectat, &c.*] The Poet describes the
Beauty of *Narcissus*.

21. *Impubesque.*] His unbearded Cheeks.

Eburnea.] White as Ivory.

25. *Pariterque, &c.*] He burns, and is burn-
ed at the same Time.

26. *Irrita.*] Vain, for he touched nothing
but Water.

27. *Captantia.*] Endeavouring to catch. *Ca-
pere* often signifies not only to take or seize, but
to hunt after or endeavour to obtain any Thing
by Allurements and fair Speeches; as in this,
hic obsequendo captat aurem popularem, i. e. he
seeks for, strives after.

30. *Incitat.*] Provokes them.

31. *Credule.*] He is said to be *credulus*, who
too easily and too firmly believes any Report,
Virg.

- - - *Sed non ego credulus illis.*

This Apostrophe is to *Narcissus*.

Simulacra.] The flying Image.

32. *Petis.*] As though he had said, What you
covet is but a Shadow.

Avertere.] Turn but thy Face from the Foun-
tain, and you will presently lose what you love.
Avertere is the Imperative Mood Passive.

33. *Repercussæ.*] Reflected by the Water.

34. *Nil habet ista sui.*] That Image which
you see is nothing of itself.

35. *Si tu discedere possis.*] If thou canst but
depart.

Non illum Cereris, non illum cura quietis
 abstrahere indè potest: sed opacâ fusus in herbâ
 spectat inexplèto mendacem lumine formam:
 erque oculos perit ipse suos. Paulumque levatus,
 ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia sylvas,
 Ecquis, Io sylvæ, crudeliùs, inquit, amavit?
 Scitis enim, & multis latebra opportuna fuistis)
 Ecquem, cùm vestræ tot agantur secula vitæ,
 Qui sic tabuerit, longo meministis in ævo?
 Et placet, & video; sed quod videoque; placetque
 Non tamen invenio. Tantus tenet error amantem
 Quoque magis doleam; nec nos mare separat ingens,
 Nec via, nec montes, nec clausis mœniâ portis:
 Exiguâ prohibemur aquâ. Cupit ipse teneri:
 Nam quoties liquidis porreximus oscula lymphis;
 Hic toties ad me resupino nititur ore.
 Posse putes tangi: minimum est quod amantibus obstat.
 Quisquis es, huc exi; quid me, puer unice, fallis?
 Quove petitus abis? Certè nec forma, nec ætas
 Est mea, quam fugias: & amârunt me quoque Nym-
 phæ.
 Spem mihi nescio quam vultu promittis amico:
 Cùmque ego porrexì tibi brachia, porrigis ultrò;
 Cùm risi, arrides: lacrymas quoque sæpè notavi,
 Me lacrymante, tuas: nutu quoque signa remittis;
 Et quantùm motu formosi suspicor oris,

Non cura Cereris potest abstra-
 here illum indè, non cura quietis:
 sed fusus in opacâ herbâ spectat
 mendacem formam inexplèto lu-
 mine: que ipse perit per suos
 oculos. Paulumque levatus,
 tendens sua brachia ad circum-
 stantes sylvas; inquit Io, sylvæ
 ecquis amavit crudeliùs? (Enim
 scitis, & fuistis opportuna late-
 bra multis) Meministis ecquem,
 longo ævo qui sic tabuerit, cùm
 tot secula vestræ vitæ agantur?
 Et placet, & video: sed tamen
 non invenio quod videoque pla-
 cetque. Tantus error tenet a-
 mantem. Quoque doleam ma-
 gis; nec ingens mare separat
 nos, nec via, nec montes, nec
 mœnia clausis portis: prohibe-
 mur exiguâ aquâ. Ipse cupit
 teneri: nam quoties porreximus
 oscula liquidis lymphis; hic toties
 nititur ad me resupino ore. Rutes
 posse tangi: est minimum quod
 obstat amantibus. Quisque es
 exi huc: unice puer, quid fal-
 lis me? Quove abis petitus?
 Certe nec mea forma, nec ætas
 est quam fugias: & Nymphæ
 quoque amârunt me. Promittis
 nescio quam spem mihi amico

vultu: cùmque ego porrexì brachia tibi, porrigis ultrò cùm risi, arrides: quoque sæpè notavi tuas
 lacrymas me lacrymante: quoque remittis signa nutu; & quantùm suspicor motu formosi oris,

NOTES.

36. Cereris.] Of Food.
 Quietis.] Of Sleep.
 37. Opacâ.] Shady.
 Fusus.] Lying.
 38. Inexplèto.] With Eyes which could not
 be satisfied.
 Mendacem formam.] The fallacious Image.
 41. Io Sylvæ.] An Address to the Goddesses
 of the Woods. Io is here an Interjection of
 grieving: It is also an Interjection of rejoicing.
 42. Opportuna.] Commodious: q. d. you
 have afforded Privacies to many Lovers, that
 they might commodiously enjoy their Amours.
 44. Qui sic tabuerit.] Who pin'd away in
 this Manner. Tabescere is to consume by little

- and little. It comes from *tabes*, which is a Cor-
 ruption of Humours, by which Bodies are re-
 duced to the lowest degree of Leanness.
 48. Mœnia.] Mœnia are so called of *muni-*
endo, i. e. of fortifying, and are properly Walls
 which encompass a City.
 49. Teneri.] That I may embrace him.
 51. Resupino.] Turned upwards.
 53. Puer unice.] Dear Youth.
 Petitus.] Being sought after, wish'd for.
 55. Fugias.] Thou may'st disdain or despise.
 Nymphæ.] Echo, and many others sprung
 from the Rivers and Mountains. See above,
 Ver. 1.

refers verba non pervenientia ad nostras aures. Ego sum in te : In te ego sum : sensi, nec me mea fallit imago. Uror amore mei : moveoque feroque flammæ. Quid faciam ? roger, anne rogem ? quid deinde rogabo ? Quod cupio est mecum, copia fecit me inopem. O utinam possem secedere nostro corpore ! Est novum votum in amante : vellem quod amamus abesset. Jamque dolor vires adimit : nec tempora vitæ Longa meæ superant, primoque extingui in ævo. Nec mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores : Hic, qui diligitur, vellem diuturnior esset : Nunc duo concordēs animâ moriemur in unâ. Dixit, & ad faciem rediit malè sanus eandem, Et lacrymis turbavit aquas, obscuraque moto Reddita forma lacu est : quam cùm vidisset abire, 75 Quò fugis ? Oro, mane ; nec me, crudelis, amantem Desere, clamavit ? liceat, quod tangere non est, Aspicere, & misero præbere alimenta furori. Dùmque dolet, summâ vestem deduxit ab orâ ; Nudaque marmoreis percussit pectora palmis. 80 Pectora traxerunt tenuem percussâ ruborem, Non aliter, quàm poma solent, quæ candida parte, Parte rubent. Aut ut variis solet uva racemis Ducere purpureum nondùm matura colorem.

refers verba non pervenientia ad nostras aures, non aliter quàm poma solent ; quæ candida parte, parte rubent. Aut ut uva nondùm matura solet ducere purpureum colorem variis racemis.

NOTES.

61. *Aures nostras.*] To our Ears.
 63. *Flammæ moveoque feroque.*] I both raise and suffer under the Flames.
Inopem me copia fecit.] Too much Plenty hath made me poor.
 67. *Votum.*] A new and unusual Wish, that any one should desire that which he loves to be far from him.
 69. *Superant.*] Remain, are behind. That Distich of *Virgil* is well known.

Quid puer Ascanius superatne, &c.

Extingui.] I die in the Flower of my Age ; for *Narcissus* was yet a young Man.

70. *Nec.*] Neither is Death troublesome to me, as it will put an End to all my Sorrows.

71. *Diuturnior.*] That he might live longer.

73. *Dixit.*] *Narcissus.*
Faciem.] The Image.
Malè sanus.] Out of his Wits, and mad.
 75. *Lacu moto.*] The Fountain being troubled. The Receptacle of Fountains is called *Lacus*. *Lacus* also is a Vessel in which Grapes are trodden.
 78. *Misero.*] Which makes Men miserable, who are troubled with it.
 79. *Deduxit.*] He tore.
 80. *Marmoreis.*] With his Hands white as *Parian* Marble. So in another Place,

Aurea marmoreo redimicula demitte collo.

81. *Traxerunt.*] Contracted.

Tenuem ruborem.] A little Redness.

Quæ simul aspexit liquefactâ rursus in undâ,
Non tulit ulterius : sed, ut intabescere flavæ
Igne levi ceræ, matutinæque pruinæ
Sole tepente solent ; sic attenuatus amore
Liquitur, & cæco paulatim carpitur igni.
Et neque jam color est misto candore rubori ;
Nec vigor & vires, & quæ modò visa placebant.
Nec corpus remanet, quondam quod amaverat Echo.
Quæ tamen ut vidit, quamvis irata, memorque,
Indoluit ; quotiesque puer miserabilis, Eheu !
Dixerat : hæc resonis iterabat vocibus, Eheu !
Cumque suos manibus percusserat ille lacertos,
Hæc quoque reddebat sonitum plangoris eundem.
Ultima vox solitam fuit hæc spectantis in undam,
Heu frustrâ dilecte puer ! Totidemque remisit
Verba locus ; dictoque Vale, Vale inquit & Echo. 100
Ille caput viridi fessum submisit in herbâ ;
Lumina Nox clausit domini mirantia formam.
Tum, quoque se, postquàm est infernâ sede receptus,
In Stygiâ spectabat aquâ. Planxere sorores,
Naiades, & sectos fratri imposuere capillos. 105
Planxere & Dryades : plangentibus assonat Echo.
Jamque rogam, quassasque faces, feretrumq; parabant :

85 Quæ simul aspexit rursus in li-
quefactâ undâ, non tulit ulte-
rius : sed ut flavæ ceræ solent
intabescere levi igne, matutinæve
pruinæ tepente Sole ; sic liquitur
attenuatus amore, & carpitur
paulatim cæco igni. Et neque
jam color est candore misto ru-
bori ; nec vigor, & vires, &
quæ visa modò placebant. Nec
corpus remanet, quod Echo quon-
dam amaverat. Tamen quæ ut
vidit, quamvis irata memorque,
indoluit ; quotiesque miserabilis
puer dixerat, Eheu ! hic itera-
bat Eheu resonis vocibus. Cum-
que ille percusserat suos lacertos
manibus, hæc quoque reddebat
eundem sonitum plangoris. Hæc
fuit ultima vox spectantis in so-
litam undam, heu puer dilecte
frustrâ ! Que locus remisit toti-
dem verba ; Valeque dicto, Echo
& inquit Vale. Ille submisit
fessum caput in viridi herbâ ;
Nox claudit lumina mirantia
formam domini. Tum postquàm
receptus est infernâ sede, specta-
bat se in Stygiâ aquâ. Nai-

ades sorores planxere, & posuere sectos capillos fratri. Et Dryades planxere : Echo assonat plan-
gentibus. Jamque parabant rogam, quassasque faces, feretrumque :

NOTES.

86. *Non tulit ulterius.*] He could bear the
Grief no longer.

Intabescere.] To be dissolved.

87. *Matutinæque pruinæ.*] The Morning
Dew.

88. *Attenuatus.*] Wasted.

89. *Liquitur.*] He decays, and is consumed
by little and little.

Cæco igni.] A hidden Love. *Virg.*

— *Et cæco carpitur igni.*

93. *Memorque.*] Mindful of his ill Usage.

94. *Puer miserabilis.*] The unhappy Youth.

95. *Resonis.*] Re-echoing,

97. *Plangoris.*] Of the Stroke on the Breast.

100. *Locus.*] The Echo in the Place. The
Thing containing for the Thing contained.

101. *Submisit.*] He laid down.

102. *Lumina, &c.*] His Eyes, with which
he admired his own Beauty.

104. *In Stygiâ aquâ.*] He admired himself in
the Stygian Lake.

Planxere.] The Nymphs of the Fountains
and Rivers wept. They are called *Naiades*,
ἀπὸ τῆς ῥέου, of flowing.

105. *Sectos capillos.*] Cutting off their Hair.
For so the Women used to do in Mourning.

107. *Rogum.*] A Pile of Wood on which
the Dead were burned.

*corpus erat nusquam. Inveni-
unt croceum florem pro corpore,
albis foliis cingentibus medium.*

*Nusquam corpus erat. Croceum pro corpore flore
Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis.*

NOTES.

Faces.] Torches, which were always carried
before the Corps at a Funeral.

the Dead were carried, so called of *ferendo* bear-
ing or carrying.

Feretrumque.] The Coffin [Bier] on which

108. *Croceum.*] Yellow, like Saffron.

F A B. VII. *Pentheus.*

Pentheus, the Son of Echion and Agave, in Contempt of the Predictions of the Augur Tiresias, when the Thebans, crowned with Ivy, made a Procession and were about to perform sacred Rites at the coming of Bacchus, hinders his Servants from paying Observance to the Admonitions; denying the Deity to be the Offspring of Semele; and impiously commands his Attendants to bring Bacchus before him bound. The God transforms himself into the Form of Acætes, and suffers himself to be led bound to him, and shut up in Prison.

*Res cognita contulerat meri-
tam famam vati per Achaidas
urbes; nomenque anguris erat
ingens. Tamen Pentheus Echi-
onides spernit hunc, contemptor
Superum, unus ex omnibus, que
ridet præsaga verba senis; que
objicit tenebras & cladem lucis
ademptæ. Ille movens tempora
albentia canis, ait, Quàm felix
esses, si tu quoque fieres orbus hu-
jus luminis: nec videres Bacchia sacra!*

COgnita res meritam vati per Achaidas urbes
Contulerat famam; nomenque erat auguris ingens,
Spernit Echionides tamen hunc ex omnibus unus
Contemptor Superum Pentheus, præsagaque ridet
Verba senis; tenebras, & cladem lucis ademptæ
Objicit. Ille movens albentia tempora canis,
Quàm felix esses, si tu quoque luminis hujus
Orbus, ait, fieres: nec Bacchia sacra videres!

NOTES.

1. *Res.*] The Poet being about to relate how
certain Tyrrhenian Mariners, contemning Bac-
chus, were turned into Dolphins, he begins with
the Impiety of *Pentheus*. King of *Thebes*.

Vati.] To the Soothsayer *Tiresias*.

Achaidas.] Grecian. *Achaia* was a Country of
Greece.

3. *Omnibus.*] The *Thebans*,

Unus.] He only.

Præsagaque.] Which predicted future Things.

5. *Senis.*] *Tiresias*.

Cladem.] The Blindness.

6. *Objicit.*] He upbraids.

Ille.] *Tiresias*.

Canis.] With hoary Locks.

Jamque dies aderit (jamq; haud procùl auguror esse)
 Quâ novus hùc veniat proles Semeleia Liber :
 Quem nisi templorum fueris dignatus honore,
 Mille lacer spargere locis : & sanguine sylvas
 Fœdabis, matremque tuam, matrisque sorores.
 Evenient ; neque enim dignabere Numen honore.
 Meque sub his tenebris nimium vidiſſe querêris.
 Talia dicentem proturbat Echione natus.
 Dicta fides ſequitur : reſponſaque vatis aguntur.
 Liber adeſt ; feſtiſque fremunt ululatibus agri.
 Turba ruunt, miſtæque viris matreſque, nuruſque,
 Et vulgus, procereſque, ignota ad ſacra feruntur.
 Quis furor Anguigenæ proles Mavortia veſtras
 Attollit mentes ? Pentheus ait : Ærane tantùm
 Ære repulſa valent ? Et adunco tibia cornu ?
 Et magicæ fraudes ? Ut quos non belliger enſis
 Non tuba terruerint, non ſtriſtis agmina telis,
 Fœmineæ voces, & mota infania vino,
 Obſcœnique greges, & inania tympana vincant ?

10 Jamque dies aderit, (que au-
 guror jam eſſe haud procùl) quâ
 novus Liber Semeleia proles ve-
 niat hùc : quem niſi fueris dig-
 natus honore templorum, lacer
 ſpargere mille locis : & fœdabis
 ſylvas, que tuam matrem, que
 ſorores matris, ſanguine. Eve-
 nient ; neque enim dignabere Nu-
 men honore. Que querêris me
 ſub his tenebris vidiſſe nimium.
 Natus Echione proturbat dicen-
 tem talia. Fides ſequitur dicta :
 reſponſaque vatis aguntur. Li-
 ber adeſt ; que agri fremunt fe-
 ſtiſ ululatibus. Turba ruunt,
 matreſque nuruſque miſtæ viris,
 vulguſque procereſque feruntur
 ad ignota ſacra. Pentheus ait,
 25 Mavortia proles, Anguigenæ :
 quis furor attollit veſtras men-
 tes ? Ærane tantùm valent
 repulſa ære ? Et tibia a-
 dunco cornu ? Et magicæ fraudes ?

des ? Ut fœmineæ voces, & infania mota vino, obſcœnique greges, & inania tympana vincant,
 quos non bellicus enſis, non tuba, non agmina ſtriſtis telis terruerint.

NOTES.

9. *Jamque, &c.*] Which I prophecy to be near at hand.

10. *Novus Liber.*] The Poet intimates that there was another *Bacchus*, more ancient than this Son of *Semele*, by *Jupiter*.

Semeleia.] The Son of *Semele* (the Daughter of *Cadmus*) by *Jupiter*.

11. *Quem.*] *Liber* or *Bacchus*.

12. *Sanguine, &c.*] Thou ſhalt make the Woods foul with thy Blood. So *Virgil*, *Æn.* II.

—*Et patries ſœdâſti ſanguine vultus.*

13. *Matrisque.*] Theſe, together with *Agave* his Mother, tore *Pentheus* in pieces.

16. *Natus.*] *Pentheus*.

17. *Aguntur.*] Are performed.

18. *Liber.*] *Bacchus* is preſent, *i. e.* comes, who is called *Liber*, becauſe Wine liberat (frees) the Mind from Cares. Here the Poet deſcribes the *Bacchanalia* of the Anci-

ents, which although ſacred to them, are really prophane and filthy to Chriſtians.

Ululatibus.] With Howlings. They who celebrated the Rites of *Bacchus*, made a wild-kind of Noiſe, reſembling the Howlings of wild Beaſts.

Ignota.] At which they never had been before.

22. *Attollit.*] Hath poſſeſſed.

Ærane.] Brazen Veſſels.

23. *Ære.*] Struck with Iron Staves.

24. *Magicæ fraudes.*] So called of magi, which in the *Persian* Tongue ſignifies wiſe Men.

25. *Agmina.*] Batallions.

Telis.] With naked Swords. An Argument from the greater to the leſſer.

27. *Obſcœnique.*] A baſe Multitude, debauched by Effeminacy.

Tympana.] *Tympanum* is an Inſtrument made of Skins, which the Priſteſſes of *Bacchus* made uſe of in the Rites of *Bacchus*. So called ἀπὸ τῆς τύμλειν, *i. e.* of ſmiting, beating.

Mirerne vos senes? qui vœsti per longa æquora posuistis hâc Tyron, hâc sede profugos Penates, nunc finitis capi sinè Marte? Vosne, O juvenes, acrior ætas, propriorque meæ; quos decebat tenere arma, non thyrſos, que tegi galeâ non fronde? Precor este memores quâ stirpe sitis creati, que sumite animos illius serpentis, qui unus perdidit multos. Ille interiit pro fontibus lacûque: at vos vincite pro vestrâ famâ. Ille dedit fortes letho: vos pellite molles, & revocate decus patrum. Si fata vetabant Thebas stare diu, utinam tormenta verique diruerent mœnia; ferrumque ignisque sonarent! Essemus miseri sinè crimine: forsque foret querenda, non celanda; lacrymæ carerent pudore. At nunc Thebæ capientur ab inermi puero: quem neque bella, nec telum, nec usus equorum juvat: sed crinis madidus myrrhâ, mollesque coronæ, purpuraque, & aurum intextum piëtis vestibus. Quem quidem ego actutum cogam fateri assumptumque patrem, que sacra commenta (modò vos absistite).

Vosne senes mirer? qui longa per æquora vœsti Hâc Tyron, hâc profugos posuistis sede Penates, Nunc finitis sinè Marte capi? Vosne, acrior ætas, 30 O juvenes, propriorque meæ, quos arma tenere, Non thyrſos, galeâque tegi, non fronde decebat? Este, precor, memores, quâ sitis stirpe creati, Illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus, Sumite serpentis. Pro fontibus illè, lacûque 35 Interiit: at vos pro famâ vincite vestrâ. Ille dedit letho fortes: vos pellite molles, Et patrum revocate decus. Si fata vetabant Stare diu Thebas, utinam tormenta, virique Mœnia diruerent; ferrumque, ignisque sonarent! 40 Essemus miseri sinè crimine: forsque querenda, Non celanda foret; lacrymæque pudore carerent. At nunc à puero Thebæ capientur inermi: Quem neque bella juvant, nec tela, nec usus equorum: Sed madidus myrrhâ crinis, mollesque coronæ, 45 Purpuraque, & piëtis intextum vestibus aurum. Quem quidem ego actutum (modò vos absistite) cogam Assumptumque patrem, commentaque sacra fateri.

NOTES.

28. *Senes.*] *Pentheus* turns his Discourse to the Companions of *Cadmus*, who left *Phœnicia*, their own Country, and settled with him in *Bœotia*.

29. *Tyron.*] *Tyre* is an Island near *Phœnicia*, so called of *Tyrus* the Son of *Phœnix*.

30. *Vosne.*] The Sense is, shall I admire at you, young Men, whose robust Age it becomes rather to wear Arms than Garlands? The Order is, *O juvenes, an mirer vos; quorum acris ætatem, propiorque meæ, decebat tenere arma?*

32. *Thyrſos.*] Spears adorned with Vine-leaves, carried by the Priests of *Bacchus*. Whence *Bacchus* was called *Thyrſiger*.

33. *Stirpe.*] As though he had said, Remember that you are descended from the martial Serpent, who himself slew so many, in the Defence of his Fountain.

37. *Dedit letho.*] Slew.

39. *Tormenta.*] Are warlike Instruments, so

called from *torquendis*, i. e. ejecting Stones out of Slings.

41. *Crimine.*] Fault.

Sors, &c.] Indeed our Condition would deserve to be lamented, not to be reviled.

45. *Madidus myrrhâ.*] Perfumed with Myrrh.

46. *Piëtis.*] Particolour'd, of divers Colours.

47. *Quem, &c.*] *Pentheus* threatens that he would so torture *Bacchus*, as to make him confess who was his true Father, and why he forg'd those sacred Rites.

Actutum.] Presently, without any Delay.

Aperite aliquis actutum ostium.—

48. *Commentaque.*] Feigned, counterfeit; *comminisci* is to forge or invent something. *Ter.*

Aliquid tulisse comminiscitur mali.

Whence Books, in which Things are not treated of at large, but briefly, are called *comminiscarii*.

An satis Acrifio est animi contemnere vanum
 Numen, & Argolicas venienti claudere portas,
 Penthea terrebit cum totis advena Thebis?
 Ite citi, (famulis hoc imperat,) ite, ducemque
 Attrahite hunc vincium: jussis mora segnis abesto.
 Hunc avus, hunc Athamas, hunc cætera turba suorum
 Corripiunt dictis, frustra que inhibere laborant:
 Acrior admonitu est; irritaturque retenta
 Et crescit rabies, remoraminaque ipsa nocebant.
 Sic ego torrentem, quâ nil obstabat eunti,
 Lenius, & modico strepitu decurrere vidi.
 At quacunque trabes, obstructaque saxa jacebant,
 Spumeus, & fervens, & ab obice sævior ibat.
 Eccè cruentati redeunt: & Bacchus ubi esset,
 Quærenti domino, Bacchum vidisse negârunt.
 Hunc, dixêre, tamen comitem, famulumque sacrorum,
 Cepimus: & tradunt manibus post terga ligatis,
 [Sacra Dei quondam Tyrrhenâ gente secutum.]

An satis animi est Acrifio, con-
 temnere vanum Numen, & clau-
 dere Argolicas portas venienti;
 advena terrebit Penthea cum to-
 tis Thebis? Ite citi, ite (impe-
 rat hoc famulis) que attrahite
 ducem vincium hunc: segnis mora
 abesto jussis. Avus corripit
 hunc, Athamas corripit hunc,
 cætera turba suorum corripiunt
 hunc dictis, que laborant inhi-
 bere frustra. Est acrior admo-
 nitu; que rabies retenta irrita-
 tur & crescit, que remoramina
 ipsa nocebant. Sic ego vidi
 torrentem, quâ nil obstabat eunti,
 & decurrere lenius & modico
 strepitu. At quacunque trabes,
 que obstructa saxa jacebant, ibat
 spumeus & fervens, & sævior
 ab obice. Eccè redeunt cruen-
 tati, & negârunt vidisse Bac-
 chum domino quærenti, ubi Bac-

chus esset. Tamen dixêre, Cepimus hunc comitem famulumque sacrorum: & tradunt manibus ligatis
 post terga, [quondam secutum sacra Dei Tyrrhenâ gente.]

NOTES.

49. An satis, &c.] Pentheus by Example
 proves that Bacchus may be easily driven back,
 for Acrifus, King of the Argives, shut the
 Gates of the City against Bacchus, and would
 not admit his sacred Rites to be performed
 there.
 51. Cum totis Thebis.] With all the Men of
 Thebes. The Thing containing for the Thing
 contained.
 54. Hunc.] Pentheus.
 Avus.] Cadmus.
 Athamas.] The Son of Æolus, and Son-in-
 law of Cadmus.
 55. Corripiunt.] Reprove, chide.
 Inhibere.] To restrain him.
 56. Acrior.] More froward, more stubborn
 or obstinate.
 57. Remoraminaque.] Their Admonitions.

58. Sic ego.] The Poet shews the Obstinacy
 of Pentheus against the Admonitions of his
 Friends by an elegant Similitude. For, says
 he, as Streams become more rapid, when they
 meet with Opposition; so the Rage of Pentheus,
 obstructed by the good Advice of his Relations,
 increased more and more.
 Torrentem.] Torrens is a River which is dried
 up in the Summer time.
 60. Obstruâque saxa.] Interposing Rocks.
 61. Sævior.] More violent.
 62. Cruentati.] sc. The Servants of Pentheus,
 sent to apprehend Bacchus.
 63. Domino.] To their Master.
 64. Hunc.] This Fellow; thinking it was
 Acates.
 66. Tyrrhena.] Tuscan. The Tyrrheni are
 a People of Italy, called Tuscans.

FAB. VIII, IX, X. The *Tyrrhenian* Mariners into Dolphins,
and the Death of *Pentheus*.

Bacchus, under the Shape of his Companion *Acætes*, is examined by *Pentheus*, and tells him the Name and Original of his Art, and also informs him of the Power of Bacchus, whom his chief Mate *Opheltes* surprised while asleep upon the Shore, and carried on board the Ship. The God awaking desired to be conducted to *Naxos*, but the Sailors, to make Proof of his Divinity, steer another Course. Perceiving their Design, he turned the Tackle of the Ship into Monsters. Which Prodigy so terrified the *Tyrrhenians* that they threw themselves into the Sea, and were transformed into Dolphins. After he had related this, *Pentheus* ordered him to be sent to Prison. But the God, releasing himself from the Chains which bound him, and opening the Doors of the Prison, goes to Mount *Cithæron*, and there instigates *Agave*, the Mother of *Pentheus*, and her Sisters *Ino* and *Autonoe*, to tear her Son to Pieces with her own Hand.

Pentheus aspicit hunc oculis,
quos ira fecerat tremendos ; &
quanquam vix differt tempora
pœnæ, ait, O periture, que da-
ture documenta aliis tuâ morte,
ede tuum nomen, nomenque pa-
rentum,

ASPICIT hunc oculis *Pentheus*, quos ira tre-
mendos
Fecerat ; & quanquam pœnæ vix tempora differt,
O periture, tuâque aliis documenta dature
Morte, ait, ede tuum nomen nomenque parentum,

NOTES.

2. *Vix differt.*] He could scarce defer.
3. *Documenta.*] Examples.

4. *Ede nomen.*] Tell your Name.

t patriam; morisque novi cur sacra frequentes.
 le metu vacuus, Nomen mihi, dixit, Acætes;
 atriæ Mæonia est: humili de plebe parentes:
 non mihi, quæ duri colerent pater arva juvenci,
 lanigerosque greges, non ulla armenta reliquit.
 pauper & ipse fuit: linoque solebat & hamis
 decipere, & calamo salientes ducere pisces.
 Ars illi sua census erat: cum traderet artem,
 accipe quas habeo, studii successor, & hæres,
 dixit opes: moriensque mihi nihil ille reliquit
 præter aquas. Unum hoc possum appellare pater-
 num.
 Mox ego, ne scopulis hærerem semper in isdem,
 addidici regimen dextrâ moderante carinæ
 flectere: & Oleniæ sidus pluviale capellæ,
 Taygetenque Hyadasque oculis, Arctonque notavi,
 ventorumque domos & portus puppibus aptos.
 ellæ, Taygetenque, Hyadasque, Arctonque, que domos ventorum, & portus aptos puppibus.

NOTES.

5. *Novi.*] New Rites. For *Bacchus*, as he returned from *India*, first introduced these sacred Rites.
 6. *Vacuus.*] Free from, void.
 7. *Mæonia.*] *Lydia*, or rather *Tuscany*.
 8. *Non mihi, &c.*] *Acætes* shews the Reason why he conformed to the Rites of *Bacchus*.
 10. *Linoque, &c.*] He intimates that his father was a Fisherman.
Hamis.] With Hooks.
 11. *Ducere.*] To draw out of the Water.
Pisces.] So *Martial*:
Et piscem tremulâ salientem ducere setâ.
 or the Antients used Horse-hair for their Fishing-lines, as we do now.
 12. *Ars, &c.*] My Father was taxed according to his Trade. *Census* is a Valuation of Goods and Chattels.
 13. *Studii.*] Of my Trade or Employment.
 15. *Aguas.*] In which I might fish.
 17. *Addidici.*] *Addiscere* is properly to make some Addition to the Art or Science which a Man professes.
Moderante.] Governing.
 18. *Capellæ.*] The Star called *Capella*, which brings Rain. This they report to be the Goat *Amalthea*, which was translated among the Stars, because it gave *Jupiter* suck when he was an Infant, near *Oleum*, a Town of *Achaia*.
 19. *Taygetenque.*] One of the *Pleiades*.
Hyadasque.] So called, ἀπὸ τῆς ὕεως, i. e. of raining, because by their rising and setting they produce Rain.
 19. *Arctonque.*] The Northern Bear, by which he means the *Septentriones*, which never set.
 20. *Ventorumque domos.*] The four Parts of the World, whence the Winds are said to blow, the *East*, *West*, *South*, and *North*. For *Eurus* in the East, *Zephyrus* in the West, *Auster* in the South, and *Boreas* in the North, are said to have their respective Houses, *Metam.* Book I.
Puppibus.] For Ships; so a little lower, *carina* for *navis*, the Part for the Whole.

*Petens Delon, fortè applicor ad
cras telluris Diæ, & adducor
littora dextris remis; doque le-
ves saltus: que immittor udæ a-
renæ. Ubi nox est consumpta:
Aurora primùm cæperat rubef-
cere: exsurgo, que admoneo in-
ferre recentes latices, monstroque
viam quæ ducat ad undas. Ipse
prospicio ab alto tumulto quid
aura promittat: que voco co-
mites, repetoque carinam. O-
pheltes primus sociorum, inquit,
En adsumus: utque putat, nac-
tus prædam in deserto agro, du-
cit puerum virgineâ formâ per
littora. Ille gravis mero som-
noque, videtur titubare, vixque
sequi. Specto cultum, faciemque,
gradumque: videbam nil ibi
quod posset credi mortale. Et
sensi & dixi sociis, Dubito quod
Numen sit in isto corpore; sed
Numen est in isto corpore. Qui-
squis es, ô faveas, que adsis no-
stris laboribus: quoque des ve-
niam bis. Dictys ait, Mitte pre-
cari pro nobis, quò non aliis ocyor
conscendere summas antennas, que
relabi rudente prenso. Libys
probat hoc, flavus Melanthus
tutela proræ probat hoc, Alcimedon probat hoc; & Epopeus hortator animorum qui dabat requiemque
modumque remis voce. Omnes alii probant hoc: cupido prædæ est tam cæca.*

Fortè petens Delon, Diæ telluris ad oras
Applicor, & dextris adducor littora remis;
Doque leves saltus: udæque immittor arenæ.
Nox ubi consumpta est, Aurora rubescere primùm
Cæperat: exsurgo, laticesque inferre recentes
Admoneo, monstroque viam quæ ducat ad undas.
Ipse, quid aura mihi tumulto promittat ab alto,
Prospicio: comitesque voco, repetoque carinam.
Adsumus en, inquit, sociorum primas Opheltes:
Utque putat, prædam deserto nactus in agro,
Virgineâ puerum ducit per littora formâ.
Ille mero, somnoque gravis titubare videtur,
Vixque sequi. Specto cultum, faciemque, gradumque
Nil ibi, quod credi posset, mortale videbam.
Et sensi, & dixi sociis: quod Numen in isto
Corpore sit dubito; sed corpore Numen in isto est.
Quisquis es, ô faveas, nostrisque laboribus adsis:
His quoque des veniam. Pro nobis mitte precari,
Dictys ait, quò non aliùs conscendere summas
Ocyor antennas, prensoque rudente relabi.
Hoc Libys, hoc flavus proræ tutela Melanthus,
Hoc probat Alcimedon; & qui requiemque modumque
Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus.
Hoc omnes alii: prædæ tam cæca cupido est.

NOTES.

21. *Ad oras.*] Upon the Coast of the Island
Cibios.

22. *Adducor littora.*] I reach the Shores.

25. *Inferre recentes latices.*] To take in fresh
Water.

26. *Admoneo.*] I order my Companions.

28. *Repetoque.*] I return to the Ship. Cicero,
Dum ex fero domum repeterem.

30. *Utque putat.*] As he thought. But O-
pheltes was mistaken.

32. *Somno.*] So in another Place,

*Jamque cibo vinoque graves, somnoque jace-
bant.*

Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam. Virg.

Titubare.] Bacchus pretended to stagger with
Wine and Sleep, lest he should be known by the
Mariners to be a God.

33. *Vixque.*] *sc. Posse, i. e.* to be able. He

seemed to be scarce able to follow them, who
conducted him.

Gradumque.] Step, or Gait.

34. *Nil ibi, &c.*] *Acates* conjectures by his
Dress, his Face, and Gait, that the Youth was
not a Mortal, but a God.

37. *Adsis.*] Be propitious.

38. *His.*] Spare those who brought thee hi-
ther as a Prey.

Pro nobis, &c.] The Companions of *Acates*,
thinking they had taken a Boy and not a God,
not only refused to pray to him, to pardon them,
but are also displeased at the Prayers of *Acates*.
For which Contempt they were all turned into
Dolphins.

40. *Ocyor.*] More swift.

Antennas.] The Sail-yards.

Rudente prenso.] By catching hold of a Rope.

Relabi.] To descend, to slide down.

41. *Tutela proræ.*] The Pilot.

non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum
 petiar, dixi: pars hinc mihi maxima juris.
 que aditu obsisto. Furit audacissimus omni
 numero Lycabas: qui Thuscâ pulsus ab urbe,
 iliam, dirâ pœnam pro cæde luebat.
 mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno
 ipit: & excussum misisset in æquora, si non
 æsissem, quamvis amens, in fune retentus.
 pia turba probat factum. Tùm deniquè Bacchus
 (Bacchus enim fuerat) veluti clamore solutus
 t sopor: èque mero redeant in pectora sensus;
 uid facitis? Quis clamor? ait: Quâ, dicite nautæ,
 ùc ope perveni? Quò me deferre paratis;
 one metum, proreus, & quos contingere portus
 de velis, dixit: terrâ sistere petitâ.
 Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros:
 la mihi domus est, vobis erit hospita tellus.
 er mare fallaces, perque omnia Numina jurant
 ic fore: meque jubent piæ dare vela carinæ.
 dextera Naxos erat: dextrâ mihi lintea danti,
 Quid facis, ô demens? Quis te furor? inquit, Acæ-
 te,

ut dextera. Quisque pro se inquit mihi danti lintea dextrâ,
 Quis furor tenet te?

45 Tamen dixi, Non perpetiar pi-
 num violari sacro pondere: hic
 maxima pars juris mihi. Que
 obsisto in aditu. Lycabas furit
 audacissimus de omni numero: qui
 pulsus ab Thuscâ urbe, luebat
 50 exilium pœnam pro dirâ cæde.
 Is rupit guttura mihi juvenili
 pugno dum resto: & misisset ex-
 cussum in æquora, si non bæsis-
 sem, quamvis amens, retentus in
 fune. Impia turba probat fac-
 tum. Tùm deniquè Bacchus
 55 (enim fuerat Bacchus) velut
 sopor sit solutus clamore; que
 sensus redeunt in pectora è mero;
 Quid facitis? Quis clamor, ait?
 Nautæ dicite, quâ ope perveni
 huc? Quò paratis deferre me?
 60 Proreus dixit, Pone metum, &
 ede quos portus velis contingere:
 sistere petitâ terrâ. Liber ait,
 Advertite vestros cursus Naxon:
 illa est domus mihi: erit hospita
 tellus vobis. Fallaces jurant
 per mare, perque omnia Numina
 65 fore sic: que jubent me dare
 vela piæ carinæ. Naxos e-
 Acæte, quid facis, ô demens?

NOTES.

45. *Violari.*] To be profaned.
Pinum.] The Ship. A Metonymy of the
 latter.
 46. *Pars hinc mihi maxima juris.*] I have the
 greatest Share of Right here.
 47. *Obsisto.*] I oppose the Youth's being
 brought into the Ship.
 49. *Pro cæde.*] For Murder.
 51. *Excussum.*] Pull'd from the Helm.
 52. *Amens.*] Stunn'd with the Blow.
 53. *Impia turba.*] The impious Crew praise
 and approve the Injury done me.
 54. *Veluti, &c.*] As though Bacchus was di-

sturbed by the Noise of the Mariners.

55. *E mero.*] And after Drunkenness.
 56. *Quâ ope.*] By what Means.
 58. *Pone.*] Lay aside.
Proreus.] He that stands at the Prow,
 πρῶρεὺς and πρῶραῖος, the Pilot, that is to
 say, Melanthus; see above Ver. 6, 7.
 59. *Sistere.*] Thou shalt be set on shore.
 60. *Naxon.*] Naxos is an Isle of the Ægean
 Sea, the chief of the Cyclades, famous for Plen-
 ty of Wine.
Advertite.] Direct your Course,
 65. *Quis furor.*] sc. Vexat.

Pete lævam. Maxima pars significat mihi nutu; pars susurrat aure qui velit. Obstupui; que dixi, alius capiat moderamina: que removi me ministerio scelerisque artisque. Increpor à cunctis; totumque agmen immurmurat. E quibus Ethalion ait, Scilicet omnis nostra salus est posita in te uno. Et ipse subit, que explet meum opus, que petit diversa, Naxo relictâ. Tum Deus illudens, tanquam modo denique senserit, prospectat pontum è aduncâ puppi, & similis flenti, ait, Nautæ non promisistis hæc littora mihi; hæc terra non rogata est mihi. Quò factò merui pœnam? Quæ est vestra gloria, si juvenes fallitis puerum, si multi fallitis unum? Flebam jamdudum; impia maxus ridet nostras lacrymas, & impellit æquora properantibus remis. Nunc adjuro tibi per ipsum (neque enim est Deus præsentior illo) me referre tibi tam vera, quàm majora fide veri. Puppis stetit æquore haud aliter quàm si teneret siccum navale. Illi admirantes remorum in verbere perstant:

Pro se quisque, tenet? Lævam pete. Maxima nutu Pars mihi significat; pars, quid velit, aure susurrat. Obstupui; capiatque alius moderamina, dixi: Meque ministerio scelerisque, artisque removi. Increpor à cunctis; totumque immurmurat agmen. 70
E quibus Ethalion, Te scilicet omnis in uno Nostra salus posita est, ait. Et subit ipse, meumque Explet opus, Naxoque petit diversa relictâ. Tum Deus illudens, tanquam modò denique fraudem Senferit, è puppi pontum prospectat aduncâ, 75
Et flenti similis, Non hæc mihi littora nautæ, Promisistis, ait; non hæc mihi terra rogata est. Quò merui pœnam factò? Quæ gloria vestra est, Si puerum juvenes, si multi fallitis unum? Jamdudum flebam; lacrymas manus impia nostras 80
Ridet, & impellit properantibus æquora remis. Per tibi nunc ipsum (neque enim præsentior illo Est Deus) adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre, Quàm veri majora fide. Stetit æquore puppis 85
Haud aliter, quàm si siccum navale teneret. Illi admirantes remorum in verbere perstant:

NOTES.

68. *Moderamina.*] The Helm.

69. *Sceleris.*] Of Treachery. Because the God was deceived contrary to their Promise.

Artisque.] Of Steering.

71. *Scilicet.*] After this manner. It generally signifies an Allusion. *Virg.*

Scilicet is Superis labor est.

an Irony.

74. *Deus.*] Bacchus.

Tanquam.] As though but just now and not before, notwithstanding he all along knew himself to be deceived.

76. *Non hæc, &c.*] A very fine Illusion, whereby Bacchus expresses himself with some kind of Fear, when at the same time he was about to turn all the Ship's Crew but Acætes into Dolphins.

80. *Jamdudum flebam.*] I could not forbear weeping, says Acætes, when Bacchus first began to complain.

Manus impia.] The Company of wicked Mariners.

82. *Præsentior.*] More propitious, more ready to hear Prayers and Vows. *Virg.*

Et vos agrestem præsentia Numina Fauni.

84. *Quàm veri, &c.*] The Sense is, I swear that I tell you the Truth, although it seem to you incredible, and not to be believed.

Stetit.] The Ship stands still in the Sea, immoveable.

85. *Siccum navale.*] A dry Dock. Places where Ships are laid up.

86. *Remorum in verbere perstant.*] Persist in rowing.

Velaque deducunt; geminâque ope currere tentant.
 Impediunt hederæ remos, nexuque recurvo
 Serpunt, in gravidis dstringunt vela corymbis.
 Ipse racemiferis frontem circumdatus uvis
 Pampineis agitât velatam frondibus hastam.
 Quem circa tigres, simulacraque inania lyncum,
 Pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum.
 Exilière viri; (sivè hoc infania fecit,
 Sivè timor) primusque Medon nigrescere pinnis,
 Corpore depresso & spinæ curvamina flecti
 Incipit. Huic Lycabas, In quæ miracula, dixit,
 Verteris? Et lati rictus, & panda loquenti
 Naris erat, squammamque cutis durata trahebat.
 At Lybis obstantes dùm vult obvertere remos,
 In spatium resilire manus, breve vidit; & illas
 Jam non esse manus, jam pinnas posse vocari.
 Alter ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes
 Brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas
 Corpore defiluit; falcata novissima cauda est,

que deducant vela; que tentant
 currere geminâ ope. Hederæ im-
 pediunt remos, que serpunt recur-
 vo nexu, & dstringunt vela
 gravidis corymbis. Ipse circum-
 datus frontem racemiferis uvis
 agitât hastam velatam pampineis
 frondibus. Circa quem tigres,
 que inania simulacra lyncum, que
 fera corpora pictarum panthera-
 rum jacent. Viri exilière (sivè
 infania fecit hoc, sivè timor)
 que Medon primus incipit nigres-
 cere pennis, corpore depresso, &
 curvamina spinæ flecti. Lyca-
 bas dixit huic, In quæ miracula
 verteris? Et rictus erant lati,
 & naris panda loquenti, que cu-
 tis durata trahebat squammam.
 At Lybis, dùm vult obvertere
 obstantes remos, vidit manus re-
 silire in breve spatium; & illas
 jam non esse manus, jam posse
 vocari pinnas. Alter cupiens

dare brachia ad intortos funes, non habuit brachia; que defiluit in undas repandus in trunco corpore;
 novissima cauda est falcata,

NOTES.

87. *Deducunt.*] They loose and lower the
 Sails. So below,
Carbasa deducit, ne qua levis effluat aura.
 Contrary to this is *Vela contrahere.*
Geminâque ope.] With the double Help of
 Oars and Sails.
 88. *Hederæ.*] Branches of Ivy. *Bacchus*
 himself, and his Priests, were crowned with
 Ivy. This Ever-green is dedicated to *Bacchus*,
 signifying his everlasting Youth.
 89. *Dstringunt.*] Bind.
Corymbis.] With Ivy-berries.
 90. *Racemiferis uvis.*] With Bunches of
 Grapes.
 91. *Pampineis, &c.*] A Description of the
Thyrus; a Spear adorned with Vine-leaves.
Agitat.] He shakes; to strike Terror into
 the Mariners.
Hastam.] His *Thyrus*.
 92. *Quem circa.*] An Anastrophe, for the

Preposition *circa* is put after its Case, when it
 should have been before it.
Lyncum.] A Lynx is a wild Beast of divers
 Colours, spotted on the Back, of a very sharp
 Sight.
 93. *Pantherarum.*] A Panther is a wild
 Beast, variously spotted.
 94. *Exilière.*] Leap'd over-board, and were
 transformed into Dolphins, the swiftest of Fishes.
 95. *Nigrescere.*] To grow black.
 96. *Curvamina spinæ.*] The bending of his
 Back.
 98. *Lati rictus.*] A wide Mouth.
Panda.] Like an Ape, crooked.
 99. *Squammamque trahebat.*] Became scaly.
 100. *Obvertere.*] To turn.
 101. *Resilire.*] To shrink and become short.
 103. *Dare brachia.*] To lay hold of the
 twisted Ropes with his Hands.
 104. *Trunco.*] To a bended Trunk.
Repandus.] Bent, crooked.
 105. *Falcata.*] Hooked.

qualia cornua dimidiæ lunæ sinuantur. Dant saltus undique, que rorant multâ aspergine: emerguntque iterum, redeuntque sub æquore rursus: que ludunt in speciem chori, que jactant lasciva corpora: & efflant acceptum mare patulis naribus. Restabam solus de viginti modò; (enim illa ratis ferebat tot) que Deus vix firmat animum pavidum gelidumque trementi corpore: dicens, Excute metum corde, que tene Chiam. Delatus in illam, frequento Baccheia sacra accensis aris. Pentheus inquit, Præbuimus aures longis ambagibus, ut ira posset absumere vires morâ. Famuli rapite præcipitem hinc, demittite corpora cruciata tormentis Stygiæ nocti. Tyrrhenus Acætes abstractus protinus clauditur in solidis tectis: & dùm crudelia instrumenta jussæ necis, ferrumque ignesque parantur, fama est fores patuisse suâ sponte, que catenas lapsas lacertis suâ sponte, nullo solvente. Echionides perstat, nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse vadit, ubi Cithæron electus ad facienda sacra sonabat cantibus, & clara voce bacchantum. Ut acer equus fremit, cùm bellicus tubicen dedit signa canoro ære, que assumit amorem pugnæ:

Qualia dimidiæ sinuantur cornua lunæ. Undique dant saltus, multâque aspergine rorant: Emerguntque iterum, redeuntque sub æquora rursus: Inque chori ludunt speciem, lascivaque jactant Corpora: & acceptum patulis mare naribus efflant. De modò viginti (tot enim ratis illa ferebat) 111 Restabam solus; pavidum, gelidumque trementi Corpore vixque animum firmat Deus: Excute, dicens, Corde metum, Chiamque tene. Delatus in illam Accensis aris Baccheia sacra frequento. 115 Præbuimus longis, Pentheus, ambagibus aures, Inquit: ut ira morâ vires absumere posset. Præcipitem famuli rapite hinc, cruciataque duris Corpora tormentis Stygiæ demittite morti. Protinus abstractus solidis Tyrrhenus Acætes 120 Clauditur in tectis: & dùm crudelia jussæ Instrumenta necis, ferrumque ignesque parantur, Sponte suâ patuisse fores, lapsæque lacertis Sponte suâ, fama est, nullo solvente, catenas. Perstat Echionides, nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse 125 Vadit ubi electus facienda ad sacra Cythæron Cantibus, & clarâ bacchantum voce sonabat. Ut fremit acer equus, cùm bellicus ære canoro Signa dedit tubicen, pugnæque assumit amorem:

NOTES.

106. Sinuantur.] Are bent.

107. Dant saltus.] They leap. So above,

— Doque leves saltus.

Rorant.] Are wetted, besprinkled by the Waters being moved. Rorare, by Synecdoche, for aspergere, is frequent in Ovid.

209. Inque chori, &c.] Like a Chorus of Dancers and Singers, so called, ἀπὸ τῆς χαρᾶς, i. e. of Joy, as Plato says, Book II. de Leg.

110. Acceptum mare.] The Water received from the Sea. The Thing containing for the Thing contained.

113. Vix, &c.] Bacchus encourages me with difficulty.

Deus.] Bacchus.

114. Chiamque.] sc. the Island.

Illam.] The Island Naxos.

115. Frequento.] I attend upon the sacred Rites of Bacchus.

116. Ambagibus longis.] By a far-fetched,

tedious Tale. So Hor.

*Ne te longis ambagibus ultra,
Quam satis est, morer.*

121. In tectis.] In a close Prison.

125. Echionides.] Pentheus, the Son of Echion.

Nec jam, &c.] Nor does he now command any Person to be present at the Performance of the sacred Rites.

126. Cythæron.] A Mountain of Boeotia, where the Matrons, celebrating the sacred Rites of Bacchus, tore Pentheus in pieces.

127. Bacchantum.] Of the Bacchantes, who were celebrating the Feast of Bacchus.

Sonabat.] Resounded.

128. Acer equus.] A mettled Steed, which resembled the Anger of Pentheus.

Bellicus tubicen.] The warlike Trumpet.

129. Signa.] The Signal to fight.

Pentheas sic ietus longis ululatibus æther
Movit : & audito clangore recanduit ira.
Monte ferè medio est, cingentibus ultima sylvis ;
Purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus.
Hic oculis illum cernentem sacra profanis
Prima videt, prima est insano concita motu :
Prima suum misso violavit Penthea thyrsio
Mater : Io geminæ, clamavit, adeste sorores.
Ille aper, in nostris errat qui maximus agris,
Ille mihi feriendus aper. Ruit omnis in unum
Turba furens : cunctæ coeunt, cunctæque sequuntur.
Jam trepidum, jam verba minùs violenta locutum,
Jam se damnantem, jam se peccasse fatentem.
Saucius ille tamen, Fer opem, matertera, dixit,
Autonoë : moveant animos Actæonis umbræ.
Illa quid Actæon nescit : dextramque precanti
Abstulit : Inoô lacerata est altera raptu.
Ille etiam vellet cùm brachia tendere matri,
Non habet, infelix, quæ matri brachia tendat.
Trunca sed ostendens disiectis vulnera membris ;

raptu. Ille etiam cùm vellet tendere brachia matri, infelix, non habet brachia quæ tendat matri.
Sed ostendens trunca corpora membris disiectis ;

130 Æther sic ietus longis ululati-
bus movit Penthea : & ira re-
canduit clangore audito. Est
campus undique spectabilis, pu-
rus ab arboribus, ferè medio
monte ; sylvis cingentibus ulti-
ma. Illic mater vidit illum cer-
nentem prima sacra profanis o-
culis, prima est concita insano
motu, prima violavit suum Pen-
thea thyrsio misso : Clamavit, Io
geminæ sorores, adeste. Ille max-
imus aper qui errat in nostris
agris, ille aper feriendus mihi.
Omnis turba furens ruit in u-
num. Cunctæ coeunt, cunctæque
sequuntur, jam trepidum, jam
locutum minùs violenta ; jam
damnantem se, jam fatentem se
peccasse. Tamen ille saucius
dixit, Matertera Autonoë, fer
opem : umbræ Actæonis moveant
animos. Illa nescit quis Actæ-
on ; que abstulit dextram pre-
canti ; altera est lacerata Inoô

NOTES.

130. Ietus.] Struck.
Ululatibus.] With the loud Shouts of those
who were celebrating the Festival of Bacchus.
131. Movit.] Incited to Anger.
Recanduit.] Was enflamed again.
132. Medio monte.] In the middle of Cithæ-
ron.
Ultima.] The utmost Parts of the Moun-
tains.
133. Purus ab arboribus.] Clear of Trees.
Spectabilis.] Which might be seen on all
Sides, and from every Part.
134. Illum.] Pentheus.
Profanis oculis.] Unhallowed Eyes.
137. Mater.] Agave.
Adeste.] Come hither, help ye.
Sorores.] Ino and Autonoë.
138. Ille aper.] Pentheus seemed to his Mo-
ther, who was seized with a Frenzy, to be a
Boar.
141. Trepidumque.] Trembling, who a little

- before was so proud and stubborn.
144. Autonoë.] Autonoe was the Sister of
Agave, and the Mother of Actæon, who was
turned into a Stag by Diana : Wherefore he
says above, Autoneius Heros.
Umbræ Actæonis.] The Ghost of Actæon,
who was torn in pieces by his Dogs.
145. Illa, &c.] For the Women who cele-
brated the Rites of Bacchus, being inspired with
the Frenzy of the Deity, forgot every thing they
did, and knew not their own Relations from
others.
146. Inoô.] By Ino ; Inoô is the Greek Ge-
nitive Case. So elsewhere in Virgil,

Lethum Androgeo.—

Ino cut off one of Pentheus's Hands.

149. Disiectis membris.] Destitute of its
Limbs.

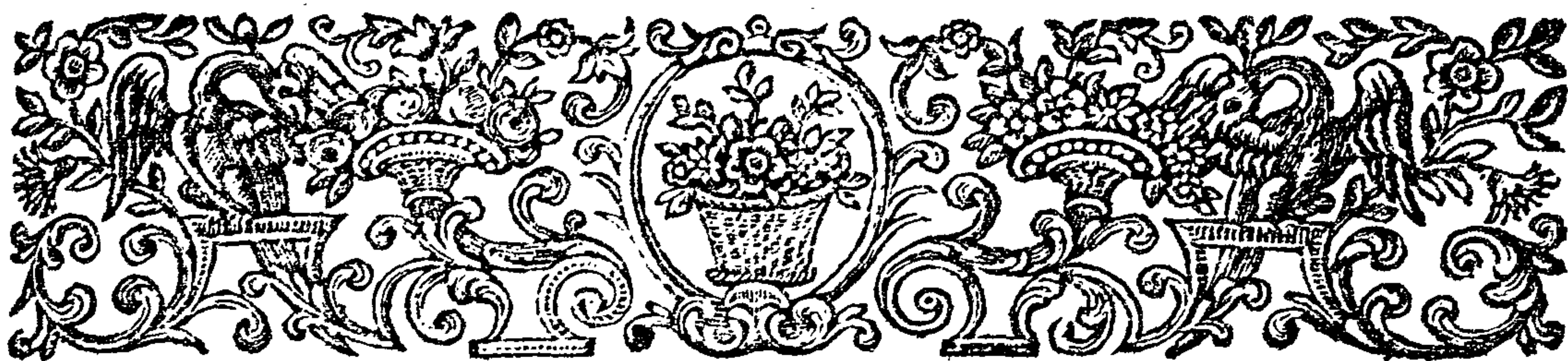
ait, Mater aspice, Agave ulu-
lavit visis, que jactavit colla,
movitque crinem per aëra. Que
complexa avulsum crinem cru-
entis digitis, clamat, Io comi-
tes! hæc victoria est nostrum
opus. Ventus non citius rapit
frondes tactas autumnno frigore;
jamque malè hærentes altâ ar-
bore; quàm membra viri sunt
direpta nefandis manibus. Is-
menides monitæ talibus exemplis
frequentant nova sacra, que dant thura, que colunt sanctas aras.

Aspice Mater, ait. Visis ululavit Agave,
Collaque jactavit, crinemque per aëra movit.
Avulsumque caput digitis complexa cruentis,
Clamat, Io comites! opus, hæc victoria, nostrum est.
Non citius frondes autumnno frigore tactas;
Jamque malè hærentes, altâ rapit arbore ventus;
Quàm sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis.
Talibus exemplis monitæ nova sacra frequentant,
Thuraque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras.

NOTES.

150. *Ululavit.*] She made a Howling like that of Wolves.
152. *Avulsumque.*] Tore off.
Complexa.] Holding.
154. *Non citius, &c.*] A beautiful Similitude, by which the Poet shews the quick Dis-
- patch that *Agave* and *Autonoe* made of *Pentheus*.
156. *Viri.*] Of *Pentheus*.
158. *Ismenides.*] The *Theban* Women. *Is-
menius* is a River not far from *Aulis* in *Bœotia*,
in which was *Thebes*.





P. OVIDII NASONIS
 METAMORPHOSEON
 LIBER IV.

FAB. I, II, III. *Dercetis and Nais into Fishes, and Semiramis into a Dove.*

The ARGUMENT.

When Tiresias, the Son of Everus, published at Thebes the Festival of Bacchus, all the Theban Ladies, awed by the fatal Example of Pentheus, resorted to the sacred Ceremonies. But Alcithoe, the Daughter of Minyas, and her Sisters continued obstinate, denying, with Pentheus, that Bacchus was the Son of Jupiter. While others, therefore, are engaged at the Festival, they employ themselves at home in their usual Business of Carding and Spinning. To divert them at their Work, one of them proposes to tell each a Story in their Turn. The Motion is readily agreed to, and she who first mentioned it is desired to begin. She hesitates for some Time, thinking what will be most agreeable, whether the Story of Babylonian Dercetis, the Daughter of Ninus, who was turned into a Fish; or of Semiramis's Daughter, that was turned into a Dove; or of the Nymph Nais, who transformed young Men into Fishes, and

was

was afterwards turned into one herself; or of the Tree, whose Berries, of a white Colour, were turned into Blood; which, because it was not a common one, pleased best.

At Alcithoë Mineias non cen-
set orgia Dei accipienda: sed
adhuc temeraria negat Bacchum
esse progeniſm Jovis, que habet
ſorores ſocias impietatis. Sa-
cerdos jufferat dominas famulaſ-
que, immunes ſuorum operum ce-
lebrare feſtum; peſtora tegi pel-
le, ſolvere crinales vittas, ſerta
comis, & ſumere frondentes thyr-
ſos manibus: & erat vaticina-
tus iram læſi Numinis fore ſæ-
vam. Matreſque nuruſque pa-
rent; reponunt telas, & calathos,
inſeſtaque penſa; que dant thu-
ra, que vocant Bacchum, Bro-
miumque, Lyæumque, Ignige-
nanique, ſatumque iterum, ſo-
lumque bimatrem.

AT non Alcithoë Mineias orgia cenſet
Accipienda Dei: ſed adhuc temeraria Bacchum
Progeniem negat eſſe Jovis, ſociasque ſorores
Impietatis habet. Feſtum celebrare ſacerdos.
Immuneſque operum famulas dominaſque ſuorum;
Peſtora pelle tegi, crinales ſolvere vittas,
Serta comis, manibus frondentes ſumere thyrſos,
Juſſerat: & ſævam læſi fore Numinis iram,
Vaticinatus erat. Parent matreſque, nuruſque;
Telas, calathos, inſeſtaque penſa reponunt;
Thuraque dant, Bacchumque vocant, Bromiumque
Lyæumque,
Ignigenamque ſatumque iterum, ſolumque bimatrem.

NOTES.

r. *At.*] A Particle by which the Poet artfully connects one Story with another. q. d. Others, nay indeed all the Women of Thebes, celebrated the Feſtival of Bacchus, but Alcithoë and her Siſters deſpiſed them, affirming that Bacchus was not the Son of Jupiter.

Orgia.] All kinds of ſacred Feſtivals were ſo called at firſt: But afterwards the Rites of Bacchus were in a ſpecial manner called by this Name, which were firſt celebrated in a Mountain of Bæotia, near Thebes (where Bacchus was born) which was called Cithæron from the frequent ſounding of the Cithara, or Harp. They were held every third Year, and therefore called *Tricterica*, triennial Feaſts.

2. *Sed adhuc.*] But notwithſtanding ſo grievous a Punishment inflicted upon *Pentheus*, ſhe perſiſts in denying Bacchus to be the Son of Jupiter.

3. *Sociasque ſorores.*] Her Siſters alſo ſet light by the Feaſts of Bacchus.

4. *Sacerdos.*] Either *Tireſias* or ſome other Perſon.

6. *Immuneſque.*] Free from their Occupations.

11. *Calathos.*] Baskets, which they uſed to

put their Diſtaſſs and Wool in.

Inſeſtaque penſa.] Unfinished Tasks.

12. *Thura dant.*] They ſacrifice.

Bacchumque.] The Poet enumerates the Names of Bacchus, by which he was invoked by the Women who celebrated his Rites. He was called Bacchus ἀπὸ τῆ βανχεΐν i. e. of being mad, which he and his Votaries ſeemed to be.

Bromiumque.] Ἀπὸ τῆ βρέμεν, i. e. of making a bawling raving Noiſe.

Lyæumque.] Ἀπὸ τῆ λύειν, i. e. of ſolvendo, ſetting free from, becauſe *Curas ſolvit vinum*, Wine diſſipates Care: Whence alſo he was called *Liber*, as freeing the Mind from Care and Anxiety.

13. *Ignigenamque.*] He is called *Ignigena*, i. e. fire-born, becauſe *Semele*, ſmitten with the Fire of Jupiter, or a Thunderbolt, brought him forth; and he is called *Iterum*, or *bis natus*, for the ſame reaſon that he is called *Bimatris*.

Satumque.] *Bis natum*, i. e. twice born, firſt of the Womb of *Semele*, and afterwards of the Thigh of Jupiter.

Additur his Nyseusque, indetonsusque Thyoneus,
Et cum Lenæo genialis confitor uvæ ;
Nycteleusque, Eleleusque parens, & Iacchus, & Evan :

Et quæ præterea per Graias plurima gentes
Nomina, Liber, habes. Tibi enim inconsumpta ju-
ventas,

Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto
Conspiceris cælo : tibi, cum sinè cornibus aſtas, 20
Virgineum caput eſt. Oriens tibi victus, aduſque
Decolor extremo quâ cingitur India Gange.
Pentheæ, tu venerande, bipenniferumque Lycurgum
Sacrilegos maſſas : Tyrrhenaque mittis in æquor

Nyscus additur his, indetonsus-
que Thyoneus, & genialis confi-
tor uvæ cum Lenæo ; Nyctele-
usque, Eleleusque parens, &
Iacchus, & Evan : & præterea
plurima nomina que Liber habes
per Graias gentes. Enim eſt
inconsumpta juventus tibi, tu
æternus puer, tu formosissimus
conspiceris alto cælo : virgineum
caput eſt tibi, cum adſtas ſinè
cornibus. Oriens victus tibi,
aduſque India quâ decolor cingi-
tur extremo Gange. Tu, vene-
rand, maſſas ſacrilegos Pentheæ,
bipenniferumque Lycurgum : que
mittis Tyrrhena corpora

NOTES.

14. *Nyseusque.*] So called of *Nysa* a City of
India, which *Bacchus* subdued.

Indetonsusque.] Having long Hair, for ſo he
is painted.

Thyoneus.] *Bacchus* was ſo called, ἀπὸ τῆς
θύνης, i. e. I ſacrifice ; or rather, of *Thyon* his
Mother, who was alſo called *Semele*.

15. *Lenæo.*] He takes this Epithet from a
Wine-pretis, in *Greek* ληνός.

Genialis.] Accommodated to Wit and Plea-
ſure. *Genius* is taken by ſome to be the God
of Pleaſure : Whence a voluptuous Perſon is
called *Genialis*. Hence comes *dies genialis* and
homo genialis.

Confitor.] The Planter. For *Bacchus* firſt
ſhewed Men the Uſe of Wine.

16. *Nycteleusque.*] Becauſe his ſacred Rites
were celebrated by Night, ἀπὸ τῆς νυκτός, i. e.
from Night.

Eleleusque.] Ἐλελεῦ was an uſual Cry in the
Bacchanals. They uſed alſo this Acclamation
in the warlike Pæons. See *Ariſtoph. in Avib.*

Iacchus.] Ἰακχός, from Bawling.

Evan.] Ἐβαν. This was a Word uſed by
the *Bacchannalian* Women to *Bacchus*. And
from hence comes the Sirname *Evan* in *La-
tin*.

18. *Tibi, &c.*] An Hymn to *Bacchus*, ſung
at his Fetiivals.

Inconsumpta.] Never ſpent. *Bacchus* was
painted naked, and with a youthful Counte-
nance.

19. *Formosissimus.*] The moſt beautiful.
Bacchus was thought by the Antients to be the
Sun ; and it is certain the Sun is the moſt

beautiful of all the heavenly Bodies.

20. *Cornibus.*] Why Horns were attributed
to *Bacchus*, Mythologiſts are very much di-
vided. Some pretend, that it was in Alluſion
to the Effects of Wine, which made Men fierce
and unruly ; others will have it to be on ac-
count of the Cups out of which Wine was
drank, they being made of the Horns of Beaſts ;
and others, from his being the firſt that yoked
Oxen together to plough the Ground.

21. *Oriens.*] In another Place the Poet in-
forms us, that *Bacchus* triumphed on account
of having conquered the *Indians*.

*Interca Liber depexos crinibus Indos
Vicit, & Ecô dives ab orbe redit.*

And,

*Sic victor laudem superatis Liber ab Indis,
Alcides captâ traxit ab Oëchaliâ.*

Aduſque.] An Anaſtrophe, for *Uſque ad eam
partem*.

22. *Decolor.*] Black, and of a bad Colour.
Gange.] *Ganges* is the furtheſt River of *In-
dia*.

23. *Bipenniferum.*] Ax-bearing. *Lycurgus*,
King of *Thrace*, in Contempt of *Bacchus*, pre-
tended to prune Vines, but unfortunately cut
off his own Legs in the Attempt.

24. *Sacrilegos.*] Profaners of thy ſacred My-
ſteries ; for *Bacchus* purged the World of ſa-
crilegious Perſons, and Contemnners of the
Gods. He is called *sacrilegus*, who ſteals a
ſacred Thing from a ſacred Place, *Ter. Ubi
eſt ille ſacrilegus ?* Hence comes *Sacrilege*,
i. e. a ſtealing of holy Things.

in equor. Tu premis colla bi-
jugum lyncum insignia pictis
frænis: Bacchæ, Satyrique se-
quuntur. Que senex qui ebrius
sustinet titubantes artus ferulâ,
& non hæret fortiter pando a-
sello. Quacunque ingrederis, ju-
venilis clamor, & unâ fœmi-
næ voces, que tympana impulsa
palmis, concava æra sonant, que
buxus longo foramine. Que Is-
menides rogant adsis placatus
mitisque; que colunt jussa sacra.
Mineides solæ intus, turbantes
festa intempestivâ Minervâ, aut
ducunt lanas, aut versant sta-
mina pollice, aut hærent telæ,
que urgent famulas laboribus.
E quibus una deducens filum
levi pollice; dùm aliæ cessant,
que frequentant commenta sacra;
inquit, Quoque nos, quas Pallas
melior Dea detinet, levemus u-
tile opus manuum vario sermone.
Que referamus in medium ad
vacuas aures aliquid per vices,
quod non sinat tempora videri

longa. Probant dicta, que sorores jubent primam narrare. Illa cogitat quid referat è multis (nam
narat plurima): & dubia est narret de te, Babylonia Decerti,

Corpora. Tu bijugum pictis insignia frænis
Colla premis lyncum: Bacchæ, Satyrique sequuntur
Quique senex ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus
Sustinet, & pando non fortiter hæret asello.
Quacunque ingrederis, clamor juvenilis, & unâ
Fœmineæ voces, impulsaque tympana palmis,
Concavaque æra sonant, longoque foramine buxus.
Pacatus mitisque, rogant Ismenides, adsis;
Jussaque sacra colunt. Solæ Mineides intus
Intempestivâ turbantes festa Minervâ,
Aut ducunt lanas, aut stamina pollice versant,
Aut hærent telæ, famulasque laboribus urgent.
E quibus una levi deducens pollice filum,
Dùm cessant aliæ, commentaque sacra frequentant;
Nos quoque, quas Pallas melior Dea detinet, inquit,
Utile opus manuum vario sermone levemus.
Perque vices aliquid, quod tempora longa videri
Non sinat, in medium vacuas referamus ad aures.
Dicta probant, primamque jubent narrare sorores.
Illa, quid è multis referat (nam plurima norat)
Cogitat: & dubia est, de te Babylonia narret

NOTES.

Tyrrhenaque.] Of the Tyrrhenian Mariners, concerning which see Book III. Fab. 10.

25. *Bijugum.*] Of double-yoked Beasts. Lynxes are said to draw the Chariot of *Bacchus*.

26. *Satyrique.*] The Antients feigned Satyrs to be very lustful, and to have Goats Feet. These sort of Monsters they worshipped for Sylvan Gods. *Bacchus* was very much delighted with their Dancing.

27. *Quique, &c.*] *Silenus*, who was School-master and Foster-father to *Bacchus*, is commonly represented by an old Man riding upon an Ass.

Ferula.] A Stick with which old Men are used to walk, so called of *feriendo*, i. e. striking.

28. *Pando asello.*] Crooked-back'd Ass, on which *Silenus* rode, following *Bacchus*.

31. *Concavaque æra.*] Brazen Cymbals.

Longæque, &c.] A Pipe made of Box Wood.

33. *Mineides.*] The Daughter of *Minus*.

Intus.] Shut up at home, when all the rest were gone to *Cithæron*.

34. *Minerva.*] A Metonymy. *Minerva* the Inventress of working Wool, is put for the Art itself.

35. *Stamina.*] The Thread which hangs from the Distaff is called *stamen*.

38. *Cessant.*] Are idle, celebrating the Feast of *Bacchus*.

Commentaque.] False, imaginary.

40. *Levemus.*] Let us make light.

42. *In mediam.*] In common, and for common Diversion.

Vacuas.] At leisure.

45. *Dubia est.*] She is in doubt whether she should relate the Story of *Dercetis* turned into a Fish, or of *Semiramis* into a Dove.

Derceti, quam versâ squamis velantibus artus
 Stagna Palæstini credunt celebrâsse figurâ ;
 An magis ut sumptis illius filia pennis,
 Extremos altis in turribus egerit annos ;
 Nais an ut cantu, nimiumque potentibus herbis 50
 Verterit in tacitos juvenilia corpora pisces :
 Donèc idem passa est ; an quæ poma alba ferebat,
 Ut nunc nigra ferat contactu sanguinis arbor.
 Hæc placet : hanc, quoniam vulgaris fabula non est,
 Talibus orsa modis, lanâ sua fila sequente.

quam Palæstini credunt celebrâsse stagna figurâ versâ
 squamis velantibus artus ; an
 magis ut filia illius sumptis pennis, egerit extremos annos in altis
 turribus ; an ut Nais, verterit
 juvenilia corpora in tacitos pisces,
 cantu nimiumque potentibus herbis : donèc passa est idem ; an
 ut arbor, quæ ferebat alba poma,
 nunc ferat nigra contactu sanguinis. Hæc placet : quoniam fabula non est vulgaris, orsa hanc talibus modis, lanâ sequente sua fila.

NOTES.

47. *Stagna.*] The Lake into which *Dercetis* the Daughter of *Venus* is reported to have cast herself, is near *Ascalon*, a City of *Syria*.

Palæstini.] A People of *Syria*, near *Arabia*, so called of the City and Country of *Palæstine*.

Celebrâsse.] To have inhabited.

48. *Filia.*] *Semiramis* was the Daughter of *Dercetis*, whose Image in *Phœnicia*, as related by *Lucian*, was of a very extraordinary kind. It represented her from the middle upwards a Woman, but below she terminated in a Fish.

There was another Statue of her at *Hierapolis*, representing her wholly a Woman, in a Temple built as some imagine by her Daughter *Semiramis*, who consecrated it to her Mother *Dercetis*. *Ovid* follows the Opinion of those who credulously believed her to have been changed into a Dove.

50. *An Nais.*] Or whether she should tell the Story how the Nymph *Nais* turned young Men into Fishes, and was herself at last turned into a Fish.

F A B. IV. *Pyramus and Thisbe.*

Pyramus and Thisbe lived in the City of *Babylon*, which *Semiramis* had encompassed with a Wall, and were equal in Age and Beauty. They dwelt in adjoining Houses, and thus laid the Foundation of their future Love. But a mortal Hatred subsisting between their Parents, they were confined, and forbid all Intercourse with each other. It happened that they found out a Chink in the Wall which divided their Apartments. Through this they communicated their Sentiments to each other, and conversed. At last seeing no Release from their Imprisonment, they made an Appointment to meet together in the Evening, at the Sepulchre of King *Ninus*, under a Mulberry-tree. *Thisbe* first found an Opportunity to escape her Keepers,
 U and

and came to the Place appointed ; where being affrighted with the sight of a Lioness, she fled into the Wood, and dropt her Veil. The wild Beast, coming to drink at the Fountain, found the Veil Thisbe had dropt, and tore it with her bloody Mouth. During Thisbe's Absence, Pyramus comes to the same Place, and finds her Veil bloody ; and thinking that she had been devoured by a wild Beast, he stabs himself under the Tree with his Sword. Thisbe, recovered from her Fright, returns back to the same Place, and finding that she had been the Cause of her Lover's Death, she likewise runs herself through with the same Sword. It is reported that the Mulberry-tree being sprinkled with the Blood of these two Lovers, the Berries thereof were changed from White to Black.

Pyramus & Thisbe, alter pulcherrimus juvenum ; altera praelata puellis, quas Oriens habuit, tenuere contiguas domos : ubi Semiramis dicitur cinxisse altam urbem coctilibus muris. Vicinia fecit notitiam, primosque gradus ; amor crevit tempore : quoque coissent jure tædæ ; sed patres vetuere, quod non potuere vetare. Ambo ardebant ex æquo captis mentibus. Omnis conscius abest ; loquuntur nutu signisque ;

PYramus & Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus alter ; Altera, quas Oriens habuit, praelata puellis, Contiguas tenuere domos : ubi dicitur altam Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem. Notitiam, primosque gradus vicinia fecit ; Tempore crevit amor : tædæ quoque jure coissent ; Sed vetuere patres, quod non potuere vetare. Ex æquo captis ardebant mentibus ambo : Conscius omnis abest ; nutu signisque loquuntur :

NOTES.

1. *Alter.*] Pyramus.
2. *Alter.*] Thisbe.
3. *Contiguas.*] Joining to one another.
4. *Coctilibus.*] Built with Bricks and Mortar. Propert.

*Persarum stravit Babylonia Semiramis urbem,
Ut solidum coctis tolleret aggere opus ;
Et duo in adversum misit per mœnia currus,
Ne possent tacto stringere ab axe latus.*

Semiramis.] Wife of Ninus, King of the

Affyrians, a Woman of an heroic Spirit, who, after the Death of her Husband, put on Man's Apparel, and personating her Son, succeeded in the Throne ; and that she might exceed her Husband in the Glory of her Atchievements, among many great Actions which she did, she built the City of Babylon.

Urbem.] Babylon.

5. *Primosque gradus.*] The first Degrees of Love.

6. *Jure.*] By lawful Matrimony.

8. *Captis mentibus.*] Caught with Love.

Quoque

Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis æstuat ignis.
 Fissus erat tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim,
 Cùm fieret, paries domui communis utrique.
 Id vitium nulli per secula longa notatum;
 (*Quid non sentit amor?*) primi vidistis amantes.
 Et voci fecistis iter: tutæque per illud
 Murmure blanditiæ mînimo transire solebant.
 Sæpe ut confiterant, hînc Thisbe, Pyramus illînc;
 Inque vicem fuerat captatus anhelitus oris;
 Invide, dicebant, paries, quid amantibus obstas?
 Quantum erat, ut sineres nos toto corpore jungi?
 Aut hoc si nimium, vel ad oscula danda pateres!
 Nec sumus ingrati: tibi nos debere fatemur,
 Quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures.
 Talia diversâ nequicquam sede locuti
 Sub noctem dixêre, Vale: partique dedêre
 Oscula quisque suæ, non pervenientia contrâ.
 Postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes,
 Solque pruinosas radiis ficcaverat herbas:
 Ad solitum coiêre locum. Tùm murmure parvo,
 Multa priùs questi, statuunt ut nocte silenti
 Fallere custodes, foribusque excedere tentent:

10 quoque magis ignis tegitur,
 tectus magis æstuat. Paries
 communis utrique domui, erat
 fissus tenui rimâ, quam duxerat
 olim cùm fieret; (*quid amor
 non sentit?*) amantes primi vi-
 distis id vitium notatum nulli
 15 per longa secula. Et fecistis iter
 voci: que blanditiæ solebant
 transire tutæ per illud minimo
 murmure. Sæpi ut confiterant,
 Thisbe hînc, Pyramus illînc;
 que anhelitus oris fuerat capta-
 tus in vicem: dicebant, Invide
 paries quid obstas amantibus?
 20 Quantum erat, ut sineres nos jun-
 gi toto corpore? Aut si hoc esset
 nimium, vel pateres ad danda
 oscula! nec sumus ingrati: fa-
 temur nos debere tibi quod tran-
 situs datus est verbis, ad amicas
 aures. Locuti talia nequicquam
 diversâ sede; sub noctem dixêre
 Vale: que quisque dedêre suæ
 25 parti oscula non pervenientia con-
 trâ. Postera Aurora removerat
 nocturnos ignes, Solque ficcaverat
 pruinosas herbas radiis: coiêre ad

solitum locum. Tùm questi multa priùs parvo murmure, statuunt ut tentent fallere custodes silen-
 ti nocte, que excedere foribus:

NOTES.

10. *Ignis.*] Love: A Metaphor taken from Fire deceitfully hidden under Ashes, as *Horace* says.

11. *Tenui rimâ.*] A small Chink.

Duxerat.] It had contracted.

13. *Id vitium.*] That Chink had never been perceived by any one. For the Order see the Margin.

Notatum.] Perceived.

15. *Vocis.*] So below:

—*Oraque præstant*

Vocis iter.—

18. *Inque vicem.*] By turns.

20. *Quantum.*] *q. d.* It would be but a small Matter to permit us to be joined together by our whole Persons.

21. *Vel.*] At least.

Ad oscula, &c.] You ought to open so much as that we might kiss one another.

22. *Debere.*] To be obliged, beholden.

25. *Sub noctem.*] At Night. So Book XI.

*Cùm mare sub noctem tumidis albescere cœpit
 Fluctibus.*—

26. *Non pervenientia.*] Which did not come to the other Side.

27. *Ignes.*] The Stars which are dissipated at the Approach of the Morning.

28. *Pruinosas.*] Sprinkled, or wet with a hoary Dew. *Pruina* is Dew.

29. *Coiêre.*] They came together. They met.

30. *Silenti nocte.*] In the Night-time.

31. *Fallere custodes.*] To deceive their Keepers, who are called *Janitores*.

Foribusque.] From the Houses, Part for the Whole.

Excedere.] To go out.

Cumque exierint domo, quoque
relinquant tecta urbis: neve sit
errandum spatiantibus in lato
arvo; convenient ad busta Nini:
lateantque sub umbrâ arboris.

Ibi arbor, ardua morus, uberri-
ma niveis pomis, erat contermina
gelido fonti. Pacta placent; &
lux visa discedere tardè, præcipi-
tatur aquis, & nox surgit ab
isdem aquis. Thisbe callida egre-
ditur per tenebras, versato car-
dine, fallitque suos: adopertaque
vultum pervenit ad tumulum;
que sedit sub dictâ arbore. Amor
faciebat audacem. Ecce læna
venit oblita rictus spumantes re-
centi cæde boum, depositura sitim
in undâ vicini fontis; quam
Babylonia Thisbe vidit procùl
ad radios lunæ, & fugit in
obscurum antrum timido pede.
Dumque fugit, relinquit vela-
mina lapsa tergo. Ut lea sæva
compescuit sitim multâ undâ,
dum redit in sylvas, laniavit
tenues amictus, inventos fortè finè ipsâ cruentato ore. Pyramus egressus seriùs vidit certa vestigia

Cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquant:
Neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo;
Convenient ad busta Nini: lateantque sub umbrâ
Arboris. Arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis 35
Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti.
Pacta placent: & lux tardè discedere visa
Præcipitatur aquis, & aquis nox surgit ab isdem.
Callida per tenebras, versato cardine, Thisbe
Egreditur, fallitque suos: adopertaque vultum 40
Pervenit ad tumulum; dictâque sub arbore sedit.
Audacem faciebat Amor. Venit ecce recenti
Cæde læna boum spumantes oblita rictus,
Depositura sitim vicini fontis in undâ;
Quam procùl ad lunæ radios Babylonia Thisbe 45
Vidit, & obscurum timido pede fugit in antrum.
Dumque fugit; tergo velamina lapsa relinquit.
Ut lea sæva sitim multâ compescuit undâ,
Dum redit in sylvas, inventos fortè finè ipsâ
Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus. 50
Seriùs egressus vestigia vidit in alto

NOTES.

32. *Tecta.*] The Houses.

33. *Spatiantibus.*] In wandering. *Spatiari*
is to walk about in a large Space.

34. *Ad busta Nini.*] To Ninus's Tomb, a
King of the Assyrians. *Bustum* is properly the
Place in which dead Bodies were buried.

36. *Ardua.*] High.

Contermina.] Near to, neighbouring.

37. *Tardè.*] He expresses the Affection of
Lovers, to whom the Day seems long till the
appointed Time of Meeting.

38. *Ab isdem aquis.*] Into the Western Ocean:
According to the Opinion of the common People,
who thought the Sun set in the Western Sea.

Nox surgit.] For where the Sun sets, there
Night seems to arise.

39. *Versato cardine.*] Turning the Hinge,
i. e. the Doors being opened. So below:

Janua ne verso stridorem cardine reddat.

40. *Adopertaque vultum.*] Having her Face

covered, lest if she should chance to meet any
body, she should be known.

41. *Dictaque.*] Appointed. *Ter.*

Hic nuptiis dictus est dies.

*Cæs. de Bell. Gall. Dies colloquio dictus est ex
eo quintus.*

42. *Audacem.*] The Poet's Reason why she
was so bold, as to sit by herself in a Field in
the Night-time.

Ecce.] This Particle always denotes some
sudden and unexpected Mischief. *Virg.*

Ecce autem gemini à Tenedo, &c.

43. *Spumantes oblita rictus.*] Having her
Mouth frothy with the Blood of Oxen.

44. *Depositura sitim.*] To quench her Thirst.

45. *Quam.*] The Lioness.

46. *Timido pede.*] With trembling and hasty
Feet.

48. *Ut lea.*] After that the Lioness.

Compescuit.] Had extinguished, quenched.

50. *Laniavit.*] She tore.

Amictus.] The Veil.

pulvere certa feræ, totoque expalluit ore
 Pyramus. Ut verò vestem quoque sanguine tinctam
 Repperit; Una duos, inquit, nox perdet amantes;
 E quibus illa fuit longâ dignissima vitâ.
 Nostra nocens anima est. Ego te miseranda peremi,
 In loca plena metûs qui jussi nocte venires:
 Nec prior hûc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus,
 Et scelerata fero consumite viscera morfu,
 O quicunque sub hâc habitatis rupe leones!
 Sed Timidi est optare necem. Velamina Thisbes
 Tollit, & ad pactæ secum fert arboris umbram.
 Utque dedit notæ lacrymas, dedit oscula vesti,
 Accipe nunc, inquit, nostri quoque sanguinis haustus;
 Quoque erat accinctus, demittit in ilia ferrum.
 Nec mora: ferventi moriens è vulnere traxit,
 Et jacuit resupinus humi: cruor emicat altè.
 Non aliter, quàm cùm vitiato fistula plumbo,
 Scinditur, & tenues, stridente foramine, longè
 Ejaculatur aquas; atque ictibus aëra rumpit.
 Arborci fœtus aspergine cædis in atram
 Vertuntur faciem: madefactaque sanguine radix
 Puniceo tingit pendentia mora colore.
 Eccè, metu nondùm posito, ne fallat amentem,

borci fœtus vertuntur in atram faciem aspergine cædis: que radix madefacta sanguine, tingit pen-
 dentia mora puniceo colore. Eccè illa, metu nondùm posito, redit, ne

feræ in alto pulvere, que ex-
 palluit toto ore. Ut verò rep-
 perit quoque vestem tinctam san-
 guine; inquit, Una nox perdet
 duos amantes; è quibus illa
 fuit dignissima longâ vitâ.
 Nostra anima est nocens. Mise-
 randa ego peremi te, qui jussi
 venires nocte in loca plena me-
 tûs: nec veni hûc prior. O
 leones, quicunque habitatis sub
 hâc rupe, divellite nostrum cor-
 pus, & consumite scelerata vis-
 cera fero morfu! Sed est timidi
 optare necem. Tollit velamina
 Thisbes, & fert secum ad um-
 bram pactæ arboris. Utque
 dedit lacrymas notæ vesti, de-
 dit oscula; inquit, Accipe nunc
 quoque haustus nostri sanguinis;
 que dimittit ferrum quò erat ac-
 cinctus in ilia. Nec mora: mo-
 riens traxit è ferventi vul-
 nere, & jacuit resupinus humi:
 cruor emicat altè. Non aliter
 quàm cùm fistula scinditur plum-
 bo vitiato, & ejaculatur tenues
 aquas longe foramine stridente;
 atquè rumpit aëra ictibus. Ar-

NOTES.

53. *Vestem.*] The Veil.
 55. *Illa dignissima.*] *Thisbe* was worthy,
 because she stood to her Promise, and came
 to the Place appointed before the set Time.
 56. *Nostra anima.*] My Soul.
Miseranda.] *Pyramus* confesses he was the
 Cause of the Death of *Thisbe*, whom he thought
 to have been torn in Pieces by the Lions.
Peremi.] I have killed.
 57. *Jussi.*] Because I bid her. A Relative
 expressing the Manner how *Pyramus* was in-
 strumental to *Thisbe's* Death.
 60. *Rupe.*] Under this Rock, in this Cave.
Leones.] An Apostrophe to the Lions, by
 whom *Pyramus* thought *Thisbe* had been de-
 voured.
 61. *Timidi, &c.*] 'Tis the Part of a Coward
 to wish for Death, when a Man of Courage
 may obtain it.
 62. *Pactæ.*] Appointed. A little above he
 had said *dictam*.

65. *Ferrum.*] His Sword. A Metonymy of
 the Matter.
 67. *Emicat.*] Springs out.
 68. *Non aliter.*] By an elegant Similitude
 the Poet shews how high the Blood of *Pyramus*
 sprung from his Wound.
Vitiato.] Being broken, spoiled.
Fistula.] A Pipe of Lead, by which Water
 is conveyed. So called because it is like a mu-
 sical Pipe.
 70. *Ejaculatur.*] Throws out.
Aëra rumpit.] Breaks the Air with its
 Strokes.
 71. *Fœtus.*] Mulberries, the Fruit of that
 Tree.
Aspergine cædis.] By the sprinkling of the
 Blood.
In atram faciem.] Into a black Colour.
 74. *Posito.*] Having laid aside,

fallat amantem : que requirit juvenem oculis animoque : que gessit narrare quanta pericula vitârit. Utque cognovit locum, & formam in arbore versam (color pomi sic facit incertam) hæret an hæc sit. Dùm dubitat, vidit tremebunda membra pulsare cruentum solum ; que tulit pedem retrò : que gerens ora pallidiora buxo, exhorruit instar æquoris, quod fremit, cùm summum stringitur exiguâ aurâ. Sed postquàm remorata, cognovit suos amores, percutit indignos lacertos claro plangore : & laniata comas, amplexaque amatum corpus, supplevit vulnera lacrymis ; que miscuit fletum cruori : & figens oscula in gelidis vultibus, clamavit, Pyrame, quis casus ademit te mihi ? Pyrame responde, carissima tua Thisbe nominat te. Exaudi : que attolle jacentes vultus. Pyramus erexit oculos jam gravatos morte ad nomen Thisbes, que recondidit illâ visâ. Quæ postquàm cognovit, suamque vestem, & vidit ebur vacuum ense, inquit, Infelix, tua manus amorque perdidit te. Est & mihi manus fortis in hoc unum,

Illa redit : juvenemque oculis animoque requirit : Quantaque vitârit narrare pericula gessit. Utque locum, & versam cognovit in arbore formam (Sic facit incertam pomi color) hæret an hæc sit. Dùm dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum Membra solum ; retròq; pedem tulit : oraq; buxo Pallidiora gerens, exhorruit æquoris instar, Quod fremit, exiguâ cùm summum stringitur aurâ. Sed postquàm remorata, suos cognovit amores, Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos : Et laniata comas ; amplexaque corpus amatum, Vulnera supplevit lacrymis ; fletumque cruori Miscuit : & gelidis in vultibus oscula figens, Pyrame clamavit, quis te mihi casus ademit ? Pyrame, responde, tua carissima Thisbe Nominat. Exaudi : vultusque attolle jacentes. Ad nomen Thisbes, oculos jam morte gravatos Pyramus erexit, visâque recondidit illâ. Quæ postquàm vestemque suam cognovit, & ense Vidit ebur vacuum, Tua te manus, inquit, amorque Perdidit infelix. Est & mihi fortis in unum

NOTES.

75. *Redit.*] Thisbe returned.

Juvenemque.] Pyramus.

76. *Gessit narrare.*] She is very desirous to tell him.

77. *Utque locum, &c.*] After Thisbe had observed the Place and the Tree, she was in Doubt, by reason of the Colour of the Mulberries, which had been changed from white to black, whether she was right or no.

78. *Color.*] The Colour of the Mulberries, changed into a dark Red. *Pomum* is a general Name for all Fruit whatsoever, whether they have soft or hard Rinds ; but it is most generally used of Fruits that have soft Rinds.

Hæret an hæc sit.] She is in Doubt whether that be the self-same Tree, under which she had sat a little before.

79. *Tremebunda.*] Panting.

Pulsare.] To beat ; for Pyramus was not yet quite dead.

80. *Retroque, &c.*] She starts back,

81. *Exhorruit.*] She trembled.

Æquoris instar.] Like the Sea.

82. *Fremit.*] Trembles.

Stringitur.] Is lightly touched.

83. *Suos amores.*] Pyramus, her Lover.

84. *Indignos.*] Undeserving.

85. *Laniata comas.*] Tearing her Hair.

86. *Supplevit.*] Filled.

87. *In gelidis vultibus.*] In the cold, dying Face of Pyramus.

88. *Quis casus.*] What Misfortune.

Ademit.] Hath snatch'd away.

89. *Pyrame.*] An *Epizeuxis*.

92. *Erexit.*] Opened.

Recondidit.] Shut them again.

93. *Vestemque.*] Her Veil, with which Pyramus being deceived slew himself.

94. *Ebur.*] The ivory Scabbard.

Vacuum.] Without a Sword.

Tua, &c.] Thou hast slain thyself for the Love thou hadst for me.

oc manus, est & amor; dabit hic in vulnera vires.
 rsequar extinctum, lethique miserrima dicat
 usa, comesque tui: quique à me morte revelli
 u solâ, poteras, poteris nec morte revelli. 100
 s tamen amborum verbis estote rogati,
 multum miserieque mei, illiusque parentes,
 quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit,
 mponi tumulo non invideatis eodem.
 tu; quæ ramis arbor miserabile corpus
 inc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum;
 gna tene cædis; pullosque & luctibus aptos
 mper habet fœtus, gemini monumenta cruoris.
 xit: & aptato pectus mucrone sub imum
 cubuit ferro; quod adhuc à cæde tepebat. 110
 ta tamen tetigere Deos, tetigere parentes.
 am color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater:
 odque rogis superest, unâ requiescit in urnâ.

s, tetigere parentes. Nam ater est in pomo, ubi permaturuit: quodque superest rogis, requiescit
 unâ urnâ.

& est amor; hic dabit vires
 in vulnera. Persequar extinc-
 tum, que dicar miserrima causa
 comesque tui lethi: que heu qui
 poteras revelli à me morte solâ,
 nec poteris revelli morte. Ta-
 men ô multum miseri parentes
 mei illiusque, estote rogati his
 verbis amborum, ut non invi-
 deatis componi in eodem tumulo
 quos certus amor, quos hora no-
 vissima junxit. At tu arbor,
 quæ nunc tegis miserabile corpus
 unius, mox es tectura duorum
 ramis; tene signa cædis; sem-
 per habet pullos fœtus & aptos
 luctibus, monumenta gemini cru-
 oris. Dixit: & mucrone ap-
 tato sub imum pectus, incubuit
 ferro; quod adhuc tepebat à
 cæde. Tamen vota tetigere

NOTES.

97. Hic.] Love.
 In vulnera.] To wound myself.
 99. Revelli.] To be separated.
 103. Certus.] True.
 104. Componi.] To be interred and buried
 ether.
 Tumulo eodem.] In the same Sepulchre.
 Invideatis.] Do not enviously oppose our
 fires.
 107. Pullos.] Black.
 108. Monumenta.] Memorials.
 Gemini cruoris.] The Blood of two, *Pyramus*
Thybe.

109. Aptato mucrone.] The Point being di-
 rected.
 Sub imum.] At the lowest Part of her Breast.
 110. Incubuit ferro.] She fell upon the
 Sword with which *Pyramus* but a little before
 had slain himself.
 111. Vota.] The Prayers.
 Tetigere.] Reached.
 112. Permaturuit.] It is full ripe.
 113. Quodque rogis superest.] The Bones and
 Ashes remained after the burning.
 Urnâ.] A Vessel, in which the Ashes of the
 Dead were preserved,

F A B. V. The Adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*, and Transformation of *Leucothoe* into a Rod of Frankincense.

Leuconoe relates how *Leucothoe* was turned into a Rod of Frankincense, but first mentions the Adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*, which was discovered by the Sun, and immediately reported to *Vulcan*; who being outrageously angry, he enclosed the Bed with fine Nets, and so entangled the Lovers; that they could not possibly escape; and the Chamber being laid open, he thus exposed them in their criminal Embraces to all the Gods. *Venus* enraged at *Phœbus* for this Discovery, caused him to fall in Love with *Leucothoe*, the Daughter of *Eurynome* and *Orchamus*, King of *Persia*; who, that he might the more conveniently enjoy her, turned himself into the Shape of her Mother *Eurynome*. But when her Father *Orchamus* was informed by *Clytie*, a former Mistress of the Sun, that his Daughter had been deflowered, he dug a Hole in the Ground and buried her; but *Phœbus*, taking Pity of his Mistress, turned her into a Rod of Frankincense.

Desierat : mediumque tempus fuit breve; & *Leuconoe* orsa est dicere. Sorores tenuere vocem. Quoque amor cepit hunc Solem, qui temperat omnia sidera luce: referemus amores Solis. Hic Deus putatur vidisse primus adulterium *Veneris* cum *Marte*. Hic Deus videt omnia primus. Indoluit facto; que monstravit *Junonigenæ* marito furta tori, que locum furti: at & mens, & opus quod fabrilis dextra tenebat, excidit illi. Extemplo elimat graciles catenas,

DEsierat: mediumque fuit breve tempus; & orsa est Dicere *Leuconoe*. Vocem tenuere sorores. Hunc quoque, sidera qui temperat omnia luce, Cepit amor Solem: Solis referemus amores. Primus adulterium *Veneris* cum *Marte* putatur Hic vidisse Deus. Videt hic Deus omnia primus. Indoluit facto; *Junonigenæ*que marito Furta tori, furtique locum monstravit: at illi Et mens, & quod opus fabrilis dextra tenebat, Excidit. Extemplo graciles ex ære catenas,

N O T E S.

1. *Desierat*.] *Alcithoe* made an End of her Discourse.

2. *Vocem tenuere*.] Were silent.

6. *Deus*.] The Sun.

Primus.] The Cause why the Sun is thought first to have seen the Adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*.

7. *Junonigenæque*.] *Vulcan* born of *Juno* for *Vulcan* was the only Child *Juno* had by *Jupiter*.

8. *Furta*.] The Adultery.

Illi.] From *Vulcan*.

11. *Graciles*.] Thin and fine.

etiaque, & laqueos, quæ lumina fallere possent,
elimat. Non illud opus tenuissima vincant
stamina, nec summo quæ pendet aranea tigno.

Utque leves tactus, momentaque parva sequantur, 15
efficit: & lecto circumdata collocat aptè.

Ut venère torum conjux & adulter in unum;

Arte viri, vinclisque novâ ratione paratis,

In mediis ambo deprensi amplexibus hærent.

Lemnius extemplò valvas patefecit eburnas:

Admisitque Deos. Illi jacuère ligati

Turpiter; atque aliquis, de Dîs non tristibus, optet

Sic fieri turpis. Superi risère: diùque

Hæc fuit in toto notissima fabula cælo.

Exigit indicii memorem Cythereia pœnam,

Inque vices illum, tectos qui læsit amores;

Lædit amore pari. Quid nunc, Hyperione nate,

Forma, calorque tibi, radiataque lumina profunt?

Nempè tuis omnes qui terras ignibus uris,

Ureris igne novo: quique omnia cernere debes,

Leucothoën spectas; & virgine figis in una,

Quos mundo debes, oculos. Modò surgis Eoô

inibus, ureris novo igne: quique debes cernere omnia, spectas Leucothoën; & figis oculos quos debes mundo, in unâ virgine. Modò surgis

ex ære, retiaque, & laqueos
quæ possent fallere lumina. Te-
nuissima stamina non vincant
illud opus, nec aranea quæ pen-
det summo tigno. Que efficit
ut sequantur leves tactus, que
parva momenta: & collocat ap-
tè circumdata lecto. Ut conjux
& adulter venère in unum to-
rum; ambo hærent in mediis

20 amplexibus, deprensi arte viri,
vinclisque paratis novâ ratione.

Lemnius extemplò patefecit e-
burnas valvas, admisitque Deos.

Illi jacuère ligati turpiter; at-
que aliquis, de Dîs non tristi-

25 bus, optet sic fieri turpis. Su-
peri risère: que hæc fuit diu

notissima fabula in toto cælo.

Cythereia exigit pœnam memo-
rem indicii, inque vices lædit

illum, qui læsit tectos amores,
30 pari amore. Nate Hyperione,

quid nunc forma, calorque, ra-
diataque lumina profunt tibi?

Nempè qui uris omnes terras tuis

NOTES.

12. *Fallere lumina.*] Which would deceive
the Sight. Concerning this, see Book II. *De*
Art. Am.

Mulciber obscuros lectum circaque superque
Disponit laqueos, lumina fallit opus.

13. *Elimat.*] He files out.

14. *Tenuissima stamina.*] The finest Threads
run on a Distaff.

Aranea.] Spiders Webs,

Summo tigno.] On the Top of a Beam.

15. *Utque, &c.*] Those Nets were so soft and
flexible, that if touched they could not be felt,
but gave way to every thing.

Parva momenta.] Small Movements.

17. *Venère, &c.*] After they lay together.

19. *Deprensi.*] Caught in a forbidden Action.

20. *Lemnius.*] *Vulcan*; so called from the
land *Lemnos*, into which he was thrown head-
long by *Jove*, when he would have assisted his
father against *Jupiter*. See *Homer's Iliads*,
ib. I. in the End.

21. *Admisitque Deos.*] *Vulcan* calls the Gods
to see the Sight of *Mars* and *Venus*, who were

thus lock'd in each other's Embraces.

24. *Hæc fuit.*] So in Book II. *De Art. A-*
mandi:

Fabula narratur tota notissima cælo,

Mulciberi capti Marsque Venusque dolis:
Where he describes the Matter at length.

25. *Indicii.*] Of the Discovery.

Memorem.] Which *Venus* had in her Memo-
ry. So *Virg.*

Sæva memorem Junonis ob iram.

Cythereia.] *Venus*, so called of the Island *Cy-*
theris, where she is reported to have first arriv'd
in the Shell of a Fish, being born of the Sea.

26. *Inque vices.*] And in her Turn.

Illum.] The Sun.

27. *Hyperione nate.*] *Sol* was the Son of
Hyperion; as was the Moon and *Aurora*. An
Apostrophe to the Sun.

30. *Igni novo.*] With a new Love.

32. *Modò.*] Sometimes.

Eoô.] The Eastern Part of Heaven, where
Aurora rises, which is called *ἠὺς* in Greek.

*temporiùs Eoꝝ cœlo : modò inci-
dis seriùs undis ; que porrigis
brumales horas morâ spectandi.
Interdum deficis : què vitium
mentis transit in lumina ; &
obscurus terres mortalia pectora.
Nec palles, quod imago Lunæ
propioris terris obsiterit tibi :
ipse amor facit hunc colorem.
Diligis hanc unam : que nec
Clymene, Rhodosque, nec pulcher-
rima genitrix Æææ Circes tenet
te. Quæ Clytie, quæ quamvis
despecta, petebat tuos concubitus ;
quæ habebas grave vulnus illo
ipso tempore. Leucothoë fecit
oblivia multarum, quàm Eury-
nome formosissima odoriferæ gen-
tis edidit partu : sed postquàm
filia crevit, filia tam vincit ma-
trem, quàm mater cunctas. Pa-
ter Orchamus rexit Achæmenias
ubes : isque numeratur septimus
à origine prisce Beli. Pascua
equorum Solis sunt sub Hesperio
axe : habent Ambrosiam pro
gramine : ea nutrit membra fessa
diurnis ministeriis, reparatque labori.*

*Temporiùs cœlo : modò seriùs incidis undis ;
Spectandique morâ brumales porrigis horas.
Deficis interdum : vitiumque in lumina mentis
Transit ; & obscurus mortalia pectora terres.
Nec, tibi quod Lunæ terris propioris imago
Obsiterit, palles : facit hunc amor ipse colorem.
Diligis hanc unam : nec te Clymeneque, Rhodosque
Nec tenet Æææ genitrix pulcherrima Circes.
Quæque tuos Clytie, quamvis despecta, petebat
Concubitus ; ipsoque illo grave vulnus habebas
Tempore. Leucothoë multarum oblivia fecit,
Gentis odoriferæ quam formosissima partu
Edidit Eurynome : sed postquàm filia crevit,
Quàm mater cunctas, tam matrem filia vincit.
Rexit Achæmenias urbes pater Orchamus : isque
Septimus à prisce numeratur origine Beli.
Axe sub Hesperio sunt pascua Solis equorum :
Ambrosiam pro gramine habent : ea fessa diurnis
Membra ministeriis nutrit, reparatque labori.
Dùmque ibi quadrupedes cœlestia pabula carpunt ;
Noxque vicem peragit ; thalamos Deus intrat amatos
Versus in Eurynomes faciem genitricis : & inter
Dùmque quadrupedes ibi carpunt cœlestia pabula, noxque
peragit vicem ; Deus intrat amatos thalamos ; versus in faciem genitricis Eurynomes : & cernit*

NOTES.

33. *Temporiùs.*] More early. An Adverb of the Comparative Degree from the Positive *tem-pori*.

Incidis.] Thou settest.

34. *Brumales horas.*] Winter Days, which are shorter. *Bruma* is a Day of the Winter Solstice.

Porrigis.] Thou lengthenest.

35. *Vitiumque.*] The Sorrow of thy Heart, which makes Lovers pale.

36. *Transit.*] Passes.

38. *Facit, &c.*] For to grow pale is common to Persons in Love. Whence in another Place,

Palleat emnis amans, color hic est aptus amanti.

39. *Unam.*] Her only, *sc. Leucothoe*.

Clymeneque.] Nor does *Clymene* the Mother of *Phaeton* please you now.

Rhodosque.] Nor *Rhodos*, the Daughter of *Neptune* and *Venus*, that you were very fond of formerly.

40. *Æææ.*] Nor *Perse*, the Mother of *Circe*, born in a Town of *Colchos* called *Æææ*.

41. *Clytie.*] Nor *Clytie*, who loved you in vain. See below.

42. *Grave vulnus.*] A grievous Wound, *sc.*

Amoris.

43. *Oblivia fecit.*] But *Leucothoe* makes you forget all the rest.

44. *Odoriferæ gentis.*] Bearing Odours, *i. e. Arabian.*

Formosissima.] Most beautiful.

45. *Eurynome.*] This Nymph was the Daughter of *Oceanus* and *Teibys*, and the Wife of *Orchamus* King of the *Persians*.

47. *Achæmenias.*] The *Persians*, for the *Achæmenians*, *Persians*, and *Parthians*, are People bordering upon one another.

48. *Prisce Beli.*] Ancient *Belus*, who began at *Abas*, &c.

49. *Axe sub Hesperio.*] Under the Western Heaven.

50. *Ambrosiam.*] The Food of the Gods with which the Horses of the Sun are also said to be fed. See above, Book II. Fab. 1.

*Ambrosiæ succo saturos præsepibus altis
Quadrupedes ducunt.*—

53. *Deus.*] The Sun.

Thalamos amatos.] The Chamber of his Mistress *Leucothoe*.

54. *Genitricis.*] Of the Mother of *Leucothoe*.

Bis sex Leucothoën famulas ad lumina cernit
Levia versato ducentem stamina fuso.
Ergo ubi, ceu mater, caræ dedit oscula natæ:
Res, ait, arcana est: famulæ, discedite; neve
Eripite arbitrium matri secreta loquenti.
Paruerunt: thalamoque Deus sinè teste relicto,
Ille ego sum, dixit, qui longum metior annum,
Omnia qui video; per quem videt omnia tellus:
Mundi oculus. Mihi, crede, places. Pavet illa: me-
tuque

Et colus, & fusus digitis cecidère remissis.
Ipse timor decuit. Nec longius ille moratus
In veram rediit specie m, solitumque nitorem.
At virgo quamvis inopino territa visu,
Victa nitore Dei, positâ vim passa querelâ est.
Invidit Clitie, (neque enim moderatus in illâ
Solis amor fuerat) stimulataque pellicis irâ
Vulgat adulterium: diffamatumque parenti
Indicat. Ille ferox immanisusque precantem,
Tententemque manus ad lumina Solis, & ille
Vim tulit invitæ, dicentem, defodit altâ
Crudus homo: tumulumque supèr gravis addit a-
renæ.

Dissipat hunc radiis Hyperione natus: iterque
Dat tibi, quo possis defossos promere vultus.
Nec tu jam poteras enectum pondere terræ

dat iter tibi, quò possis promere defossos vultus. Nec jam tu poteras collere enectum caput,

55 *Leucothoën ducentem lævia sta-
mina fuso versato inter bis sex
famulas ad lumina. Ergo ubi,
ceu mater dedit oscula caræ na-
tæ: ait, Est arcana res: fa-
mulæ discedite, neve eripite ar-
bitrium matri loquenti secreta.*
60 *Paruerunt: que Deus, thalamo
relicto sinè teste, dixit, Ego sum
ille, qui metior longum annum,
qui video omnia; oculus mundi
per quem tellus videt omnia.
Crede, places mihi. Illa pavet:
metuque, & colus, & fusus ceci-
dère digitis remissis. Timor ipse
decuit. Nec ille moratus lon-
gius rediit in veram speciem,
solitumque nitorem. At virgo
quamvis territa inopino visu,
vieta nitore Dei, passa est vim
querelâ positâ. Clytie invidet,
(neque enim amor Solis fuerat
moderatus in illâ) que stimulata
irâ pellicis vulgat adulterium:
que indicat diffamatum parenti.
Ille ferox immanisusque, crudus
defodit precantem tententemque
75 manus ad lumina Solis, & dicen-
tem, Ille tulit vim invitæ, altâ
humo: que addit super tumu-
lum gravis arenæ. Natus Hy-
perione dissipat hunc radiis: que*

NOTES.

55. *Bis sex.*] Twelve.
Ad lumina.] By a Lamp; for it was Night.
56. *Ducentem.*] Drawing out.
Levia stamina.] The soft Threads.
Versato fuso.] With her twirling Spindle.
An Instrument which Women use in spinning:
So called of *fudendo*:
57. *Ceu.*] As though.
58. *Eripite.*] Take away.
Arbitrium.] The Opportunity, Privilege.
64. *Colus.*] Her Distaff. The Instrument
on which the Wool is fixed to be spun. This
Word is both of the second and fourth Declen-
sion.
66. *Nitorem.*] Beauty or Brightness.
69. *Enim.*] The Reason why Clytiæ was en-
vious, for the Love of Sol to her Sister Leuco-
thoe was too great.

70. *Stimulataque.*] And urged.
71. *Diffamatumque.*] Telling it to the worst
Advantage, i. e. making the worst of it.
Parenti.] To Leucothoe's Father, sc. to Or-
chamus.
72. *Ille.*] Orchamus.
75. *Tumulumque.*] An Heap.
76. *Hyperione natus.*] Apollo is called the
Son of Hyperion, because Hyperion, the Brother
of Saturn, as Diodorus Siculus relates, first made
Observations upon the Courses of the Sun,
Moon, and Stars, and taught them; and there-
fore Hyperion is used for the Sun himself.
77. *Dat tibi iter.*] Makes way for thee, that
thou may'st put forth thy Face.
78. *Nec.*] An Apostrophe to Leucothoe.
Enectum] Killed, overwhelmed.

pondere terræ, que jacebas ex- Tollere nympha caput : corpusque exsanguie jacebas.
sanguie corpus. Moderator vo- Nil illô fertur volucrum moderator equorum 80
lucrum equorum fertur vidisse nil
dolentiùs illô post Phaëton teos ig- Post Phaëton teos vidisse dolentiùs ignes.
nes. Ille quidem tentat, si que- Ille quidem gelidos radiorum viribus artus,
at revocare gelidos artus viri- Si queat, in vivum tentat revocare calorem.
bis radiorum in vivum calorem. Sed quoniam tantis fatum conatibus obstat,
Sed quoniam fatum obstat tantis Nectare odorato spargit corpusque, locumque : 85
conatibus, spargit corpusque lo- Multaque præquestus, Tanges tamen æthera, dixit.
cumque odorato nectare ; que Præquestus multa, dixit, Tamen
præquestus multa, dixit, Tamen Protinus imbutum cœlesti nectare corpus
tanges æthera. Protinus cor- Delicuit, terramque suo madefecit odore :
pus imbutum cœlesti nectare de- Virgaque per glebas sensim radicibus actis,
licuit, que madefecit terram suo Thurea surrexit ; tumulumque cacumine rupit. 90
odore : que thurea virga sur- rexit radicibus actis, sensum per
glebas ; que rupit tumulum cacumine.

NOTES.

79. *Exsanguie.*] Dead, without Blood.
 80. *Moderator, &c.*] *Apollo*, who is the Guider of the swift and flying Horses.
 82. *Gelidos artus.*] The dead, cold Members.
 83. *Revocare.*] To recal.
 84. *Fatum.*] The Necessity of Fate.
 85. *Nectare.*] With *Nectar*, the Drink of the Gods.
 86. *Tanges æthera.*] Yet thou shalt arrive at Heaven, though I cannot recall thee to Life ; that is, You shall spring from the Earth an Incense-bearing Tree, whose Gums burnt in the sacred Solemnities of the Gods, the Odour thereof shall ascend to Heaven. *Achæmenia* and *Arabia* are often celebrated by the Poets for their great Fertility in Frankincense, and all other aromatic Plants.
 88. *Delicuit.*] Was made soft and liquid : the Perfect Tense of *deliquesco*.
 89. *Sensim.*] By little and little.
Radicibus actis.] The Roots being shot forth, So elsewhere,
Et mala radices altius arbor agit.
 90. *Tumulum.*] The Hillock.
Cacumine.] With its Top.

F A B. VI. Clytie into a Sun-flower.

The Nymph Clytie being forsaken by her Lover, took it so excessively to Heart, that she inwardly pined away, and was turned into a Flower, which, still retaining her former Love for the same God, is called an Heliotrope, or Sun-flower, and turns its Face continually towards the Sun.

At auctor lucis (quamvis amor poterat excusare dolorem, que dolor indicium), non amplius adit Clytiam,

AT Clytiam, (quamvis amor excusare dolorem, Indiciūque dolor poterat,) non amplius auctor

is adit: Venerisque modum sibi fecit in illâ.
 uit ex illo dementer amoribus usa.
 mpharum impatiens; & sub Jove nocte dieque 5
 it humo nudâ madidis incompta capillis.
 que novem luces expers undæque cibique
 re mero, lacrymisque suis jejunia pavit:
 e se movit humo. Tantùm spectabat euntis
 a Dei: vultusque suos flecebat ad illum.
 mbra ferunt hæsisse solo: partemque coloris
 ridus exsanguis pallor convertit in herbas.
 in parte rubor: violæque simillimus ora
 tegit. Illa suum, quamvis radice tenetur,
 titur ad Solem, mutataque fervat amorem.

que fecit sibi modum Veneris in
 illâ. Ex illo, usa amoribus de-
 menter, impatiens nympharum,
 tabuit: que sedit nudâ humo
 sub Jove nocteque dieque, in-
 compta madidis capillis. Que
 expers undæ que tibi, que pavit
 jejunia per novem luces mero
 rore, que suis lacrymis: nec mo-
 vit se humo. Tantùm specta-
 bat ora Dei euntis: que flece-
 bat suos vultus ad illum. Fe-
 runt membra hæsisse solo: que
 luridus pallor convertit partem
 coloris in exsanguis herbas. Est
 15 rubor in parte: que flos simili-
 mus violæ tegit ora. Illa ver-
 titur ad suum Solem, quamvis tenetur radice, mutataque fervat amorem.

N O T E S.

. Venerisque, &c.] Put an End to his amo-
 Commerce. A Metonymy of the Effici-

. Tabuit.] She pined away.

Ex illo.] From the Time she was forsaken
 Sol.

. Sub Jove.] In the open Air.

. Lucis.] Days.

Expers undæ cibique.] Wanting Drink and
 food.

9. Nec se movit humo.] Neither did she rise
 from the Ground.

10. Flecebat.] She turned.

11. Ferunt.] They say.

Hæsisse.] Stuck fast.

12. Luridus pallor.] A wan Paleness.

14. Suum Solem.] Her beloved Sun.

15. Mutataque.] Turned to a Sun-flower.

F A B. VII, VIII, IX, X. Daphnis, Scython, Celmus,
 Smilax.

cithoe's Sisters desire her to relate a Story. She deliberates whether she
 should begin with the Story of Daphnis the Idæan Shepherd; who,
 because he did not perform his Promise of Marriage, was turned into
 a Stone; or of Scython, who of a Man became a Woman; or of Cel-
 mus, Jupiter's Nursling, who was turned into a Diamond; or of the
 Virgin Smilax, who, loving the Youth Crocus, and not being able to enjoy
 him, they were both turned into Flowers: but at last fixes upon that of
 Salmacis.

Dixerat

*Dixerat: & mirabile factum
ceperat aures. Pars negant po-
tuisse fieri; pars memorant veros
Deos posse omnia: sed non &
Bacchus in illis. Alcithoë pos-
citur, postquam sorores siluere:
quæ percurrentes stamina stantis
telæ radio dixit, Taceo vulgatos
amores Daphnidis Idæi pastoris,
quem ira pellicis Nymphæ con-
tulit in saxum. Tantis dolor
urit amantes. Nec loquor, ut
Scython quondam fuerit ambi-
guus, modò vir, modò fœmina,
jure naturæ novato. Te quo-
que Celme, quondam fidissime
parvo Jovi, nunc adamas, quæ
Curetas fatus ab largo imbri: &
præterea Crocon, cum Smilace
versum in parvos flores; quæ
tenebo animum dulci novitate.*

DIxerat: & factum mirabile ceperat aures.
Pars fieri potuisse negant; pars omnia veros
Posse Deos memorant: sed non & Bacchus in illis.
Pescitur Alcithoë, postquam siluere sorores:
Quæ radio stantis percurrentes stamina telæ,
Vulgatos taceo, dixit, pastoris amores
Daphnidis Idæi, quem nymphæ pellicis ira
Contulit in saxum. Tantis dolor urit amantes.
Nec loquor, ut quondam naturæ jure novato
Ambiguus fuerit, modò vir, modò fœmina Scy-
thon. —

Te quoque nunc adamas, quondam fidissime parvo
Celme, Jovi, largoque fatus Curetas ab imbri:
Et Crocon in parvos versum cum Smilace flores
Prætereo; dulcique animos novitate tenebo.

NOTES.

1. *Dixerat.*] sc. *Leucothoe*.
- Ceperat aures.*] Had delighted.
3. *Sed non, &c.*] They do not acknowledge *Bacchus* to be one of the true Gods who can work those Miracles.
4. *Pescitur.*] Is asked to tell some Stories.
5. *Radio.*] With the Shuttle.
- Telæ.*] The Loom.
7. *Daphnidis.*] Of the Son of *Mercury*.
- Idæi.*] Of the *Phrygian* Shepherd, from Mount *Ida*.
- Nymphæ.*] *Tbalia*, by whom *Daphnis* was beloved.
8. *Contulit.*] Turned.
- Tantis dolor urit amantes.*] Such excessive Rage enflames a Lover's Breast.
9. *Nec loquor, &c.*] *Scython* was a Person, who was miraculously transformed from a Male

into a Female.

12. *Celme.*] An Apostrophe to *Celmus*, who being a faithful Foster-father to *Jupiter*, when he was an Infant, was afterwards turned into a Diamond, because he had made his Immortality publick.

Curetas.] The *Curetes* were those who celebrated the Rites of *Jupiter* in *Crete*, and of the Mother of the Gods in *Phrygia*, with a tumultuous clashing of Arms, with the Noise and Sound of Cymbals and Tabrets, also with Pipes and Shouting: These the Poets feign to have had their Original from the Earth after Shower of Rain.

13. *Crocon.*] *Crocus* was a Youth, whom the Virgin *Smilax* loved, but not being able to enjoy him, they were both turned into Flowers.

F A B. XI. *Salmacis.*

Alcithoe relates the wonderful Story of the Fountain Salmacis, who fell in Love with Hermaphroditus, a most lovely Youth. He was the Son of Mercury and Venus, and was educated by the Naiads in Ida, a Mountain of Phrygia. Leaving this Place he came into Caria, and, pleased with the transparent Water of the Fountain, he went in to bathe. Salmacis, the Nymph of the Fountain, struck with his amiable Appearance, leapt in after him, and clasping the Youth in her Arms, entreats Heaven that they may be united. Her Prayers were heard, and Hermaphroditus finding that he now partook of the Nature of both Sexes, implores his Parents, that the Waters of that Fountain might have the same Effect upon all that afterwards bathed in them.

UNDE fit infamis; quare malè fortibus undis
Salmacis enervet, tactosque remolliat artus;
Discite. Causa latet; vis est notissima fontis.
Mercurio puerum divâ Cythereide natum

Discite unde Salmacis sit infamis; quare enervet que remolliat tactos artus malè fortibus undis. Causa latet; vis fontis est notissima. Naïdes enutrivêre puerum natum Mercurio,

N O T E S.

2. *Salmacis.*] This Fable arose from the Expulsion of some Barbarians, by the Colony of *Argives*, from *Halicarnassus*, a City in *Caria*. They were obliged to draw Water at a Fountain near that City, by which Intercourse with the polite *Greeks*, their Manners were greatly reformed; and they sunk by degrees into all the Voluptuousness and Effeminacy of that soft

People. This Circumstance gave Rise to the transforming Effects of the Fountain *Salmacis*.

Energvet.] Takes away the Nerves and Strength, it effeminates.

Remolliat.] Makes soft.

4. *Puerum.*] *Hermaphroditus*.

Cythreide.] By the Goddess *Venus*; for *Hermaphroditus* was the Son of *Mercury* and *Venus*.

Naïdes

divâ Cythereide sub Idæis an-
 tris. Cujus facies erat, in quâ
 materque paterque possent cog-
 nosci : quoque traxit nomen ab
 illis. Is cum primùm fecit tria
 quinquennia ; deseruit patrios
 montes : Idâque altrice relictâ,
 gaudebat errare ignotis locis, vi-
 dere ignota flumina : studio mi-
 nuente laborem. Ille etiam a-
 dit Lycias urbes, que Caras pro-
 pinquos Lyciæ. Hic videt stag-
 num lucentis lymphæ usque ad
 imum solum. Non palustris can-
 na illic, nec steriles ulvæ, nec
 junci acutâ cuspide. Liquor est
 perspicuus. Tamen ultima stag-
 ni cinguntur vivo cespite, que
 herbis semper virentibus. Nym-
 pha colit : sed nec apta venati-
 bus, nec quæ soleat flectere ar-
 cus nec quæ soleat contendere
 cursu : solaque Naiadum non
 nota celeri Dianæ. Fama est
 suas sorores sæpe dixisse illi :
 Salmaci, sume vel jaculum, vel
 pictas pharetras : & misce tua
 otia cum duris venatibus. Illa
 nec sumit jaculum, nec pictas
 pharetras, nec miscet sua otia
 cum duris venatibus. Sed modò
 perluit formosas artus suo fonte : sæpè deducit crines Cytoriaco pectine ; & consulit spectatos undas,
 quid deceat se.

Naïdes Idæis enutrivère sub antris.
 Cujus erat facies, in quâ materque paterque
 Cognosci possent : nomen quoque traxit ab illis.
 Is tria cum primùm fecit quinquennia ; montes
 Deseruit patrios : Idâque altrice relictâ,
 Ignotis errare locis, ignota videre
 Flumina gaudebat : studio minuente laborem.
 Ille etiam Lycias urbes, Lyciæque propinquos
 Caras adit. Videt hîc stagnum lucentis ad imum
 Usque solum lymphæ. Non illic canna palustris,
 Nec steriles ulvæ, nec acutâ cuspide junci.
 Perspicuus liquor est. Stagni tamen ultima vivo
 Cespite cinguntur, semperque virentibus herbis.
 Nympha colit : sed nec venatibus apta, nec arcus
 Flectere quæ soleat, nec quæ contendere cursu :
 Solaque Naiadum celeri non nota Dianæ.
 Sæpe suas illi fama est dixisse sorores :
 Salmaci, vel jaculum, vel pictas fume pharetras :
 Et tua cum duris venatibus otia misce.
 Nec jaculum sumit, nec pictas illa pharetras,
 Nec sua cum duris venatibus otia miscet.
 Sed modò fonte suo formosos perluit artus :
 Sæpè Cytoriaco deducit pectine crines ;
 Et, quid se deceat, spectatas consulit undas.

NOTES.

5. Idæis.] In the Caves of Ida, a Mountain of Phrygia.

6. Cujus, &c.] The Poet signifies that Hermaphroditus was very handsome, in saying he was like his Parents.

7. Nomen.] Hermaphroditus was so called from Ἑρμῆς, i. e. Mercury, and Ἀφροδίτη, i. e. Venus.

11. Studio.] By a Propensity and Inclination of Mind. Studium is properly Diligence and Alacrity to do any thing ; hence it is sometimes put for Exercise. Hence we say, studia literarum. Hence comes studiosus, which sometimes signifies assiduous and persevering ; as vir studiosus ac diligens. It is sometimes taken for cupidus, and signifies prone or addicted to any thing : As studiosus laudis, gloriæ, i. e. desirous of Praise and Glory.

12. Ille.] Hermaphroditus.

13. Caras.] The Carians are a People of Caria, from the Noun Car, Caros.

Videt.] A Description of the Fountain Salmaci.

14. Usque solum.] The Water was clear to the very Bottom.

16. Ultima.] The utmost Brink.

Vivo cespite.] Verdant Turf.

18. Nympha.] sc. Salmacis.

20. Celeri.] Swift.

21. Sorores.] The neighbouring Nymphs.

23. Cum duris venatibus.] With laborious Huntings.

27. Cytoriaco pectine.] With a Box Comb. Cytorum is a Mountain of Galatia, abounding with Box-wood, of which Combs were made.

28. Consulit.] She views herself as in a Looking-glass.

Nunc perlucēti circumdata corpus amictu,
Mollibus aut foliis, aut mollibus incubat herbis.
Sæpè legit flores. Et tunc quoque fortè legebat,
Cum puerum vidit: visumque optavit habere.]
Nec tamen antè adiit, etsi properabat adire,
Quàm se composuit, quàm circumspexit amictus,
Et finxit vultum, & meruit formosa videri.
Tunc sic orsa loqui: Puer ô dignissime credi
Esse Deus! seu tu Deus es, potes esse Cupido:
Sivè es mortalis; qui te genuère beati:
Et frater felix, & fortunata profectò
Si qua tibi soror est, & quæ dedit ubera nutrix.
Sed longè cunctis longèque beatior illa est,
Si qua tibi sponsa est; si quam dignabere tædâ.
Hæc tibi sivè aliqua est; mea sit furtiva voluptas:
Seu nulla est; ego sim: thalamumque ineamus eundem.
Nais ab his tacuit. Pueri rubor ora notavit;
Nescit quid sit amor: sed & erubuisse decebat.
Hic color apricâ pendentibus arbore pomis;
Aut ebori tincto est; aut sub candore rubenti,
Cum frustra resonant æra auxiliaria, Lunæ.
Poscenti Nymphæ sinè fine, sororia saltem
Oscula, jamque manus, ad eburnea colla ferenti,

Lunæ rubenti candore, cum auxiliaria æra Lunæ resonant frustra.
saltem sororia, jamque ferenti manus ad eburnea colla,

30 Nunc circumdata corpus perlucēti amictu, incubat aut mollibus foliis, aut mollibus herbis. Sæpè legit flores. Et fortè tunc quoque legebat, [cum vidit puerum: visumque optavit habere]. Tamen nec adiit, etsi properabat adire, antequàm composuit se quàm circumspexit amictus, & finxit vultum, & meruit videri formosa. Tunc sic orsa loqui: O puer dignissime credi esse Deus, seu tu Deus es, potes esse Cupido: sivè es mortalis; beati qui genuère te: & frater felix, & profectò soror fortunata, si qua est tibi, & nutrix quæ dedit ubera. Sed longè longèque potentior cunctis illis, si qua sponsa est tibi; si dignabere quam tædâ. Sivè aliqua est hæc tibi, sit mea furtiva voluptas: seu nulla est; ego sim: ineamus eundem thalamum. Nais tacuit ab his. Rubor notavit ora pueri; nescit quid amor sit: sed & decebat erubuisse. Hic color est pomis pendentibus apricâ arbore; aut tincto ebori; aut Nymphæ poscenti sinè fine oscula

N O T E S.

29. *Perlucēti amictu.*] With a transparent Garment.
30. *Incubat.*] She reposes.
32. *Puerum.*] *Hermaphroditus.*
34. *Composuit.*] Had adjusted.
35. *Finxit vultum.*] Put on a pleasant Look, becoming a Lover.
42. *Si quam dignabere.*] If you think any body good enough for a Wife. The Thing containing for the Thing contained. So above, — *Tæda quoque jure coissent.*
Tæda is a Tree, of which Torches are made. Hence it is, that the Torches used at Marriages are put for Weddings and Wedlock.
43. *Sivè, &c.*] If you have a Wife.
44. *Seu nulla.*] If you have no Wife, accept of me.
45. *Nais.*] The Nymph *Salmacis.*
Ab his.] After these things.
Rubor.] A true Note of Bashfulness.

47. *Hic color, &c.*] A Similitude, shewing the Bashfulness of *Hermaphroditus.*
Apricâ.] Exposed to the Sun; for Trees that stand in the Sun bear red Apples.
48. *Ebori tincto.*] Ivory painted with Vermillion.
Candore rubenti.] The Moon in an Eclipse, for then she seems red.
49. *Frustrâ.*] They make a Noise to no Purpose, for they do the eclipsed Moon no good: Although the common People think, that she is stopped by the tinkling Noise of brazen Vessels.
Æra.] Brazen Vessels.
Auxiliaria.] Bringing Help to the Moon, that she may not faint.
50. *Sororia.*] Chaste, such as any one may give to a Sister.
51. *Eburnea.*] White as Ivory.

Desinis? Aut fugio, que relinquo ista tecum? Salmacis extimuit; & ait, Hospes trado hæc loca libera tibi, simulatque decedere gradu verso. Tum quoque respiciens, que delituit recondita sylvâ fruticum; que submisit flexum genu. At ille, ut puer, & ut inobservatus in vacuis herbis, it huc, & hinc illuc: & tingit summa vestigia pedum tenuis taloque in alludentibus undis. Nec mora; captus temperie blandarum aquarum, ponit mollia velamina de tenero corpore. Verò tum Salmacis obstupuit, que exarsit cupidine nudæ formæ: quoque lumina Nymphæ flagrant, non aliter, quam cum Phœbus nitidissimus puro orbe, referitur imagine speculi oppositâ. Vixque patitur moram; vix jam differt sua gaudia: Jam cupit amplecti; jam amens malè continet se. Ille velox desilit in latices, corpore applauso cavis palmis, que ducens alterna brachia translucet in liquidis aquis: ut si quis tegat eburnea signa, vel candida lilia claro vitro. Nais exclamat, Vicinus, meus est: & omni veste jactâ procùl, immittitur mediis undis: que tenet pugnacem, que carpit luctantia oscula; subjectatque manus, que tangit invita pectora:

Desinis? Aut fugio, tecumque, ait, ista relinquo. Salmacis extimuit; locaque hæc tibi libera trado, Hospes, ait: simulatque gradu discedere verso. Tum quoque respiciens, fruticumque recondita sylvâ Delituit; flexumque genu submisit. At ille, Ut puer, & vacuis ut inobservatus, in herbis Huc it, & hinc illuc: & in alludentibus undis Summa pedum, taloque tenuis vestigia tingit. Nec mora; temperie blandarum captus aquarum, 60 Mollia de tenero velamina corpore ponit. Tum verò obstupuit, nudæque cupidine formæ Salmacis exarsit: flagrant quoque lumina Nymphæ, Non aliter, quam cum puro nitidissimus orbe Oppositâ speculi referitur imagine Phœbus. 65 Vixque moram patitur; vix jam sua gaudia differt: Jam cupit amplecti; jam se malè continet amens. Ille cavis velox applauso corpore palmis Desilit in latices, alternaque brachia jactans In liquidis translucet aquis: ut eburnea si quis 70 Signa tegat claro, vel candida lilia, vitro. Vicinus, en meus est, exclamat Nais: & omni Veste procùl jactâ, mediis immittitur undis: Pugnacemque tenet, luctantiaque oscula carpit; Subjectatque manus, invitaque pectora tangit: 75

NOTES.

52. *Desinis.*] Either leave off, or I will flee, and leave the Place to yourself.

53. *Extimuit.*] Feared he would flee away.

54. *Gradu verso.*] Turning her Step to go from him.

55. *Fruticumque.*] *Frutex* is what does not rise to the Magnitude of a Tree, but are a middle Sort between Trees and Herbs.

57. *Vacuis herbis.*] Upon the lonely Green. *Inobservatus.*] Not seen by any one, not taken notice of.

58. *Alludentibus.*] Playing to the Shore.

59. *Taloque tenuis.*] Up to the Ankle.

61. *Mollia velamina.*] Soft and thin Garments.

63. *Flagrant quoque lumina Nymphæ.*] The Eyes of the Nymph sparkled, betraying what a

great Desire she had of enjoying *Hermaphroditus*.

64. *Non aliter, &c.*] Like the Rays of the Sun reflected from the opposite Image of a Looking-glass.

Puro.] Serene.

68. *Ille.*] *Hermaphroditus*.

Applauso.] Having beat.

Palmis.] With his Hands.

69. *Latices.*] The Waters.

70. *Liquidis.* Clear.

71. *Signa eburnea.*] Ivory Images.

Tegat.] Should cover.

72. *Nais.*] The Nymph *Salmacis*.

74. *Luctantia.*] Reluctant.

75. *Invitaque.*] Unwilling to admit such Familiarity.

Et nunc hâc juveni, nunc circumfunditur illâc.
Denique nitentem contrâ, elabique volentem
Implicat ut serpens, quam regia sustinet ales;
Sublimemque rapit: pendens caput illa, pedesque
Alligat; & caudâ spatiantes implicat alas.
Utve solent hederæ longos intexere truncos,
Utque sub æquoribus deprensus Polypus hostem
Continet, ex omni demissis parte flagellis.
Perstat Atlantiades, sperataque gaudia Nymphæ
Denegat: illa premit, commissaque corpore toto
Sicut inhærebat, Pugnes licet, improbe, dixit
Non tamen effugies. Ita Dî jubeatis, & istam
Nulla dies à me, nec me seducat ab isto;
Vota suos habuere Deos: nam mista duorum
Corpora junguntur, faciesque inducitur illis
Una: velut si quis conductâ cortice ramos
Crescendo jungi, pariterque adolescere cernat.
Sic ubi complexu coierunt membra tenaci;
Nec duo sunt, sed forma duplex; nec fœmina dici,
Nec puer ut possint: neutrumque, & utrumque viden-
tur.

Ergo ubi se liquidas, quò vir descenderat, undas

fœmina, nec puer: & videntur neutrumque & utrumque. Ergo ubi Hermaphroditus videt liquidas
undas, quò descenderat vir, fecisse se

80 & nunc circumfunditur juveni
hâc, nunc illâc. Denique im-
plicat juvenem nitentem contrâ,
que volentem elabi, ut serpens,
quem regia ales sustinet; que
rapit sublimen: que illa pendens
caput, alligat pedes; & impli-
cat spatiantes alas caudâ. Utve
hederæ solent intexere longos
truncos, utque Polypus continet
hostem, depressum sub æquoribus
flagellis dimissis ex omni parte.
85 Atlantiades perstat, & denegat
sperata gaudia Nymphæ: illa
premit, que sicut inhærebat com-
missa toto corpore, dixit, Improbe
licet pugnes, tamen non effugies.
90 Dî ita jubeatis, & nulla dies
seducat istum à me, nec me ab
isto; vota habuere suos Deos:
nam corpora duorum mista jun-
guntur, que una facies induci-
tur illis: velut si quis cernat
ramos jungi crescendo, cortice
conductâ, que adolescere pariter.
95 Sic ubi membra coierunt tenaci
complexu; nec sunt duo, sed du-
plex forma; ut possint dici nec

NOTES.

77. *Nitentem.*] Resisting, striving against.
78. *Implicat.*] Folds herself round him, holds
close and fast.

Regia ales.] An Eagle, which is said to be
under the Protection of *Jupiter*, because an
Eagle only of all other Birds is never hurt with
Thunder. It is a mortal Enemy to Serpents,
by which it is often so entangled, as to be obli-
ged to quit its Prey.

80. *Spatiantes.*] Spreading themselves out
far and wide.

82. *Polypus.*] A Fish of a wonderful large
Magnitude: So called of its having many Feet,
for *πολύς* is many, and *πῶς ποδός* a Foot. This
Fish lies in wait for other Fishes, nay, and for
Fishermen themselves, which if he catches, so
entangles them with his Feet (which are here
called *flagella*) that they cannot get away.
Polypus is also a Disease in the Nostrils, when
Flesh grows in their Inside.

83. *Flagellis.*] His Feet.

84. *Perstat.*] Keeps his Resolution.

Atlantiades.] *Hermaphroditus* the Great-
grandson of *Atlas*; for *Atlas* begat *Maja*, *Maja*

Mercury, and *Mercury Hermaphroditus*.

87. *Ita Dii jubeatis.*] O ye Gods let it be
your Will.

88. *Seducat.*] May draw away from, may
separate. So *Propertius*:

*At me ab amore tuo deducet nulla senectus,
Sive ego Titbonus, sive ego Nestor ero.*

89. *Vota suos habuere Deos.*] This Prayer had
its Gods to hear it; i. e. Her Prayers were
heard.

91. *Conductâ.*] Being joined.

92. *Pariterque adolescere.*] And to grow to-
gether. A Simile taken from ingrafted Trees.

93. *Coierunt.*] Were joined together.

95. *Neutrumque.*] Neither a Boy nor a Girl.
Utrumque.] Because he had both Sexes, that
of a Boy, and that of a Girl.

96. *Ergo, &c.*] The Poet now assigns the
Cause of what *Alcithoe* had promised in the Be-
ginning of the Story, viz. Why those who
went into the Fountain *Salmacis*, became soft
and effeminate.

Quò.] Into which he had entered, not an effe-
minate Man, but strong and manly.

semimarem, que membra mollita in illis; tendens manus Hermaphroditus ait, sed non jam virili voce, Et pater & genitrix, date munera vestro nato habenti nomen amborum: quisquis vir venerit in hos fontes, exeat indè semivir: & mollescat subito undis tactis. Uterque parens motus fecit vota biformis nati rata, & tinxit fontem incerto medicamine.

Semimarem fecisse videt, mollitaque in illis Membra; manus tendens, sed jam non voce virili Hermaphroditus ait, Nato date munera vestro, Et pater & genitrix, amborum nomen habenti: Quisquis in hos fontes vir venerit, exeat indè Semivir: & tacitis subito mollescat in undis. Motus uterque parens nati rata vota biformis. Fecit & incerto fontem medicamine tinxit. 100

NOTES.

97. *Semimarem.*] Only half a Man, and become effeminate like a Woman.

Mollitaque.] Made soft, effeminate.

99. *Nato, &c.*] O Father Mercury and Mother Venus, grant to me, your Son, that bears the Name of you both, that whosoever, &c.

101. *Venerit.*] Shall enter into.

103. *Uterque.*] Mercury and Venus.

Biformis.] Because he had the Form both of a Male and a Female, as *Hermaphrodites* have.

104. *Incerto.*] Rendering the Sex ambiguous.

F A B. XII. The *Mineides* into Bats.

The Theban Sisters, Alcithoe, Arsinoe, and Leuconoe, still persisting in their obstinate Contempt of Bacchus, are terrified with the Sound of the Pipes, Timbrels, and the loud Clamours of his Worshipers. Presently they perceive their Webs to become green, their Cloth to sprout out Leaves, and all their Instruments to be transformed into Ivy. Their House also, towards Night, seemed illuminated with blazing Torches, and fill'd with Monsters of terrible Forms.—Astonished at these Prodigies, they endeavour to hide themselves in different Parts of the House, but while they are in this Consternation, on a sudden they are transformed into Bats.

Finis erat dictis; & Mineia proles adhuc urget opus, spernitque Deum, que profanat festum:

FINIS erat dictis; & adhuc Mineia proles Urget opus, spernitque Deum, festumq; profanat

NOTES.

1. *Finis erat dictis.*] Alcithoe made an end of telling her Story.

Adhuc.] Yet; still contemning the sacred Rites of Bacchus.

Mineia.] The Daughters of *Mineius*.

2. *Urget.*] Follow their Work close.

Deum.] Bacchus.

Tympana cùm subito non apparentia raucis
 Obstrepuere sonis, & adunco tibia cornu,
 Tinnulaque æra sonant, redolent myrrhæque crocique :
 Resque fide major, cœpere virefcere telæ,
 Inque hederæ faciem pendens frondescere vestis.
 Pars abit in vites ; & , quæ modò fila fuerunt,
 Palmite mutantur ; de stamine pampinus exit :
 Purpura fulgorem pictis accommodat uvis.
 Jamque dies exactus erat, tempusque subibat,
 Quod tu nec tenebras, nec posses dicere lucem :
 Sed cum luce tamen dubiæ confinia noctis.
 Tecta repentè quati ; pinguesque ardere videntur
 Lampades, & rutilis collucere ignibus ædes,
 Falsaque sævarum simulacra ululare ferarum.
 Fumida jamdudùm latitant per tecta sorores ?
 Diversæque loci ignes ac lumina vitant.
 Dùmque petunt latebras, parvos membrana per artus
 Porrigitur ; tenuique inducit brachia pennâ.
 Nec, quâ perdiderint veterem ratione figuram,
 Scire finunt tenebræ. Non illas pluma levavit :
 Sustinuere tamen se perlucentibus alis,

cùm tympana non apparenti^a
 obstrepuere subito raucis sonis
 & tibia adunco cornu, tinnula-
 que æra sonant, que myrrhæ
 6 crocique redolent, resque major fi-
 de, telæ cœpere virefcere, que
 vestis pendens frondescere in fa-
 ciem hederæ. Pars abit in
 vites ; & quæ modò fuerunt
 10 fila, mutantur palmite ; pampi-
 nus exit de stamine : purpura
 accommodat fulgorem pictis uvis.
 Jamque dies erat exactus, tem-
 pusque subibat, quod tu nec
 posses dicere tenebras, nec lu-
 15 cem ; sed tamen confinia dubiæ
 noctis cum luce. Tecta viden-
 tur repentè quati ; que pingues
 lampades ardere, & tædas col-
 lucere rutilis ignibus, que falsa
 simulacra sævarum ferarum u-
 20 lulare. Sorores latitant jam-
 dudùm per fumida tecta, di-
 versæque locis vitant ignes
 ac lumina. Dùmque petunt
 latebras, membrana porrigitur
 nec tenebræ finunt scire quâ ratione perdi-
 derint veterem figuram. Pluma non levavit illas : tamen sustinuere se perlucentibus alis,

NOTES.

Profanat.] Pollutes, makes profane, for *pro-
 fanum* is opposed to sacred.

5. *Tinnulaque.*] Tinkling and ringing. Bra-
 zen Vessels when they are struck, are properly
 said *tinnire*, whence comes *tintinnabula*.

Myrrhæque.] Myrrh, with which *Bacchus*
 was perfumed.

6. *Major.*] Greater than can be believed.

9. *Pampinus.*] Vine Branches.

10. *Fulgorem.*] A Redness.

Pictis uvis.] To Grapes of various Colours.

11. *Jamque, &c.*] And now the Day was past.

12. *Quod, &c.*] A Description of the Evening.

15. *Lampades.*] Torches made of a fat
 resinous Pine-tree, but not fat with Oil.
Lampas is a general Name for all those things
 which being kindled give Light.

16. *Simulacra.*] Appearances made by *Bac-
 chus*.

Ferarum.] Of Tygers and Lynxes, which
 Beasts are said to draw *Bacchus's* Chariot.

17. *Fumida.*] Smoky, full of Smoke.

18. *Diversæque.*] Separated, having fled in-
 to divers Places.

Vitant.] They flee away affrighted, that
 they may not be found.

19. *Membrana.*] A Cartilage or outward
 Skin, which covers the Body, is taken gene-
 rally for any thin Skin. *Membrana* is also a
 Paper made of the Skins of Animals, called
 Parchment.

20. *Tenuique, &c.*] Their Arms were turned
 into Wings.

21. *Veterem.*] Their former human Shape.

22. *Non illas, &c.*] The *Mineides* were
 not borne up in the Air by Feathers, but by
 cartilaginous Wings.

conatæque loqui, emittunt mini- Conatæque loqui, minimam pro corpore vocem
mam vocem pro corpore: pera- Emmittunt: peraguntque leves stridore querelas 25
gantque leves querelas stridore. Tectaque, non sylvas, celebrant; lucemque perosæ
Que celebrant tecta, non sylvas; Nocte volant, seroque trahunt à vespere nomen.
que perosæ lucem volant nocte, que trahunt nomen à sero vespere.

NOTES.

24. *Pro corpore.*] Proportioned to the Bulk of their Bodies.

26. *Lucemque perosæ.*] Hating Light and Day.

27. *A vespere.*] *Vesperitiliones* (Bats) are so called of *Vesper* the Evening: As in Greek *νυκτεπιδες*, because they fly by Night.

FAB. XIII. Ino and Melicertes into Sea-Gods.

Juno being incensed that Ino, the Daughter of Cadmus, and Nurse of Bacchus, was happy in the Enjoyment of her Husband and Offspring, when her Sisters had been so severely punished, Agave having lost Pentheus, and Autonoe, Actæon, and Semele being destroyed by Jupiter's Thunder, takes her Journey through Tænarus, a Promontory of Peloponnesus, to the Habitation of the infernal Deities. She repairs to the Erynnyes, who take Vengeance on impious Persons, and desires them to avenge her on Athamas and his Wife Ino, who were Enemies to her Deity. Tisiphone obeying her Commands, left Pluto's Court, and came to the House of Athamas, whom she threw into such a Phrenzy, that he killed his Son Learchus in hunting, taking him for a wild Beast. Incensed by her Husband's Rage, she threw herself from the Top of a Rock into the Sea, together with her other Son Melicertes, who by the Entreaty of Venus was received by Neptune into the Number of the Sea-Gods, Melicertes being turned into Palæmon, in Latin Portunus, and Ino into the Goddess Leucothea, which in Latin is called Matuta.

TUM verò totis Bacchi memorabile Thebis
 Numen erat; magnasque novi matertera vires
 Narrat ubique Dei; de totque sororibus expers
 Una doloris erat, nisi quem fecere sorores.
 Aspicit hanc, natis thalamoq; Athamantis habentem 5
 Sublimes animos, & alumni Numine, Juno.
 Nectulit: & secum, Potuit de pellice natus
 Vertere Mæonios, pelagoque immergere, nautas,
 Et laceranda suæ nati dare viscera matri,
 Et triplices operire novis Mineïdas alis?
 Nil poterit Juno, nisi inultos flere dolores?
 Inque mihi satis est? Hæc una potentia nostra est?
 Ipse docet quid agam. Fas est & ab hoste doceri.
 Quidque furor valeat, Pentheâ cæde satisque
 Ac super ostendit. Cur non stimuletur, eatque
 Per cognata suis exempla sororibus Ino?
 Est via declivis funestâ nubila taxo:

Verò tum Numen Bacchi erat me-
 morabile totis Thebis; que ma-
 tertera narrat ubique magnas
 vires novi Dei; una erat expers
 doloris, de tot sororibus, nisi
 quem sorores fecere. Juno as-
 picit hanc habentem sublimes a-
 nimos natis, thalamoque Atha-
 mantis, & Numine alumni. Nec
 tulit: & secum, Potuit natus
 de pellice vertere Mæonios nau-
 10 tas, que immergere pelago, &
 dare viscera nati laceranda suæ
 matri, & operire triplices Mi-
 neïdas novis alis? Poterit Juno
 nil nisi flere inultos dolores?
 Idque est satis mihi? Et hæc est
 15 potentia una nostra? Ipse docet
 quid agam. Est fas doceri &
 ab hoste. Satisque & super
 ostendit Pentheâ cæde, quid fu-
 ror valeat. Cur Ino non stimu-
 letur, eatque per exempla cognata suis furoribus? Est declivis via, nubila funestâ taxo:

letur, eatque per exempla cognata suis furoribus? Est declivis via, nubila funestâ taxo:

NOTES.

3. *Expers una.*] She only knew no Sorrow: for her other Sisters had lost their Sons, *Agave Pentheus*, and *Autonoe Aetæon*.

4. *Nisi.*] *Ino* was afflicted because of her Sister's Misfortunes, otherwise she might be accounted happy.

5. *Natis.* With her Sons *Learchus* and *Melicer*.

Thalamoque.] With the Marriage of *Athamas*, a Prince of the *Thebans* and Son of *Æolus*.

6. *Sublimes.*] Elated, proud.

Alumni.] Of *Bacchus* whom she had educated.

7. *Nec tulit.*] Could not bear.

Secum.] *sc. locuta est*, said.

Natus.] *Bacchus* the Son of *Semele*.

8. *Vertere.*] To turn into Dolphins.
Mæonios.] The *Tyrrhenians*.

9. *Nati.*] Of *Pentheus*, who was torn to Pieces by his Mother and Aunt, under the Form of a Boar. See Book III. Fab. viii, ix, x.

10. *Triplices Mineïdas.*] The three Daughters of *Mineius*. See above, Fab. xii. ver. 19.

11. *Inultos.*] Not avenged.

15. *Eatque.*] Let *Ino* run mad after the Example of her Sisters.

17. *Est via.*] The Poet first describes the Way which leads to the infernal Shades, and afterwards the infernal Shades themselves.

Declivis.] Steep, shelving.

Nubila.] Shady, dark.

Funestâ taxo.] With dismal Yew.

ducit ad infernas sedes per muta
 silentia. Iners Styx exhalat ne-
 bulas, que recentes umbræ de-
 scendunt illâc simulacraque func-
 ta sepulchris. Pallor hyemsque
 tenent latè senta loca : que novi
 manes ignorant quâ iter sit quod
 ducit ad urbem, ubi fera regia
 nigri Ditis sit. Capax urbs ha-
 bet mille aditus, & apertas por-
 tas undique, utque fretum acci-
 pit flumina de totâ terrâ, sic ille
 accipit omnes animas ; nec est
 exiguus ulli populo, ne sentit
 turbam accedere. Umbræ er-
 rant exsanguis sinè corpore &
 ossibus : parsque celebrant fo-
 rum, pars tecta imi tyranni ;
 pars exercent aliquas artes, imi-
 tamina antiquæ vitæ ; sua pœ-
 na coërcet aliam partem. Sa-
 turnia Juno sustinet ire illuc cœ-
 lesti sede relictâ (dabat tantum
 odiis iræque) quò simul intravit,
 què limen pressum à sacro corpore ingemuit ;
 Cerberus extulit tria ora : & simul edidit tres latratus,
 Ille vocat sorores

Ducit ad infernas per muta silentia sedes.
 Styx nebulas exhalat iners, umbræque recentes
 Descendunt illâc, simulacraque functa sepulchris. 20
 Pallor, hyemsque tenent latè loca senta : novique
 Quâ sit iter manes, Stygiam quod ducit ad urbem,
 Ignorant, ubi sit nigri fera regia Ditis.
 Mille capax aditus, & apertas undique portas,
 Urbs habet. Utque fretum de totâ flumina terrâ, 25
 Sic omnes animas locus accipit ille ; nec ulli
 Exiguus populo est, turbamve accedere sentit.
 Errant exsanguis sinè corpore & ossibus umbræ :
 Parsque forum celebrant, pars imi tecta tyranni ;
 Pars aliquas artes antiquæ imitamina vitæ 30
 Exercent ; aliam partem sua pœna coërcet.
 Sustinet ire illuc, cœlesti sede relictâ,
 (Tantum odiis iræque dabat) Saturnia Juno.
 Quò simul intravit, sacroque à corpore pressum
 Ingemuit limen ; tria Cerberus extulit ora : 35
 Et tres latratus simul edidit. Illa sorores

NOTES.

18. Ducit.] sc. quæ which. So Virg.
 Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni, sc.
 quam which.

19. Iners.] Languid, immoveable. For those
 Marshes which do not flow, send out Fogs and
 a nasty Smell.

20. Simulacraque, &c.] The Souls of whose
 Bodies had obtained Sepulchres ; for those Souls
 whose Bodies lay unburied ; were not permitted
 to pass the Stygian Lake.

21. Senta.] Filthy, dreary.

22. Stygiam urbem] The infernal City.

23. Regia fera.] The cruel Hall or Courts.

Ditis.] Of Pluto. For as the Greeks call him
 of πλούς, Pluto, so the Latins call him Dis,
 of divitiæ. For Pluto is the God of the Earth,
 and Riches are dug out of the Earth.

24. Mille.] The Poet represents the Large-
 ness of the infernal City.

26. Ulli populo.] To any Multitude how
 great soever it is ; for Souls take up no Space,
 being incorporeal.

29. Parsque.] Some of them.

Forum.] The Place wherein Sentences are
 executed and Causes tried. For every one a-
 mong the Ghosts is delighted with the same
 Studies that he had an Inclination to, while a-
 live. Therefore among the Dead some are
 Lawyers, some Courtiers, some Artificers, and
 some for their Crimes are shut up in Prison.

Imi.] Of the infernal King Pluto.

32. Illuc.] To the infernal Shades.

33. Tantum, &c.] Juno was so tormented
 with Anger and Hatred.

34. Quò simul.] As soon as, after that.

35. Cerberus.] A Dog with three Heads dif-
 ferent one from another ; for one is a Lion's,
 another a Dog's, and a third a Wolf's Head:
 He is always represented as the Keeper of Hell.

36. Illa.] Juno.

Sorores.] The Furies, the Daughters of Ache-
 ron and Nox, the Avengers of Impieties. They
 are three, Tisiphone, Aleto, and Megæra.

Nocte vocat genitas, grave & implacabile Numen.
 Carceris ante fores clausas adamante sedebant :
 Deque suis atros pectebant crinibus angues.
 Quam simul agnôrunt inter caliginis umbras,
 Surrexere Deæ. Sedes scelerata vocatur.
 Viscera præbebat Tytios lanianda, novemque
 Jugeribus distentus erat. Tibi, Tantale, nullæ
 Deprenduntur aquæ : quæque imminet, effugit arbos
 Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum Sisyphæ, saxum.
 Volvitur Ixion ; & se sequiturque, fugitque.
 Molirique suis lethum patruelibus ausæ,
 Assiduè repetunt, quas perdant, Belides, undas.

40 genitas nocte, grave & implacabile Numen. Sedebant ante fores carceris clausas adamante : que pectebant atros angues de suis crinibus. Quam simul Deæ agnôrunt inter umbras caliginis, surrexere. Vocatur scelerata sedes. Tytios præbebat viscera lanianda, que erat distentus novem jugeribus. Tantale, nullæ aquæ deprehenduntur tibi : que arbos quæ imminet, effugit. Sisyphæ, aut petis aut urges saxum ruiturum. Ixion volvitur ; & sequiturque, fugitque se. Que Belides, ausæ moliri lætum suis

patruelibus assiduè repetunt undas, quas perdant.

NOTES.

37. *Græva.*] Cruel.
 38. *Adamante.*] Adamant, or Diamond, so very hard, that tis with great Difficulty broken ; only by Goats Blood, say some ; but this is an Error.
 41. *Scelerata.*] Wicked, the Prison of Hell.
 42. *Tytios.*] The Son of *Jupiter* and *Terra*. He is reported to have been so big, that his Body took up the Space of nine Acres. For offering Violence to *Diana*, he was sent to Hell by *Apollo's* Arrows, and condemned to this Punishment, that Vultures should never cease to gnaw his Heart.
 43. *Tantale.*] *Tantalus* was the Son of *Jupiter* by the Nymph *Plote*, who for divulging the Secrets of *Jupiter* to Mankind, and serving up his Son *Pelops* before the Gods at an Entertainment, telling them it was other Flesh, was sent down to Hell, and sentenced to suffer perpetual Thirst, though Water touched his Lips ; and perpetual Hunger, though a Tree loaden with Apples hung over his Head. Whence in another Place :

Quæris aquas, &c.

*Poma pater Pelopis præsentia quærit, & idem
 Semper eget liquidis, semper abundant aquis.*

45. *Sisyphæ.*] *Sisyphus* was the Son of *Æolus*, who infesting *Isthmus* with his Robberies, was slain by *Theseus*, and sentenced to roll a great Stone from the bottom to the top of a Mountain, which as soon as it had almost reached the top, tumbled down again. Concerning this in another Place *Ovid* says :

Sisyphus est illic saxum volvensque, petensque.

46. *Ixion.*] *Ixion* was the Son of *Pblegia*, who being taken into Heaven by *Jupiter*, had the Presumption to make an Attempt upon *Juno* ; which when *Jupiter* understood, he set a Cloud before him in the Form of *Juno*, on which he begot the *Centaurs*. Being thrust down to Hell, he was fixed to a Wheel, which incessantly turns round. Concerning *Ixion*, *Ovid* writes in another Place :

Quique agitur rapida vinctus ab orbe rota.

47. *Patruelibus.*] They are called *patruelles* that are born of two Brothers.

48. *Belides.*] The Grand-daughters of *Belus*, who had two Sons, *Danaus* and *Egyptus*. *Egyptus* married fifty of *Danaus's* Daughters, to as many of his own Sons. But *Danaus* being told by the Oracle of *Apollo*, that he should one Time or other be slain by one of the Sons of *Egyptus*, i. e. his Son-in-Law, he commanded his Daughters every one of them to murder their Husbands on the Wedding-Night ; all which obeyed their Father but *Hypermnestra*, the youngest, who spared her Spouse *Lyncus* or *Lynus*, by whom *Danaus* was afterwards slain. For which Cruelty they were sentenced to this Punishment in Hell, that they should perpetually draw Water out of a Well in Sieves : Or, as others say, should always be employed in filling a leaky Tub. Concerning these, in another Place we have :

*Quæque gerunt humeris perituras, Belides,
 undas,*

Exulis Ægypti turba cruenta rurus.

Omnes quos postquam Saturnia vidit torvâ facie; & Ixiona antè omnes, aspiciens Sisyphon rursus ab illo, inquit, Cur hic è fratribus, patitur perpetuas pœnas? Dives regia habet superbum Athamanta, qui semper sprexit me cum conjuge? exponit causas odiique viæque; quidque velit. Quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi staret: & sorores traherent Athamanta in facinus. Confundit imperium, commissa, preces in unum: sollicitatque Deas. Sic Junone locutâ hæc, Tisiphone ut erat turbata, movit canos capillos, & rejecit obstantes colubros ab ore. Atque inquit ita, Non est opus longis ambagibus, puta quæcunque jubes facta. Desere inamabile regnum, que refer te ad auras melioris cœli. Juno redit læta: quam parantem intrare cœlum, Thaumantias Iris lustravit roratis aquis. Nec mora; importuna Tisiphone sumit faciem madefactam sanguine, que induitur pallam rubentem fluido cruore, que incingitur torto angue; egrediturque domo. Luctus comitantur euntem: & pavor, & terror, que insania trepido vultu. Constiterat limine; Æolii postes feruntur tremuisse, pallorque infecit acernas fores;

Quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torvâ vidit, & antè omnes Ixiona: rursus ab illo Sisyphon aspiciens, Cur hic è fratribus, inquit, Perpetuas patitur pœnas? Athamanta superbum Regia dives habet, qui me cum conjuge semper Sprexit? & exponit causas odiique viæque; Quidque velit. Quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi Staret: & in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores. Imperium, promissa, preces, confundit in unum: Sollicitatque Deas. Sic hæc Junone locutâ, Tisiphone canos, ut erat turbata, capillos Movit, & obstantes rejecit ab ore colubros. Atque ita, Non longis opus est ambagibus, inquit, Facta puta, quæcunque jubes. Inamabile regnum Desere, teque refer cœli melioris ad auras. Læta redit Juno: quam cœlum intrare parantem Roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris. Nec mora; Tisiphone madefactam sanguine sumit Importuna faciem, fluidoque cruore rubentem Induitur pallam, tortoque incingitur angue; Egrediturque domo. Luctus comitantur euntem: Et pavor, & terror, trepidoque insania vultu. Limine constiterat; postes tremuisse feruntur Æolii, pallorque fores infecit acernas;

tu. Constiterat limine; Æolii postes feruntur tremuisse, pallorque infecit acernas fores;

NOTES.

50. *Illo.*] After him, *sc.* Ixion.
 51. *Fratribus.*] For Sisyphus and Athamas were Brothers, the Sons of Æolus.
 54. *Sprexit.*] Hath despised.
Odiique.] Of her Hatred, for which she persecutes Athamas.
 55. *Quidque velit.*] She explains what she would have the Furies do.
 56. *Ne staret.*] Should be demolished.
In facinus, &c.] That Athamas, being made raving mad, might commit some Crime, or do some Mischiefs.
 59. *Tisiphone.*] One of the three Furies of Hell, which chiefly punishes Murderers: Whence she also takes her Name; for *τις* is to punish, and *φόνος* is Murder.
 60. *Obstantes.*] Serpents stopping her Mouth that she could not speak. Others read *extantes*. The Furies are feigned to have Serpents instead of Hair.

61. *Longis ambagibus.*] A long Circumlocution of Words. A long Speech.
 62. *Facta puta.*] Imagine your Orders to be already executed. So *Ter. Dictum puta.*
 65. *Roratis.*] Sprinkled here and there.
Lustravit.] Purged from the Touch of infernal Things.
Thaumantias.] *Thaumantis*, *i. e.* the Daughter of *Admiration*, which is said to be *junior* Messenger, from *εἰπὼ* the same as *ἀγγέλλω*. I bring Tidings.
 67. *Importuna.*] Troublesome, plaguy, cruel.
Fluido cruore.] With corrupt Blood.
 71. *Limine.*] *sc.* Athamantis.
Postes.] The Doors of Athamas, the Sons of Æolus.
Feruntur.] Are said.
 72. *Pallorque.*] At the coming of Tisiphone the Doors became pale.
Acernas.] Made of Maple.

Solque locum fugit. Monstris exterrita conjux,
Territus est Athamas, tectoque exire parabant.
Obstitit infelix, aditumque obsedit Erinny's :
Nexaque vipereis distendens brachia nodis
Cæsariem excussit. Motæ sonuere colubræ ;
Parsque jacent humeris ; pars circum pectora lapsæ
Sibila dant, saniemque vomunt, linguisque coruscant :
Indè duos mediis abruptit crinibus angues ;
Pestiferâque manu raptos immisit. At illi
Inosque sinus Athamanteosque pererrant ;
Inspirantque graves animos : nec vulnera membris
Ulla ferunt : Mens est, quæ diros sentiat ietus,
Attulerat secum liquidi quoque monstra veneni,
Oris Cerberei spumas, & virus Echidnæ,
Erroresque vagos, cœcæque obliviam mentis ;
Et scelus & lacrymas, rabiemque & cædis amorem ;
Omnia trita simul : quæ sanguine mista recenti
Coxerat ære cavo viridi versata cicutâ.
Dùmque pavent illi, vertit furiale venenum
Pectus in amborum ; præcordiaque intima movit.
Tum face jactatâ per eundem sæpius orbem,
Consequitur motos velociter ignibus ignes.
Sic victrix, jussique potens, ad inania magni
Regna redit Ditis : sumptumque recingitur anguem.
Protinus Æolides mediâ furibundus in aulâ
Clamat, Iô comites, his retia pandite sylvis :
Hic modò cum geminâ visa est mihi prole læna.

Solque fugit locum. Conjux ex-
territa monstris, Athamas est
terratus, que parabant exire
tectò. Infelix Erinny's obsistit,
que obsedit aditum : que disten-
dens brachia nexa vipereis nodis
excussit cæsariem. Colubræ motæ
sonuere ; que pars jacent hu-
meris ; pars lapsæ circum tem-
pore dant sibila, que vomunt
saniem, que coruscant linguis :
indè abruptit duos angues me-
diis crinibus ; que immisit rap-
tos pestiferâ manu. At illi pe-
rerrant Inosque Athamanteosque
sinus ; inspirantque graves ani-
mas : nec ferunt ulla vulnera
membris : Mens est que sentiat
diros ietus, quoque attulerat se-
cum monstra liquidi veneni spu-
mas Cerberei oris, & virus E-
chidnæ, que vagos errores, que
obliviam cœcæ mentis ; & scelus
& lacrymas, rabiemque & a-
morem cædis ; omnia trita simul :
quæ mista recenti sanguine, cox-
erat cavo ære versata viridi ci-
cutâ. Dùmque illi pavent,
vertit furiale venenum in pectus
amborum ; que movit intima
præcordia. Tum face jactatâ
sæpius per eundem orbem, con-
sequitur ignes motos velociter ig-
nibus. Sic victrix, que potens

jussu, redit ad inania regna magni Ditis : que recingitur sumptum anguem. Protinus Æolides fu-
ribundus in mediâ aulâ, clamat, Iô comites pandite retia his sylvis : læna cum geminâ prole visa
est mihi modò hic.

NOTES.

73. Solque, &c.] At the Approach of Tisi-
phone the Sun shrunk back.

75. Infelix.] Making Men unhappy. A
Metonymy of the Effect.

Erinny's.] The Fury Tisiphone. So called
of ἔρπειν τὸν νῆυν i. e. of corrupting the Mind.

76. Vipereis nodis.] In Serpentine Knots.
So above and below it was said *viperæos dentes*.

79. Saniemque vomunt.] Vomit Gore.

Linguisque coruscant.] And brandish their
Tongues.

83. Graves.] Perplexed, anxious, dreadful.
Vulnera.] Bitings.

84. Diros ietus.] Grievous Afflictions and
Perturbations.

86. Virus.] Poison.

Echidnæ.] Of the Serpent Hydra. Echid-
na in Latin is called *Vipera*. Echidna is also
a Monster ; a Virgin in one Part, and a Ser-
pent in another.

87. Erroresque.] Urgent Desires of wan-
dering and rambling.

92. Movit.] She stirs up to a Rage.

94. Consequitur.] Follows, so that it seems
to be a continued fiery Orb.

Ignibus ignes.] Moved by the Agitation of
the Wind and Torch.

96. Sumptumque, &c.] And unlooses the
Serpent with which she was girded.

97. Æolides.] Athamas, the Son of Æolus.
Furibundus.] Furious.

98. Iô.] The Word used by Bacchanalians
and Persons that are frantick.

*Que amens sequitur vestigia con-
jugis ut feræ ; que rapit Lear-
chum ridentem, & tendentem
parva brachia de sinu matris,
& rotat bis terque per auras
more fundæ : que ferox discutit
infantia ossa, rigido saxo. Tum
denique mater concita, [seu dolor
fecit hoc, seu causa sparsi veneni]
exululat ; que malè sana fugit
capillis sparsis. Et Melicerta
ferens te parvum nudis lacertis,
sonat, Evohe Bacche. Juno risit
sub nomine Bacchi, & dixit ;
Alumnus præstet hos usus tibi.
Scopulus imminet æquoribus ;
una pars cavatur fluctibus, &
defendit undas tectas ab imbri-
bus ; summa riget, que porrigit
frontem in apertum æquor. Ino
occupat hunc (insania fecerat
vires) que tardata nullo timo-
re, mittit se, que suum onus su-
per pontum. Unda percussa re-
canduit. At Venus miserata
labores immeritæ neptis, sic
blandita est suo patruo : O Neptune, Numenq æquarum, cui potestas proxima cælo cessit, quidam p[er]p[et]ra
magna : sed tu miserere meorum,*

*Utque feræ sequitur vestigia conjugis amens ; 100
Deque sinu matris ridentem, & parva Learchum
Brachia tendentem rapit, & bis terque per auras
More rotat fundæ, rigidoque infantia saxo
Discutit ossa ferox. Tum denique concita mater, 105
(Seu dolor hoc fecit, seu sparsi causa veneni,)
Exululat ; sparsisque fugit malè sana capillis.
Teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertis,
Evohe Bacche sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Juno
Risit ; &, Hos usus præstet tibi, dixit, alumnus. 110
Imminet æquoribus scopulus ; pars ima cavatur
Fluctibus, & tectas defendit ab imbribus undas ;
Summa riget, frontemque in apertum porrigit æquor.
Occupat hunc (vires insania fecerat) Ino,
Seque super pontum, nullo tardata timore, 115
Mittit, onusque suum. Percussa recanduit unda.
At Venus immeritæ neptis miserata labores,
Sic patruo blandita suo est : O Numen aquarum
Proxima cui cælo cessit, Neptune, potestas,
Magna quidem posco : sed tu miserere meorum, 120*

NOTES.

101. *Learchum.*] *Athamas* had two Sons, *Learchus* and *Melicertes* by *Ino*, and *Phryxus* and *Hellen* by *Nephele*.

102. *Rapit.*] *sc. Athamas.* Concerning this see *Fast*.

Hinc agitur furiis Athamas, sed imagine falsa :

Tuque, cadis patriâ, parvæ Learchæ, manu.

103. *Rotat.*] Whirls about, turns round like a Wheel.

104. *Rigidoque.*] Hard, rough.

105. *Discutit.*] He throws, dashes against.

Infantia ossa.] His infant Bones.

Concita.] Being frantick.

Mater.] *Ino*.

106. *Sparsi.*] Scattered by *Tisiphone*.

107. *Exululat.*] She sends forth horrible Cries, Howls.

Malè sana.] Being furious, raving mad. So in the Book before cited :

*Hæc quoque funestos ut erat laniata capillos
Proflit, & cunis te, Melicerta, rapit.*

109. *Sonat.*] She cries out.

110. *Hos unus.*] This Advantage, that you should rage and grow mad.

111. *Imminet.*] The Poet describes the Promontory, whence *Ino* threw herself and her Son *Melicertes* headlong into the Sea.

113. *Riget.*] Is hard Stone.

Apertum æquor.] Into the wide Sea.

114. *Occupat.*] Ascends hastily.

Hunc.] The Rock.

116. *Onusque.*] Her Son *Melicertes*, which she carried away with her when she fled.

Recanduit.] Is made white with the Froth which the Sea makes when violently agitated. Although *candere* is properly said of Iron that is made red-hot.

117. *Neptis.*] Of *Ino* who was the Daughter of *Hermione*, the Daughter of *Venus*.

118. *Patruo.*] To *Neptune*, who is the Brother of *Jove*. For in the Division of the World, Heaven fell to *Jupiter's* Share, and the Earth with the Sea to *Neptune's*.

Jactari quos cernis in Ionio immenso,
Et Dīs adde tuis. Aliqua & mihi gratia ponto est :
Si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo
Spuma fui, gratumque manet mihi nomen ab illâ.
Annuuit oranti Neptunus : & abstulit illis
Quod mortale fuit, majestatemque verendam
Imposuit; nomenque simul, faciemque novavit,
Leucotheaque Deum cum matre Palæmona dixit.

men faciemque simul, que dixit Deum Palæmona cum matre Leucothea.

125

quos cernis jactari in immenso
Ionio, & adde tuis Dīs. Et
aliqua gratia est mihi ponto :
tamen si fui quondam spuma
concreta in profundo medio, que
gratum nomen manet mihi ab
illâ. Neptunus annuit oranti,
& abstulit quod fuit mortale
illis, que imposuit verendam
majestatem; que novavit no-

NOTES.

121. *Ionio.*] The *Ionian* Sea, washing *Greece*, is situated between the *Ægean* and *Tyrrhenian* Sea.

122. *Tuis.*] To Marine (Sea) Gods.

Aliqua, &c.] And I ought to have some Interest in the Sea, when I was born in the Sea and of its Froth, and take my Name from thence. Whence *Ausonius* :

*Orta solo, suscepta solo, patre edita cælo,
Æneädum genitrix, hic habito alma Venus.*

127. *Imposuit.*] The Poet signifies they were made Gods.

Nomenque, &c.] Neptune changed both the Name and Shape of *Ino* and *Melicertes*. For *Ino* was called in Greek *Leucothea*, in Latin *Matuta*, Whence *VI. Fast.*

Leucothoë Graiis, Matuta vocabere nostris :

In portus nato jus erit omne tuo.

And *Melicertes* was called *Palæmon* by the Greeks, and *Portumnus* by the Latins. Whence in the Place before cited :

*Quem nos Portumnum, sua lingua Palæmonæ
dices,*

Este precor nostris æquus uterque locis.

128. *Dixit.*] He called.

FAB. XIV. The Companions of *Ino* into Stones and Birds.

The Companions of *Ino* being deeply afflicted for her Loss, sorrowfully bewail'd her Misfortunes; and determining to throw themselves headlong into the Sea, as she had done, they were turned by *Juno's* Anger into Stones and Birds, lest they should have the same Honour done them by Neptune, as *Ino* and *Melicertes* had.

*S*idoniæ comites, quantum valuerè, secutæ
Signa pedum primo videre novissima saxo :
Nec dubium de morte ratæ, Cadmeïda palmis

*Sidoniæ comites, secutæ signa
pedum quantum valuerè, videre
novissima primo saxo : nec ratæ
dubium de morte, deplanxère*

Deplanxère

Cadmeïda domum cum palmis, scissæ quoad capillos cum veste. Que fecere invidiam Deæ ut parum justæ, nimiumque sævæ in pellice. Juno non tulit convicia, & dixit, Faciam vos ipsas maxima monumenta meæ sævitæ. Res dicta secuta est; nam quæ præcipuè fuerat pia, inquit, Persequar reginam in freta; que datura saltum, hæud potuit moveri usquam, que cohæsit affixa scopulo. Altera, dum tentant ferire pectora solito plangore, sentit lacertos tentatos riguisse. Illa ut fortè tetenderat manus in undas maris, facta saxeæ porrigit manus in easdem undas. Videres digitos hujus, ut laniabat arreptum crinem, subito duratos in crine. Quo in gestu quæque deprenditur, hæsit in illo. Pars factæ volucres, quæ nunc quoque Ismenides distringunt æquora in illo gurgite alis sumptis.

Deplanxère domum, scissæ cum veste capillos.
Utque parum justæ, nimiumque in pellice sævæ
Invidiam fecere Deæ. Convicia Juno
Non tulit, &, Faciam vos ipsas maxima, dixit,
Sævitæ monumenta meæ. Res dicta secuta est;
Nam quæ præcipuè fuerat pia, Persequar, inquit,
In freta reginam; saltumque datura, moveri
Hæud usquam potuit, scopuloque affixa cohæsit.
Altera, dum solito tentat plangore ferire
Pectora, tentatos sentit riguisse lacertos.
Illa, manus ut fortè tetenderat in maris undas,
Saxeæ facta manus in easdem porrigit undas.
Hujus, ut arreptum laniabat vertice crinem,
Duratos subito digitos in crine videres.
Quo quæque in gestu deprenditur, hæsit in illo.
Pars volucres facta, quæ nunc quoque gurgite in illo
Æquora distringunt sumptis Ismenides alis.

NOTES.

2. *Primo saxo.*] Upon the very Edge of the Promontory.

3. *Cadmeïda.*] of Cadmus.

4. *Deplanxère.*] They mourned for, beating their Breasts, and tearing their Hair.

5. *Nimiumque.*] Too much Cruelty towards Semele, for whose Sake she mortally hated all the Kindred of Bacchus.

6. *Deæ.*] Juno.

Convicia.] Their Reproaches.

8. *Monumenta.*] Monuments, Examples.

9. *Quæ.*] One of them who had the greatest Love for Ino.

13. *Riguisse.*] To become hard.

18. *Hæsit.*] Stuck fast.

19. *In illo gurgite.*] In the same Sea.

20. *Distringunt.*] They skim.

FAB. XV. Cadmus and Hermione into Dragons.

Cadmus the Son of Agenor, after he had been a Spectator of the Calamities of his Kindred, and many Misfortunes had happened to his Daughters and Grand-children, taking a Hatred to Thebes, he goes into Illyricum with his Wife Hermione, the Daughter of Mars and Venus, there he de-
sired

sired leave of the Gods, that he might be turned into a Serpent, which had been the first Cause of his Calamities. His Desires were accomplished, for he and his Wife are turned into Dragons.

Nescit Agenorides natam parvumque nepotem
Æquoris esse Deos. Luctu, serieque malorum
Victus & ostentis, quæ plurima viderat, exit
Conditor urbe suâ, tanquam fortuna locorum
Non sua se premeret : longisque erroribus actus
Contigit Illyricos profugâ cum conjuge fines.
Jamque malis annisque graves dum prima retractant
Fata domûs, releguntque suos sermone labores ;
Num facer ille meâ trajectus cuspide serpens,
Cadmus ait, fuerat tûm, cûm Sidone profectus
Viperos sparsi per humum nova semina dentes ?
Quem si cura Deûm tam certâ vindicat irâ,
Ipse, precor, serpens in longam porrigar alvum.
Dixit : & ut serpens, in longam tenditur alvum ;
Duratæque cuti squamas increfcere sentit,
Nigraque cœruleis variari corpora guttis :
In pectusque cadit pronus, commistaque in unum.

uti, que nigra corpora variari cœruleis guttis : que cadit pronus in pectus, que crura commista

Agenorides nescit natam parvumque nepotem esse Deos æquoris. Victus luctu, que serie malorum, & ostentis quæ viderat plurimas conditor exit suâ urbe, tanquam fortuna locorum non sua premeret se : que actus longis erroribus, contigit Illyricos fines cum profugâ conjuge. Jamque graves malis annis, dum retractant prima fata domûs, releguntque suos labores sermone ; Cadmus ait, Num ille facer serpens trajectus fuerat meâ cuspide, tûm cûm profectus Sidone sparsi vipereos dentes per humum ? Quam si cura Deûm vindicat tam certâ irâ, ipse precor, serpens, porrigar in longam alvum. Dixit : & ut serpens, tenditur in longam alvum ; que sentit squamas increfcere duratæ

NOTES.

1. *Agenorides.*] *Cadmus.*
Natam.] *Ino.*
Nepotem.] *Melicerta.*
2. *Serieque.*] By a Continuation (Chain) of Misfortunes. For *Series* is as it were an Order or Continuation of any Thing.
3. *Ostentis.*] With Prodigies. See concerning *Cadmus* above, Book III. Fab. I.
4. *Urbe.*] *Thebes.*
5. *Premere.*] Had vexed.
6. *Contigit Illyricos.*] Comes into *Illyricum.*
Conjuge.] With *Hermione.*
7. *Graves.*] Being weary, or *defecti annis,* i. e. stricken in Age (old) ; according to *Phædrus, Columella, Apuleius,* and also *Tacitus ;* who *Schioppius* (by the way) derides this Latin.
Dum retractant.] While they recite, recount, the Memory of their Family. *Retractare,* is to repeat over again, or more diligently to handle, (treat of) to take in hand

- again, to recognize.
8. *Releguntque.*] They collect, call to mind again.
9. *Num, &c.*] *Cadmus* is in doubt, whether or no the Dragon that he slew at the Fountain was sacred to some God or other, which had been the Cause of his Misfortunes.
10. *Sidone.*] *Sidon* is a very famous City of *Phœnicia.*
11. *Vipereos dentes.*] The Dragon's Teeth.
12. *Quem, &c.*] For the killing of which, if the Gods take Vengeance on me, I also desire to become a Dragon, that I may be freed from these Calamities.
- Certâ irâ.*] So steady a Hate, that they will never cease to harass me with Afflictions.
13. *Porrigar.*] I may be stretched out.
- Longum alvum.*] Into a long Belly.
16. *Cœruleis guttis.*] With greenish Spots, such as is the Colour of the Sea.
17. *Commistaque.*] joined.

in unum, tenuantur paulatim tereti acumine. Brachia jam restant: tendit brachia quæ restant; & lacrymis fluentibus per adhuc humana ora, dixit, O miserrima conjux, accede, accede, & tange dùm aliquid superest de me, que accipe manum dùm est manus, dùm anguis non occupat me totum. Ille quidem vult loqui plura: sed lingua repente est fissa in duas partes, nec verba sufficiunt volenti; quotiesque parat edere aliquos questus, sibilat. Natura relinquit hanc vocem illi. Conjux exclamat, feriens nuda pectora manû, Cadme mane, que infelix exue te his monstris. Cadme, quid hoc? Ubi pes? Ubi sunt humerique manusque, & color, & facies, & dùm loquor omnia? Cur cælestes non vertitis me quoque in eundem anguem? Dixerat. Ille lambebat ora suæ conjugis: que ibat in caros sinus, veluti cognosceret; & dabat amplexus, que petebat assueta colla. Quisquis adest terretur (comites aderant) at dracones cristati lubrica colla permulcent illos, & subito sunt duo, que serpunt juncto volumine; donec subiêre in latebras oppositi nemoris. Nunc quoque nec fugiunt homines, nec lædunt vulnere, que placidi dracones meminere quid fuerint prius.

Paulatim tereti tenuentur acumine crura.
 Brachia jam restant: quæ restant brachia tendit;
 Et lacrymis per adhuc humana fluentibus ora, 20
 Accede, O conjux, accede miserrima, dixit:
 Dùmque aliquid superest de me, me tange, manumque
 Accipe dùm manus est, dùm non totum occupat anguis.
 Ille quidem vult plura loqui: sed lingua repente
 In partes est fissa duas, nec verba volenti 25
 Sufficiunt, quotiesque aliquos parat edere questus,
 Sibilat. Hanc illi vocem Natura relinquit.
 Nuda manû feriens exclamat pectora conjux,
 Cadme, mane; teque infelix, his exue monstris? 29
 Cadme, quid hoc? Ubipes? Ubi sunt humerique manusque;
 Et color & facies; & dùm loquor, omnia? Cur non
 Me quoque, cælestes, in eundem vertitis anguem?
 Dixerat. Ille suæ lambebat conjugis ora:
 Inque sinus caros, veluti cognosceret ibat;
 Et dabat amplexus, assuetaque colla petebat; 35
 Quisquis adest (aderant comites) terretur: at illos
 Lubrica permulcent, cristati colla dracones:
 Et subito duo sunt, junctoque volumine serpunt;
 Donec in apppositi nemoris subiêre latebras.
 Nunc quoque nec fugiunt homines, nec vulnere lædunt,
 Quidque prius fuerint, placidi meminere dracones. 41

NOTES.

18. Tereti.] Long and round, spiral.
 Tenuantur.] Are made slender.
 19. Tendit.] He stretches out to his Wife.
 25. Volenti.] Desiring to speak.
 26. Sufficiunt.] Help, afford Assistance,
 Virg.
 Ipse pater Danaï animos, viresque secundas
 Sufficit.
 Sometimes sufficio signifies, to suffice. Virg.
 Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum,
 Sufficimus. —

- Sometimes to appoint in the place of. Hence
 we say, *suffectus Consules*, and other Magi-
 strates, who are substituted in the place of those
 who are dead.
 27. Sibilat.] Hisses, like a Snake.
 31. Dum loquor omnia.] Hermione admires
 that she sees none of the Members of Cadmus.
 37. Cristati.] Having Crests on their Heads.
 38. Junctoque volumine.] With a joint rolling.
 39. Appositi.] That was hard by, neigh-
 bouring.

F A B. XVI. *Medusa's Blood into Serpents.*

Perseus, the Son of Jupiter and Danae, being sent by Polydectes for Medusa's Head, which turned every Beholder into Stone, he performed the Task proposed, by Minerva's Assistance, and cut off the Head of Medusa. A Race of Serpents were produced from its Blood, which infested the Country round about.

SED tamen ambobus versæ solatia formæ
 Magna nepos dederat, quem debellata colebat
 India: quem positis celebrabat Achaïa templis.
 Solus Abantiades ab origine cretus eâdem
 Acrisius superest, qui mœnibus arceat urbis
 Argolicæ; contraque Deum ferat arma; genusque,
 Non putet esse Jovis. Neque enim Jovis esse putabat
 Persea: quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro.
 Mox tamen Acrisium (tanta est præsencia veri)
 Tam violâsse Deum, quàm non agnôsse nepotem
 Pœnitet. Impositus jam cœlo est alter; & alter
 Deum, quàm non agnôsse nepotem (tanta est præsencia veri.) Jam alter est impositus cœlo; & alter,

Sed tamen nepos fuerat magna solatia versæ formæ ambobus, quem India debellata colebat: quem Achaïa celebrabat templis positis. Acrisius Abantiades, cretus ab eâdem origine, solus superest, qui arceat Deum mœnibus Argolicæ urbis; que ferat arma contra Deum; que putet non esse genus Jovis. Neque enim putabat Persea esse Jovis: quem Danaë conceperat pluvio auro. Tamen mox pœnitet Acrisium, tam violâsse

N O T E S.

Nepos.] Bacchus, who brought home a most glorious Triumph on account of his having conquered India.

Debellata.] Overcome in War.

3. Positis.] Built.

Achaïa.] Greece.

4. Abantiades.] The Son of Abas, King of the Argives, whose Grandfather was Belus, the Son of Jupiter.

Ab eâdem origine.] From Jupiter. For Belus was the Son of Jupiter, and Father of Abas, whose Son Acrisius was.

Cretus.] Born.

7. Jovis.] sc. Filium vel Genus. Perseus

was the Son of Jupiter by Danae, the Daughter of Acrisius.

2. Pluvio auro.] For Jupiter being turned into a Shower of Gold, is feigned to have descended into Danae's Lap, and thus begot Perseus.

10. Præsencia veri.] The Force of Truth.

12. Pœnitet.] Repented. Because he had Intelligence that Perseus had done Exploits worthy of Jove, and he saw Bacchus taken into the Number of the Gods.

Impositus cœlo.] Taken into Heaven.

Alter.] Bacchus.

referens memorabile spoliū vi-
perei monstri, carpebat tenerum
aëra stridentibus alis. Cūque
victor penderet super Libycas
arenas, cruentæ guttæ Gorgonei
capitis cecidēre : quas exceptas
humus animavit in varios an-
gues, undē illa terra est frequens,
infestaque colubris.

Viperei referens spoliū memorabile monstri,
Aëra carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis.
Cūque super Libycas victor penderet arenas, 15
Gorgonei capitis guttæ cecidēre cruentæ :
Quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues,
Undē frequens illa est, infestaque terra colubris.

NOTES.

13. *Spoliū.*] The Head of *Medusa*.
Memorable.] Memorable, worthy to be re-
lated.
14. *Carpebat.*] He flew, cut the tender Air.
15. *Arenas.*] The sandy Grounds or Desarts,

of which there are a great Store in *Libya*.

16. *Gorgonei capitis.*] Of *Medusa's* Head.
The *Gorgons* were three Sisters, one of whom,
Medusa, was kill'd by *Perseus*.

F A B. XVII. *Atlas* into a Mountain.

Atlas, the Son of Japetus and Clymene ; or, as some will have it, of the Nymph Asia, had been forewarned by Themis, not to entertain any of the Offspring of Jupiter, if he had a Mind to preserve his golden Fruit. For this Reason he deny'd Entertainment to Perseus ; who beg'd a hospitable Reception. Perseus finding it in vain to force open his Palace, exposed the Head of Medusa, which turned every Person into Stone, who beheld its Countenance. Atlas upon this becomes a Mountain, called after his own Name ; which the Gods, on account of its Bulk, afterwards made use of to support the Heavens.

Indē actus discordibus ventis
fertur per immensum, nunc hūc,
nunc illūc, exemplo aquosæ nu-
bis, & despectat terras seductus
longē ab alto æthere, que super-
volat totum orbem. Ter vidit
Arctos, ter brachia Cancrī :

IND E per immensum ventis discordibus actus,
Nunc hūc, nunc illūc, exemplo nubis aquosæ
Fertur : & ex alto seductas æthere longē
Despectat terras, totumque supervolat orbem.
Ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancrī brachia vidit : 5

NOTES.

1. *Per immensum.*] Through the boundless
Expanse of Heaven.
Actus.] Driven forward.
3. *Seductas.*] Separated.
4. *Despectat.*] He looks downwards.
Totumque, &c.] And flies over the whole

World.

5. *Arctos.*] The cold *Septentriones*, which
the Sun never comes nigh.

Cancrī.] See Book II. ver. 3.

— Curvantem brachia Cancrum.

Sæpe

sæpè sub occasus, sæpè est ablatas in ortus.
 amque cadente die, veritus se credere nocti,
 constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe,
 exiguamque petit requiem : dùm Lucifer ignes
 vocet Auroræ, currus Aurora, diurnos.
 Sic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præstans
 Japetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus
 Rege sub hoc, & pontus erat, qui Solis anhelis
 Equora subdit equis, & fessos excipit axes.
 Mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas 15
 Errabant : & humum vicinia nulla premebant.
 Arboreæ frondes auro radiante nitentes
 Ex auro ramos, ex auro poma ferebant.
 Hospes, ait Perseus illi, seu gloria tangit
 Te generis magni, generis mihi Jupiter auctor : 20
 Sive es mirator rerum, mirabere nostras.
 Hospitium requiemque peto Memor ille vetustæ
 sortis erat : [Themis hanc dederat Parnassia sortem :]
 Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro
 Arbor, & hunc prædæ titulum Jove natus habebit. 25
 m:] Atla, tempus veniet, quo arbor tua spoliabitur auro, & natus Jove habebit hunc titulum prædæ.

sæpè est ablatas sub occasus, sæ-
 pè in ortus. Que die jam ca-
 dente, veritus credere se nocti, con-
 stitit in Hesperio orbe, regnis At-
 lantis, que petit exiguam requiem :
 10 dùm Lucifer evocet ignes Auroræ,
 & Aurora diurnos currus. Hic
 Atlas Japetionides præstans fuit
 cunctos hominum ingenti corpore.
 Ultima tellus & pontus erat sub
 hoc rege, qui subdit æquora an-
 helis equis Solis, & excipit fessos
 axes. Mille greges totidemque
 armenta errabant illi per her-
 bas : & nulla vicinia premebant
 humum. Arboreæ frondes niten-
 tes radiante auro ferebant ramos
 ex auro, poma ex auro. Perseus
 ait illi, Hospes, seu gloria magni
 generis tangit te, Jupiter auctor
 generis mihi : sive es, mirator
 rerum, mirabere nostras. Peto
 hospitium requiemque. Ille me-
 mor erat vetustæ sortis : [Par-
 nassia Themis dederat hanc sor-
 tem.] Atla, tempus veniet, quo arbor tua spoliabitur auro, & natus Jove habebit hunc titulum prædæ.

NOTES.

7. *Cadente die.*] At the Setting of the Sun.
 8. *Hesperio.*] In the western Part of the
 World. *Hesperus* is a Star which appears in
 the West, in an Evening ; whence *Hesperius*
his. Sometimes *Spain* and *Italy* are called
Hesperia.
Atlantis.] A King of *Mauritania*, of whom
Perseus asked Lodging till Day-light. But *At-*
las being warned by the Oracle to beware of
 the Sons of *Jupiter*, lest he should be deprived
 of his Kingdom by some of them, drove him
 away very haughtily. Wherefore *Perseus* be-
 ing enraged, having uncovered the Head of *Me-*
tesa, he thereby turned him into a Mountain,
 which is said to bear up the Heavens, as well be-
 cause *Atlas* was the first Inventor of Astrology,
 because that Mountain was so high, that it
 seems to touch Heaven.
 9. *Ignes Auroræ.*] The Light of the Morn-
 ing, which always comes before the Sun. A
 periphrasis of the Morning.
 10. *Diurnos currus.*] The Course of the Day

and Sun. For *Aurora* (the Goddess of the Morn-
 ing) introduces both the Day and Sun.

12. *Japetionides.*] The Son of *Japetus*.

Ultima tellus.] *Mauritania*, with the rest of
 the West.

13. *Anhelis.*] Weary and tired ; for the *At-*
lantic Ocean seems to receive the Horses of the
 Sun after the Fatigue of the Day.

16. *Vicinia nulla.*] For none of his Neigh-
 bours had any plough'd Lands, they were all
 in *Atlas's* Possession.

22. *Ille.*] *Atlas*.

Vetustæ sortis.] Of the ancient Oracle.

23. *Themis.*] Who has a Temple in Mount
Parnassus.

25. *Hunc titulum.*] This Glory. *Titulus* is
 so called of *tutando* ; because every one defends
 his Titles, Deeds, and Exploits.

Natus Jove.] *Hercules*, who afterwards car-
 ried away those Apples, *ab insomni malè custo-*
dita dracone, as he says, *Book IX. Fab. iii.*

Atlas, metuens id, clauferat pomaria solidis mœnibus, & dederat servanda vasto draconi. Arcebatque omnes externos suis finibus. Quoque ait huic, Vade procùl, nè gloria rerum quas mentiris absit longè, Jupiter absit longè tibi. Que addit vim minis, que tentat expellere foribus cunctantem & miscentem fortia placidis dictis. Inferior viribus (quis enim esset par Atlanti viribus?) At quoniam nostra gratia est parvi tibi, ait, Accipe munus, que ipse retrò versus protulit squalientia ora Medusæ à lævâ parte. Atlas factus mons, quantus erat. Jam barba comæque abeunt in sylvas: que humeri manusque sunt juga: quod antè fuit caput, est cacumen in summo monte.

Offa fiunt lapis: tùm auctus in omnes partes crevit in immensum (Dî sic statuistis) & omne cœlum cum tot sideribus requievit in illo.

Id metuens, solidis pomaria clauferat Atlas Mœnibus, & vasto dederat servanda draconi.

Arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes.

Huic quoque, Vade procùl, nè longè gloria rerum Quas mentiris, ait, longè tibi Jupiter absit.

Vimque minis addit, foribusque expellere tentat Cunctantem & placidis miscentem fortia dictis.

Viribus inferior (quis enim par esset Atlanti Viribus?) At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est,

Accipe munus, ait, lævâque à parte Medusæ

Ipsè retrò versus squalientia protulit ora.

Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas. Jam barba comæque

In sylvas abeunt: juga sunt humerique manusque:

Quod caput antè fuit, summo est in monte cacumen.

Offa lapis fiunt: tùm partes auctus in omnes

Crevit in immensum (sic Dî statuistis) & omne

Cum tot sideribus cœlum requievit in illo.

NOTES.

26. *Pomaria.*] His Orchards; though *pomaria* are properly Places where Apples are laid up. *Atlas* is said to have had golden Apples in his Orchards.

29. *Huic.*] To *Perseus*.

Vade procùl.] Begone from my Kingdom, lest, being vanquished by me, your pretended Glory of a Descent from *Jupiter* proves false.

33. *Par esset.*] Could be able to stand against; for *Atlas* was a large and mighty Prince.

34. *At quoniam.*] But since you set light by my Glory, take a Present that is fit for you. A sharp Irony.

36. *Ipsè retrò versus.*] Turning his Head the other Way lest he himself should be also metamorphosed.

Protulit.] He exposed.

Ora squalientia.] The Face of *Medusa*, pale and wan.

38. *Abeunt.*] Are changed.

Juga.] The Tops of the Mountain.

41. *Sic Dii statuistis.*] So ye Gods determined.

Omne cœlum.] The whole Heaven. *Cic. Exercitus omnis interiit.* So *Cæsar. Gallia est omnis divisâ in tres partes.*

FAB. XVIII. *Andromeda* delivered by *Perseus*, and Twigs turned into Coral.

Perseus travelling through *Ethiopia*, saw *Andromeda*, the Daughter of *Cepheus* and *Cassiope*, bound to a Rock, and exposed to a Sea-Monster on account of her Mother's Pride, in preferring her own Beauty before the *Nereid Nymphs*. Being captivated with her Charms, he resolved to attempt her Deliverance; and having bargained with her Parents that she should be the Reward of his Victory, he fought and conquered the Monster. While he was washing himself in the Sea, being defiled with

the Monster's Blood, he placed the Gorgon's Head upon the Shore, laying Twigs and Leaves under it, to prevent its being injured and defaced, when suddenly the Twigs were perceived to grow hard, and to be changed into Coral; which the Nymphs of the Sea afterwards cultivated in their Waters, and propagated the Wonder through the Deep.

Clauferat Hippotades æterno carcere ventos :
Admonitorque operum cœlo clarissimus alto
Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis ligat ille resumtis
Parte ab utrâque pedes ; teloque accingitur unco.
Et liquidum motis talaribus aëra findit.
Gentibus innumeris circumque infrâque relictis,
Æthiopum populos, Cepheia conspicit arva.
Illic immeritam maternæ pendere linguæ
Andromedan pœnas injustus jusserat Ammon.
Quam simul ad duras religatam brachia cautes
Vidit Abantiades ; nisi quod levis aura capillos

Hippotades clauferat ventos æterno carcere : Lucifer clarissimus alto cœlo, admonitorque operum, erat ortus. Ille ligat pedes ab utrâque parte resumtis pennis, que accingitur unco telo ; Et findit liquidum aëra motis talaribus. Que innumeris gentibus relictis circumque infrâque, conspicit populos Æthiopum, Cepheia arva. Illic injustus Ammon jusserat Andromedam immeritam pendere pœnas maternæ linguæ. Quam simul Abantiades vidit religatam brachia ad duras cautes, nisi quod levis aura moverat

NOTES.

1. *Hippotades.*] *Æolus*, King of the Winds, the Son of *Jupiter* by *Aesia* the Daughter of *Hippota*.

Æterno.] Everlasting.

2. *Admonitorque operum.*] Which puts Men in mind of their Work ; for when *Lucifer* appears, Mankind rise to their Work and Business.

3. *Pennis resumtis.*] Resuming his Wings which he had laid aside by Night.

Ille.] *Perseus*.

4. *Teloque unco.*] With a crooked Sword, called a Falchion.

7. *Cepheia arva.*] The Kingdoms of *Cepheus*, Son of *Phoenix*, King of the *Æthiopians*, Husband of *Cassiope*, and Father of *Andromeda*, who was constrained to expose his Daughter *Andromeda* to a Sea-Monster, because of the Pride of her Mother, who boasted that she was more beautiful than the *Nereides*. *Neptune* being moved by their Prayers, sent a great Sea-Monster, which laid *Æthiopia* waste. And *Jupiter Hammon* being consulted, by what means the *Nereides* might be pacified, answered, that the Offspring of *Cepheus* and *Cassiope* must be

exposed to the Monster. *Perseus* seeing *Andromeda* bound to a Rock, made a Bargain to deliver her, upon Condition that she was promised him for a Wife : But *Phineus* the Brother of *Cepheus*, to whom *Andromeda* was espoused before she was exposed to the Monster, endeavoured to take her from *Perseus* by Force. Upon this a Battle ensued, in which *Perseus* slew great Numbers, and by presenting *Medusa's* Head to others, turn'd them into Stones. So that at last he obtain'd a complete Victory.

8. *Maternæ linguæ.*] For *Cassiope* presumed to vie with the *Nereids* for Beauty.

9. *Injustus.*] *sc.* In pronouncing that Sentence ; for it is not just that Children should suffer Punishment for their Parents. *Ammon* or *Hammon* signifies one that keepeth Sand-pits ; for *Jupiter* was worshipped in the Shape of a Ram in a famous Temple, in the sandy Grounds of *Lybia*.

10. *Duras cautes.*] To the sharp Rocks : So below :

Quam dura ad saxa revinctum.—

11. *Abantiades.*] *Perseus*. See before,

Moverat

capillos, & lumina manabant
 tepido fletu, ratus esset marmo-
 reum opus. Inscius trahit ignes;
 & stupet: & correptus imagine
 visæ formæ, penè est oblitus
 quaterne suas pennas in aëre. Ut,
 stetit, dixit, O non digna
 istis catenis; sed quibus cupidi
 amantes junguntur inter se; que
 pande tuum nomen terræque
 requirenti; & cur geras vin-
 cla. Illa virgo filet primò,
 nec audet appellare virum, que
 celâset modestos vultus manibus,
 si non fuisset religata. Quod
 potuit, implevit lumina lacry-
 mis obortis. Que indicat nomen
 terræ suumque, quantaque fue-
 rit fiducia maternæ formæ, ne
 videretur nolle fateri sua delicta
 instanti sæpius. Et unda in-
 sonuit, omnibus nondum memora-
 tis: que bellua imminet veniens
 immenso ponto, & possidet la-
 tum æquor sub pectore. Virgo
 conclamat. Genitor lugubris,
 & mater amens adest, ambo mi-
 seri, sed illa justius: nec ferunt
 auxilium secum, sed fletus dignos
 tempore, plangoremque, que ad-
 hærent in vincto corpore. Tunc
 hospes ait sic: Longa tempora la-
 crymarum poterunt manere vos;
 hora ad ferendam opem est brevis. Si ego Perseus peterem hanc, natus Jove & illâ, quam Ju-
 piter implevit clausam fœcundo auro;

Moverat, & tepido manabant lumina fletu
 Marmoreum ratus esset opus. Trahit inscius ignes;
 Et stupet: & visæ correptus imagine formæ,
 Penè suas quaterne est oblitus in aëre pennas. 15
 Ut stetit, O, dixit, non istis digna catenis;
 Sed quibus inter se cupidi junguntur amantes;
 Pande requirenti nomen terræque tuumque;
 Et cur vincla geras. Primò filet illa, nec audet
 Appellare virum virgo, manibusque modestos, 20
 Celâset vultus, si non religata fuisset.
 Lumina, quod potuit, lacrymis implevit obortis.
 Sæpiùs instanti, sua ne delicta fateri
 Nolle videretur, nomen terræque suumque,
 Quantaque maternæ fuerit fiducia formæ, 25
 Indicat. Et nondum memoratis omnibus unda
 Insonuit: veniensque immenso bellua ponto
 Imminet, & latum sub pectore possidet æquor.
 Conclamat virgo. Genitor lugubris, & amens
 Mater adest; ambo miseri, sed justius illa; 30
 Nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus,
 Plangoremque ferunt, vinctoq; in corpore adhærent.
 Cùm sic hospes ait: Lacrymarum longa manere
 Tempora vos poterunt; ad opem brevis hora feren-
 dam est.
 Hanc ego si peterem Perseus, Jove natus & illâ, 35
 Quam clausam implevit fœcundo Jupiter auro;

NOTES.

12. *Tepido fletu.*] With warm Tears.
Manabant.] Did drop, did flow.
 13. *Marmoreum opus.*] A marble Statue.
Inscius.] Not knowing who she was, he fell
 in Love with her.
 15. *Quaterne.*] To move, to shake.
 16. *Istis catenis.*] Those Chains.
 17. *Sed, &c.*] But the Bands of a mutual
 Love.
 18. *Pande.*] Tell me.
Requirenti.] To me asking.
Terræque.] Thy City and Country. So
Virg.
 — *Nunc stant sine nomine terræ.*
 20. *Appellare virum.*] To speak to a Man.
Virgo.] Because she was a Virgin.
 23. *Instanti.*] Pressing to tell her Name and
 Country.
 25. *Maternæ formæ.*] Of the Beauty of her
 Mother *Cassiope*, who valued herself above the
 Nymphs.
 28. *Imminet.*] Stands out.

- Latum æquor.*] An Emphasis by which the
 Hugeness of the Monster is shewed.
 29. *Genitor.*] *Cepheus*.
Lugubris.] Miserable; it also signifies
 Mourning, or Mourning Cloaths.
 30. *Mater.*] *Cassiope*.
 32. *Ferunt.*] Bring along with them.
Vinctoque, &c.] They embrace *Andromeda*
 being bound.
 33. *Hospes.*] *Perseus*.
Manere. To wait upon. *Hor.*
Omnes una manet nox.—
 34. *Ad opem.*] To bring help to *Andromeda*.
 35. *Hanc.*] *Perseus* makes known his Vir-
 tues and Atchievements to *Andromache's* Pa-
 rents, who did not know them, that he might
 more easily obtain what he desired.
Illâ.] *Danae*.
 36. *Clausam.*] Shut up in a brazen Tower.
 See the most elegant Ode of *Horace*, Book III.
 Ode 16.

Gorgonis anguicomæ Perseus superator, & alis
 Etherias ausus jactatis ire per auras;
 præferrer cunctis certè gener. Addere tantis
 Dotibus & meritum (faveant modò Numina) tento. 40
 Ut mea sit, servata meâ virtute, paciscor.
 Accipiunt legem, (quis enim dubitaret?) & orant,
 Promittuntque super regnum dotale, parentes.
 Ecce! velut navis præfixo concita rostro
 Sulcat aquas, juvenum sudantibus acta lacertis:
 Sic fera dimotis impulsu pectoris undis
 Tantùm aberat scopulis, quantùm Balearica torto
 Funda potest plumbo medii transmittere cœli:
 Cùm subito juvenis pedibus tellure repulsâ
 Arduus in nubes abiit. Ut in æquore summo
 Umbra viri visa est, visam fera sævit in umbram:
 Utquæ Jovis præpes, vacuo cùm vidit in arvo
 Præbentem Phœbo liventia terga draconem,
 Occupat aversum: neu sæva retorqueat ora,
 Squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus ungues:

tem liventia terga Phœbo, occupat aversum: neu retorqueat sæva ora, figit avidos ungues squami-
 geris cervicibus:

Perseus, superator anguicomæ
 Gorgonis, & ausus ire per æ-
 therias auras jactatis alis; certè
 præferrer gener cunctis. Et tento
 addere meritum tantis dotibus
 (modò Numina faveant). Pa-
 ciscor ut sit mea, servata meâ
 virtute. Parentes accipiunt le-
 gem: (quis enim dubitaret?)
 & orant promittuntque dotale
 regnum super. Ecce! velut na-
 vis concita præfixo rostro sulcat
 aquas, acta sudantibus lacertis
 juvenum: sic fera, undis dimotis
 impulsu pectoris, aberrat tantùm
 scopulis, quantùm medii cœli
 Balearica funda potest transmit-
 tere plumbo torto: cùm juvenis
 subito abiit arduus in nubes, tel-
 lure repulsâ pedibus. Ut umbra
 viri visa est in summo æquore,
 fera sævit in visam umbram:
 55 utque præpes Jovis, cùm vidit
 draconem in vacuo arvo præben-

NOTES.

40. Meritum.] Merit.
 Faveant modò Numine.] If the Gods will but
 help me.
 41. Mea.] sc. Uxor.
 42. Legem.] The Condition which Perseus
 proposed to them, that she should be his, if he
 saved her.
 Dubitaret.] To accept the Condition offered.
 Orant.] They request him to save their
 Daughter.
 43. Promittuntque.] And they promise him,
 over and above, the Kingdom for a Portion.
 Parentes.] The Father and Mother of An-
 dromeda.
 44. Ecce, &c.] By this Similitude the Mag-
 nitude and Force of the Sea-Monster is signified.
 Navis, &c.] A Ship having a Beak in its
 Prow.
 Concita.] Swift.
 45. Sulcat.] Divides and separates the Wa-
 ters, cuts into Furrows.
 Acta.] Driven on.
 47. Quantùm.] The Beast was as far off
 from the Rock, as a Leaden Bullet would pass,
 being shot out of a Sling (a Stone's-throw).

48. Medii cœli.] The middle Space of the
 Air.
 49. Repulsâ.] So Book II. De Pallade, he
 says,
 Fugit, & impressa tellurem reppulit hasta.
 50. Arduus.] High.
 52. Utque Jovis, &c.] The Poet, by a beau-
 tiful Similitude, shews with what Agility Per-
 seus overcame that Sea-Monster.
 Præpes.] The Eagle, which is a mortal Ene-
 my to Serpents. The larger Sort of Fowls,
 from the Flight of which Auguries are made,
 are called Præpetes. Præpes is also the same as
 velox, swift.
 Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cœlo.
 Vacuo.] Having no standing-Corn.
 53. Præbentem, &c.] Turning his Back to
 Phœbus, i. e. basking in the Sun.
 Liventia.] Pale and black.
 54. Occupat.] He seizes.
 Neù.] And lest.
 Retorqueat.] It should turn backward.
 55. Avidos ungues.] His greedy Talons:
 Squamigeris cervicibus.] Into the scaly Neck.

ſic Inachides, præpes celeri volatu per fiſſum inane, preſſit terga feræ, que abdidit ferrum tenus curvo hamo in dextro armo frementis. Læſa gravi vulnere, modò ſublimis attollit ſe in auras; modò ſubdit aquis, modò verſat more ferocis apri, quem circumſona turba canum terret. Ille effugit avidos morſus velocibus alis, que nunc vulnerat terga obſita ſuper cavis conchis, quâ patent, nunc coſtas laterum, nunc quâ tenuiſſima cauda deſinit in piſcem, falcato enſe. Bellua vomit ore fluſtus miſtos cum puniceo ſanguine: graves pennæ maduère aſpergine. Nec Perſeus auſus ultra credere bibulis talaribus: conſpexit ſcopulum, qui extat vertice ſummo aquis ſtantibus: operitur ab moto æquore. Nixus eo, que tenens prima juga rupis ſiniſtrâ, exegit ferrum per ilia repetita ter quater. Clamor cum plauſu implevère littora ſuperasque domos Deorum: gaudent, que ſalutant generum, que Caſſiope, que pater Cepheus fatentur auxilium ſervatoremque domûs. Virgo pretiumque & cauſa laboris, reſoluta catenis incedit.

Sic celeri fiſſum præpes per inane volatu Terga feræ preſſit, dextroque frementis in armò Inachides ferrum curvo tenùs abdidit hamo. Vulnere læſa gravi, modò ſe ſublimis in auras Attollit; modò ſubdit aquis, modò more ferocis 60 Verſat apri, quem turba canum circumſona terret. Ille avidos morſus velocibus effugit alis, Quâque patent, nunc terga cavis ſuper obſita conchis Nunc laterum coſtas, nunc quâ tenuiſſima cauda Deſinit in piſcem, falcato vulnerat enſe. 65 Bellua puniceo miſtos cum ſanguine fluſtus Ore vomit: maduère graves aſpergine pennæ. Nec bibulis ultrâ Perſeus talaribus auſus Credere: conſpexit ſcopulum, qui vertice ſummo Stantibus extat aquis; operitur ab æquore moto. 70 Nixus eo, rupiſque tenens juga prima ſiniſtrâ Ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum. Littora cum plauſu clamor ſuperasque Deorum Implevère domos: gaudent, generumque ſalutant, Auxiliumque domus, ſervatoremque fatentur 75 Caſſiope, Cepheusque pater. Reſoluta catenis Incedit virgo, pretiumque & cauſa laboris.

NOTES.

Inane.] The Air.

57. *Frementis.*] Of the bellowing, raging Monster.

In armò.] The Shoulder.

58. *Inachides.*] *Perſeus*; for the *Argives* are called *Inachidæ*, of King *Inachus*.

Curvo tenus.] — *Capula tenus addidit enſem*, as *Virgil* ſays.

61. *Circumſona.* Sounding, or barking.

62. *Ille.*] *Perſeus*.

Avidos morſus.] The Bites of the greedy Monster.

63. *Super, &c.*] Covered over with Shells; for Shells ſtick to the Backs of Sea-Monſters; or underſtand by *conchis* hard Scales.

65. *Falcato.*] Crooked, and like a Sickle. See above, at the Beginning of the Fable:

— *Teloque accingitur unco.*

66. *Puniceo.*] Red.

67. *Maduère.*] The Feathers of *Perſeus's* Wings were wet and heavy with the Water vo-

mitted by the Sea-Monſter.

68. *Bibulis.*] Dropping with wet; for that which drinks in is called *bibulum*: whence comes *bibula charta*, Paper that lets the Ink ſink in. They alſo are called *Bibuli* who drink much.

Ultrâ.] Any longer.

69. *Credere.*] To truſt to.

70. *Extat.*] Stands up, appears.

71. *Nixus.*] When he had fixed his Feet on the Top of that Rock, he wounded the Monſter with the Sword.

73. *Clamor.*] Shouts.

74. *Domos Deorum.*] The Heavens.

75. *Servatorem.*] The Deliverer, who had delivered *Andromeda* from Death. For *ſervare aliquem* is to bring any one into a ſafe Place, to preſerve them: or (as *Soſia* ſpeaks in *Ter. ad And.*) *auxilium ferre*. For *Simo* had ſaid, *Quæ ſeſe voluit in ignem injicere, prohibui, ſervavi.*

Ipse manus haustâ victrices abluit undâ,
 Anguiferumque caput nudâ ne lædat arenâ,
 Mollit humum foliis; natasque sub æquore virgas
 sternit, & imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusæ.
 Virga recens, bibulâque etiamnùm viva medullâ
 vim rapuit monstri, tactuque induruit hujus,
 Percepitque novum ramis & fronde rigorem.
 At pelagi Nymphæ factum mirabile tentant
 pluribus in virgis: & idem contingere gaudent:
 seminaque ex illis, iterant jactata per undas.
 Nunc quoque coraliis eadem natura remansit:
 Duritiem tacto capiant ut ab aëre, quodque
 vimen in æquore erat, fiat super æquora saxum.
 coraliis: ut capiant duritiem ab aëre tacto, quodque erat vimen in æquore, fiat saxum super æquora.

80 Ipse abluit victrices manus hau-
 stâ undâ, que mollit humum fo-
 liis, ne lædat anguiferum caput
 nudâ arenâ; que sternit virgas
 natas sub æquore, & imponit ora
 Phorcynidos Medusæ. Recens
 virga, que etiamnùm viva, ra-
 puit vim monstri bibulâ medullâ,
 que induruit tactu hujus, que
 85 percepit novum rigorem ramis
 & fronde. At Nymphæ pelagi
 tentant mirabile factum in pluri-
 bus virgis: & gaudent idem
 contingere: que iterant semina
 jactata per undas ex illis. Nunc
 quoque eadem natura remansit

NOTES.

78. Ipse.] Perseus.
 80. Mollit, &c.] He softened the Place where
 the Gorgon's Head was to be laid, with Leaves
 and Twigs.
 81. Phorcynidos.] Of the Daughter of Phor-
 cys or Phorcys and Cetus.
 82. Recens.] Newly plucked.
 Bibulâque medullâ.] In its spongy Pith.
 83. Rapuit, &c.] Contracted the Virtue of
 Medusa's Head; which turned every thing into
 stone.
 84. Percepitque.] Received.
 Novum.] An unusual Hardness; for before

it was soft, while under the Water.
 85. Nymphæ.] The Nereides.
 Tentant.] Try.
 86. Gaudent.] They rejoice when they see
 the Twigs grow hard like a Stone.
 88. Coraliis.] Corals. This Pliny calls Py-
 rites, or a Fire-stone.
 89. Ab aëre.] For being brought into the
 Air, it grows hard.
 90. Vimen.] A soft and flexible Twig.
 Saxum.] A Stone, or hard as a Stone. Saxa
 are properly Rocks.

FAB. XIX. Medusa's Hair into Serpents.

Medusa, the Daughter of Phorcys, was a most graceful Virgin, but par-
 ticularly celebrated for the Beauty of her Hair. She was courted by
 many, but at last was deflowered by Neptune, in the Temple of Minerva;
 and thereby defiled it. The Goddesses resented this Profanation so greatly,
 that she turned Medusa's Hair into Snakes, who afterwards became shun'd
 and abhorred by those very Lovers who were before captivated with her
 Charms. Minerva afterwards wore the Gorgon's Head in her Shield,
 by way of Terror to her Enemies.

Ille ponit totidem focos de cespite tribus Dis: lævum Mercurio; dextrum tibi, bellica Virgo; ara Jovis est media: vacca mactatur Minervæ; vitulus Alipedi; summe Deorum, taurus tibi. Protinus rapit Andromedan, & indotata præmia tanti facti. Hymenæus, Amorque præcutiunt tædas; ignes satiantur largis odoribus; que sarta dependent testis. Lotique lyræque, tibiaque & cantus sonant, felicia argumenta læti animi. Tota aurea atria patent, valvis reſeratis, que [proceres Cephēni regis ineunt convivium] instructa pulchro paratu. Postquam functi epulis, que diffudere animos munere generosi Bacchi: Abantiades quærit cultusque

DIS tribus ille focos totidem de cespite ponit: Lævum Mercurio; dextrum tibi, bellica Virgo; Ara Jovis media est: mactatur vacca Minervæ; Alipedi vitulus; taurus tibi, summe Deorum. Protinus Andromedan, & tanti præmia facti Indotata rapit. Tædas Hymenæus, Amorque Præcutiunt; largis satiantur odoribus ignes; Sertaque dependent testis. Lotique lyræque Tibiaque & cantus, animi felicia læti Argumenta, sonant. Reſeratis aurea valvis Atria tota patent, pulchroque instructa paratu [Cepheni proceres ineunt convivium regis.] Postquam epulis functi, generosi munere Bacchi Diffudere animos: cultusque habitusque locorum

NOTES.

1. *Dis.*] *Perseus* resolving to give Thanks, and do Sacrifice to the Gods, for having overcome the Sea-Monster, erects three Altars on the Shore to three Gods, *Minerva*, *Mercury*, and *Jupiter*; upon which he offers a Cow to *Minerva*, a Calf to *Mercury*, and an Ox to *Jupiter*.

Ille. Perseus.

2. *Lævum.*] The middle Place is the first Place of Honour, the Left-hand the next, says *Lipsius*, Book II. *Electorum*, chap. 2. Why then has *Pallas* a Place assigned above *Mercury*? Upon account of the Burnt-offering, which is the more honourable and proper to *Pallas*, as Book XII. ver. 151. *Auson.* LXIV. Epigr.

Ærea bos feteram, mactata est vacca Minervæ.

4. *Alipedi.*] To *Mercury*, having Wings on his Feet; or as being the swiftest of all the Planets, and is therefore painted with winged Heels. This Custom is taken notice of, Book XII.

Pallada mactatæ placabat sanguine vaccæ.

6. *Indotata.*] The Virgin without a Dowry, not regarding the Kingdom, which was promised him by her Parents. Otherwise *in dotem*, i. e. for a Portion or Dowry. Others will have the Particle *in* to be intensive, i. e. with a great Portion; for *Perseus* took *Andromeda* with the

Kingdom of *Ethiopia* for a Dowry.

Tædas.] Love and Hymen hasten the Marriage. The *Tædæ* were Torches commonly made of the Pine-tree, in Number five, which were carried before new-married Brides when they went home to their Husbands. So above, ver. 60.

— *Tædæ quoque jure coissent.*

Which is put by a Metonymy for the Ceremony of Marriage, as it is here.

Hymenæus.] A God who was always invoked in the celebrating of Marriages.

7. *Largis odoribus.*] With great Plenty of Frankincense, and other Perfumes.

8. *Sertaque.*] Crowns, so called of *serendis floribus*, of sowing Flowers.

10. *Argumenta.*] Signs, Tokens.

Aurea atra.] The Halls adorned with Gold.

Valvis reſeratis.] The Doors being open, with open Doors.

12. *Proceres Cephēni.*] The Nobles and Princes of *Cepheus*.

Ineunt.] Go to the Festival, Banquet.

13. *Generosi Bacchi.*] Of the best Wine.

14. *Diffudere.*] Had made merry; cheered; for generous Wine opens and dilates the Heart.

Cultusque habitusque.] The Customs and Manners of the People and the Place.

Quærit Abantiades. Quærenti protinùs unus
[Narrat Lyncides mœursque habitusque virorum.]
Quæ simul edocuit, Nunc, ô fortissime. dixit,
Fare precor, Perseu, quantâ virtute, quibusque
Artibus abstuleris crinita draconibus ora.
Narrat Agenorides; gelido sub Atlante jacentem 20
Esse locum solidæ tutum munimine molis:
Cujus in introitu geminas habitâsse sorores
Phorcydas, unius partitas luminis usum;
Id se solerti, furtim dùm traditur astu,
Suppositâ cepisse manu; perque abdita longè 25
Deviaque & sylvis horrentia saxa fragosis
Gorgoneas tetigisse domos; passimque per agros,
Perque vias vidisse hominum simulacra, ferarumque
In silicem ex ipsis visâ conversa Medusâ.
Se tamen horrendæ, clypei quod læva gerebat 30
Ære percussio, formam aspexisse Medusæ:
Dùmque gravis somnus colubrasque, ipsamque tenebat,
Eripuisse caput collo: pennisque fugacem
Pegason, & fratrem, matris de sanguine natos.
Addidit & longi non falsa pericula cursûs; 35
Quæ freta, quas terras sub se vidisset ab alto,
Et quæ jactatis tetigisset sidera pennis.

habitusque locorum. Unus Lyncides protinùs narrat mœursque habitusque virorum. Que simul edocuit, dixit, Nunc ô fortissime Perseu, precor fare, quantâ virtute, quibusque artibus abstuleris ora crinita draconibus. Agenorides narrat; locum esse jacentem sub gelido Atlante, tutum munimine solidæ molis: in introitu cuius, geminas sorores Phorcydas habitâsse, partitas usum unius luminis; se cepisse id suppositâ manu, dùm traditur furtim solerti astu; que tetigisse Gorgoneas domos per loca abdita longè, deviaque, & saxa horrentia fragosis sylvis; que vidisse passim per agros, perque vias simulacra hominum, ferarumque conversa in silicem ex ipsis, Medusâ visâ. Tamen se aspexisse formam horrendæ Medusæ, ære clypei percussio quod gerebat læva: dùmque gravis somnus tenebat colubrasque ipsamque, eripuisse caput collo: que addidit Pegason fugacem pennis, & fratrem, natos de sanguine matris.

Et addidit non falsa pericula longi cursûs; quæ freta, quas terras vidisset sub se ab alto, & quæ sidera tetigisset jactatis pennis.

NOTES.

15. *Quærit.*] He asks, inquires.

Abantiades.] *Perseus*, the Grandson of *Abas*.

16. *Lyncides.*] Either the Son of *Lynceus*, or a proper Name.

Mores.] The Rites.

Habitusque.] The way of Life.

19. *Abstuleris.*] Thou cut off.

Crinita.] The Head of *Medusa*, haired with Snakes, i. e. having Serpents instead of Hairs.

Solidæ molis.] Of a solid Wall and Circuit, or of the Mountain.

23. *Phorcydas.*] The Daughters of *Phorcus*. See above, Fab. XVIII. ver. 81.

Luminis unius.] Of one Eye.

24. *Solerti.*] He relates how he stole that one Eye, while it was given alternately from one to the other.

26. *Fragosis.*] Rough, craggy.

29. *Ipsis.*] From Men and Beasts.

30. *Tamen horrendæ.*] *Perseus* answers an Objection; for any one might say, By what means did *Perseus* himself avoid being turned into a Stone by *Medusa's* Head? Because, says he, I beheld her asleep by the Reflection of my Shield, and cut off her Head.

31. *Repercussio.*] Reflected.

33. *Eripuisse.*] Cut off.

34. *Pegason & fratrem.*] *Pegasus*, the winged Horse, and *Chrysaor*, holding a golden Sword in his Hand, are feign'd to have sprung from the Blood that issued from *Medusa's* Head; therefore the Poet calls *Chrysaor*, the Brother of *Pegasus*.

Matris.] Of *Medusa*.

35. *Longi cursûs.*] Of his long Flight.

36. *Alto.*] From on high.

37. *Jactatis pennis.*] By the tossing of his Wings.

*Tacuit antè expectatum ; tamen
 unus è numero procerum excipit,
 Quærens cur sola sororum gesserit
 angues immistos alternis crinibus.
 Hospes ait, Quoniam scitaris dig-
 na relatu ; accipe causam quæ-
 siti. Illa fuit clarissima formâ
 que invidiosa spes multorum pro-
 corum ; nec ulla pars in totâ
 fuit conspectior capillis. Inveni,
 qui referrent se vidisse. Rector
 pelagi dicitur vitiâsse banc tem-
 plo Minervæ. Nata Jovis est
 averfa, & texit castos vultus Æ-
 gide, nevè hoc fuisset impunè,
 mutavit Gorgoneum crinem in
 turpes Hydros. Nunc quoque
 sustinet angues quos fecit in ad-
 verso pectore, ut terreat attonitos
 hostes formidine.*

*Antè expectatum tacuit ; tamen excipit unus
 Ex numero procerum, quærens, cur sola sororum
 Gesserit alternis immistos crinibus. 40
 Hospes ait, Quoniam scitaris digna relatu ;
 Accipe quæsi causa. Clarissima formâ,
 Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum
 Illa ; nec in totâ conspectior ulla capillis
 Pars fuit. Inveni, qui se vidisse referrent. 45
 Hanc pelagi rector templo vitiâsse Minervæ
 Dicitur. Averfa est ; & castos ægide vultus
 Nata Jovis texit, nevè hoc impunè fuisset,
 Gorgoneum crinem turpes mutavit in Hydros.
 Nunc quoque, ut attonitos formidine terreat hostes, 50
 Pectore in adverso, quos fecit sustinet angues.*

NOTES.

38. *Antè, &c.]* He made an end of his Dis-
 course before it was expected.

39. *Cur, &c.]* Why *Medusa* was the only
 one of the *Gorgons* that wore Serpents mixt with
 her Hair.

Digna.] Things worthy to be related, re-
 hearded.

42. *Accipe quæsi causam.]* Hear what you
 want to know. *Virg.*

Accipe nunc Danaum insidias.——

Quæsi.] Of the Thing sought and inquired
 after.

43. *Invidiosa spes.]* The invidious Hope.

Procorum multorum.] Of many Lovers who
 courted her.

44. *Illâ.] Medusa.*

Conspectior.] More beautiful.

45. *Inveni, &c.]* I have heard this of those
 who said they had seen *Medusa* before she was
 debauched by *Neptune*.

46. *Hanc.] Medusa.*

Rector pelagi.] Neptune.

47. *Averfa.]* Turned away, that she might
 not see the Profanation of her Temple.

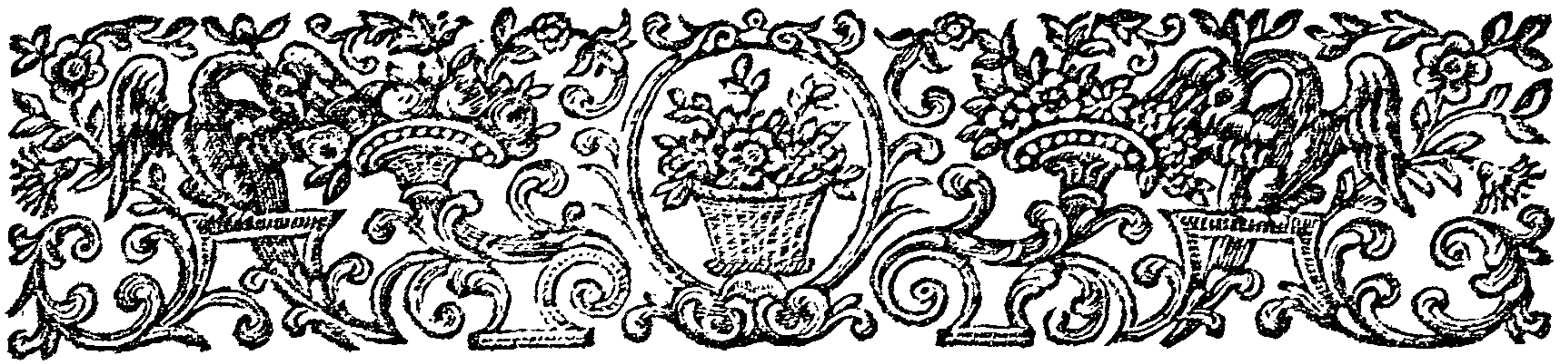
Ægide.] Ægis is the Shield of *Pallas*, of
 which I have spoken before.

48. *Nata.] Pallas*, the Goddess of Wisdom,
 born without a Mother, of the Brain of *Ju-
 piter*.

49. *Gorgoneum crinem.]* The Hairs of *Me-
 dusa*.

Turpes hydros.] Into filthy Snakes. Water-
 serpents are called *Hydri*. of ὕδωρ, Water.

50. *Nunc.] Pallas*, to terrify her Enemies,
 removed the Head of *Medusa*, with her Serpents,
 into her Shield.



P. OVIDII NASONIS
METAMORPHOSEON
LIBER V.

FAB. I. The Gorgon's Head turns Men into Stones.

The ARGUMENT.

Perseus having killed the Sea-Monster, marries Andromeda. The Princes are present at the Marriage-Feast. But Phineus, the Brother of Cepheus the Father of Andromeda, to whom she had been formerly espoused, thinking it an high Affront that a Stranger was preferred before him, bred a Disturbance among the Guests, and a bloody Battle ensued, wherein many were killed on both sides. Perseus at last, fearing the Multitude of his Adversaries, prevailed upon those of his Party to withdraw out of his Presence, and exposed to his Enemies the Gorgon's Head; at the Sight of which Phineus and his Associates were turned into Stones.

Dumque

Dumque Danaëus Heros commemorat ea medio agmine Cephenum, regalia atria complentur fremidâ turbâ: nec clamor est qui canat conjugalia festa; sed qui nunciet fera arma. Que possis assimilare convivia versa in repentino tumultus freto; quod quietum, sæva rabies ventorum exasperat undis motis. In his primus Phineus, temerarius auctor belli, quatiens fraxineam hastam æratæ cuspidis; En, ait, en adsum, ultor præreptæ conjugis. Nec pennæ, nec Jupiter versus in falsum aurum eripient te mibi. Cepheus exclamat conanti mittere, Quid facis? Germane, quæ mens agit te furem in facinus? Hæc gratia redditurne tantis meritis? Rependis vitam servatam hæc dote? Quam non Perseus ademit tibi, si quæris verum,

DUmque ea Cephenum medio Danaëus heros Agmine commemorat; fremidâ regalia turbâ Atria complentur: nec, conjugalia festa Qui canat, est clamor; sed qui fera nunciet arma. Inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus, Assimilare freto possis; quod sæva quietum Ventorum rabies motis exasperat undis. Primus in his Phineus belli temerarius auctor Fraxineam quatiens æratæ cuspidis hastam. En, ait, en adsum præreptæ conjugis ultor. Nec mihi te pennæ, nec falsum versus in aurum Jupiter eripient. Conanti mittere, Cepheus Quid facis? exclamat. Quæ te, germane, furem Mens agit in facinus? Meritisne hæc gratia tantis Redditur? Hæc vitam servatam dote rependis? Quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quæris, ademit,

NOTES.

1. *Cephenum.*] The Poet here describes the Tumult which *Phineus*, the Brother of *Cepheus*, to whom *Andromeda* had been promised in Marriage, before she was exposed to the Monster, had unjustly raised; and afterwards the turning *Phineus* and his Companions into Stones.

Danaëus.] *Perseus*, the Son of *Danae*.

2. *Agmine.*] In the midst of the Company.

3. *Nec conjugalia.*] Nor such as proclaimed a nuptial Feast. For a Clamour was not agreeable to a Wedding, but to War and Confusion. Others read *connubialia*.

4. *Arma.*] War. A Metonymy of the Adjunct.

6. *Assimilare, &c.*] You may compare and imagine this Banquet to be like the Sea, &c. This is a Similitude made use of by *Homer* and

other Poets.

7. *Exasperat.*] Makes it rough and tumultuous.

8. *Auctor.*] The Stirrer up.

11. *Nec pennæ.*] Neither your Wings.

Falsum.] Counterfeit or deceitful.

Falsum versus] Turned into false Gold. As he is said to have put a Cheat upon your Mother *Danae*.

12. *Conanti.*] To *Phineus*, being about to throw a Javelin at *Perseus*.

Cepheus.] The Father of *Andromeda*.

14. *Facinus.*] Wickedness.

15. *Vitam servatam.*] sc. *Andromedæ*.

Hæc dote.] With this Dowry, viz. to kill him who saved *Andromeda* from the Sea-Monster.

Rependis.] Rewardest thou.

Sed grave Nereïdum Numen, sed corniger Ammon, *sed grave Numen Nereïdum, sed corniger Ammon, sed bellua ponti quæ veniebat exsaturanda meis visceribus.* Sed quæ visceribus veniebat bellua ponti
Exsaturanda meis. Illo tibi tempore rapta est, *Rapta est tibi illo tempore, quo fuit peritura.*
Quo peritura fuit. Nisi si crudelis id ipsum 20 *Nisi si crudelis exigis id ipsum, ut pereat, & levabere nostro luctû.*
Exigis ut pereat; luctûque levabere nostro. *Scilicet haud satis est, quod patruus sponsusve tulisti nullam opem; insuper dolebis quod sit servata à quoquam?*
Scilicet haud satis est, quod te spectante revincta est, *que eripies præmia? Quæ si videntur magna tibi, petisses ex illis scopulis, ubi erant affixa.*
Et nullam quod opem patruus, sponsusve tulisti; *Nunc sine, qui petiit, & per quem senectus non est orba, ferre quod pactus est & meritis & voce; que intellige eum non prælatum tibi sed certæ morti.*
Insuper à quoquam quod sit servata dolebis? *Ille nihil contrà: sed spectans & hunc & Persea, alterno vultu; ignorat petatne hunc an illum:*
Præmiaque eripies? Quæ, si tibi magna videntur, 25 *quod sit servata à quoquam?*
Ex illis scopulis, ubi erant affixa, petisses. *quæ eripies præmia? Quæ si videntur magna tibi, petisses ex illis scopulis, ubi erant affixa.*
Nunc sine, qui petiit, per quem hæc non orba senectus, *Nunc sine, qui petiit, & per quem senectus non est orba, ferre quod pactus est & meritis & voce; que intellige eum non prælatum tibi sed certæ morti.*
Ferre, quod & meritis, & voce est pactus; eumque *Ille nihil contrà: sed spectans & hunc & Persea, alterno vultu;*
Non tibi, sed certæ prælatum intellige morti. *ignorat petatne hunc an illum:*
Ille nihil contrà: sed & hunc, & Persea vultu 30 *ignorat petatne hunc an illum:*
Alternò spectans; petat hunc ignorat, an illum; *ignorat petatne hunc an illum:*
Cunctatusque brevi contortam viribus hastam, *ignorat petatne hunc an illum:*
Quantas ira dabat, nequicquam in Persea misit. *ignorat petatne hunc an illum:*
Ut stetit illa foro; stratis tum denique Perseus *ignorat petatne hunc an illum:*

cunctatusque brevi, misit hastam contortam viribus quantas ira dabat in Persea nequicquam. Ut illa stetit foro; tum denique Perseus exsiluit

NOTES.

17. *Grave Numen.*] The incensed Majesty.
Nereïdum.] Of the Sea-Nymphs.
Sed.] An Anaphora.
Corniger.] *Jupiter Hammon* was worshipped under the Form of a horned Ram, in the Deserts of *Lybia*, where *Bacchus*, returning with his Army out of *India*, built him a very magnificent Temple; for being in Distress for want of Water, and petitioning *Jupiter*, he followed a Ram that he met, and came to a Fountain, with which his whole Army was refreshed; he therefore, supposing that Ram to be *Jupiter*, and calling him *Hammon* or *Ammon* from the Sands, would have him worshipped under the Form of a Ram.
18. *Visceribus meis.*] My Daughter, which was conceived out of my Bowels and Body.
20. *Crudelis.*] Unless you are so cruel as to wish my Daughter's Destruction.
21. *Levabere, &c.*] Be eased by my Sorrow.
26. *Affixa.*] Bound. He intimates that the Kingdom was bound to the Rock with *Andromeda*.
- Petisses.*] Thou oughtest to have fetched it.
27. *Sine.*] Now permit him, who hath de-
- served her, to possess her.
- Per quem.*] By whom, I, an old Man, am not childless. *Andromeda* was his only Daughter.
- Senectus.*] This my old Age; touching his grey Hairs with his Hand.
28. *Pactus est voce.*] Stipulated for by Word.
29. *Morti.*] For without doubt *Andromeda* had been dead, unless she had been delivered by *Perseus* from the Sea-Monster.
30. *Ille.*] *Phineus*.
- Nihil.*] sc. Respondit, i. e. answered.
- Hunc.*] *Cepheus*.
31. *Ignorat.*] He is in doubt.
- Illum.*] *Perseus*.
32. *Cunctatusque brevi.*] Having paused a little.
35. *Nequicquam.*] In vain.
34. *Stetit.*] Stood fixed. So *Virg.* Book I, of his *Æneids*.
- Stetit illa tremens.*————
- Stratis.*] From his Couch, on which the Ancients reposed while they supped.

stratis, que ferox rupisset ini-
mica pectora telo remisso; nisi
Phineus issset post altaria: &
(indignum) ara profuit sce-
lerato. Tamen cuspis adhæsit
non irrita fronte Rhæti: qui
postquàm cecidit, & ferrum re-
vulsum est ex osse, calcitrat &
aspergit positas mensas sanguine.
Tum vero vulgus ardescit in
indomitas iras, que conjiciunt
tela; & sunt, qui dicant Ce-
phea debere mori cum genere:
sed Cepheus exierat limini tecti,
testatus jusque fidemque, que
Deos hospitii, ea moveri, se
prohibente. Bellica Pallas a-
dest; & protegit fratrem ægide;
datque animos. Erat Atys In-
duus, quem Limniace, edita flu-
mine Gange, creditur peperisse
sub vitreis antris: egregius for-
mâ: quam augebat divite cultu,
integer adhuc bis octonis annis;
indutus Tyriam chlamyden, quam
aureus limbus obibat: aurata
monilia ornabant collum; &
curvum crinale capillos madidos myrrhæ.
Ille quidem quamvis erat doctus figere distantia jaculo
misso; sed doctior tendere arcus.

NOTES.

35. *Remisso.*] Thrown back. For *Perseus* threw back the same Spear at *Phineus*.

38. *Adhæsit fronte.*] It stuck in his Forehead.

Irrita.] Not in vain; because it slew *Rhætus*, one of *Phineus*'s Companions.

40. *Calcitrat.*] Strikes the Ground with his Heels.

41. *Vulgu.*] The Multitude.

45. *Hospitiique Deos.*] *Jupiter*, in an especial manner, the Avenger of the Breach of Hospitality. It was a Custom of the Ancients to set Salt before Strangers, which when the Host and Guest had both tasted, it signified that they ought so to be of one Mind, and mutually friendly, as Salt is congealed into one Nature from Earth and Water.

46. *Adest.*] Comes to the Assistance. For *Perseus* could not be able to resist so many, without the Assistance of *Pallas*.

Protegit.] And defended *Perseus*, her Brother, from the Enemies Darts, with her Shield. For *Perseus* was the Son of *Jupiter*, and so the Brother of *Pallas*.

47. *Datque animos.*] And added Courage.

Indus Atys.] To distinguish him from him of *Phrygia*, who was beloved by *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods. There was another *Atys*, the Son of *Cræsus*, King of *Lydia*.

48. *Limniace.*] This Nymph was the Daughter of *Ganges*, a River of *India*: It seems to have been a Marsh nigh *Ganges*; for *limn* signifies a Lake.

49. *Divite cultu.*] With costly Apparel.

51. *Tyriam chlamydem.*] A purple Robe: for a *Tyre*, a City of *Phœnicia*, was very famous for Sellers of Purple. *Chlamys* is properly a Soldier's Garment.

Obibat.] Did encompass.

52. *Aurata monilia.*] Golden Bracelets.

53. *Myrrhæ.*] With Ointment, in which there was Myrrh.

Crinale.] An Hair-binder.

54. *Quamvis distantia.*] How far distant soever.

55. *Doctus.*] Expert.

Doctior.] More expert at bending. A Greek Form of Speech.

Tum quoque lenta manu flecentem cornua Perseus
 stipite, qui mediâ positus fumabat in arâ,
 perculit; & fractis confudit in ossibus ora.

Hunc ubi laudatos jaçantem in sanguine vultus
 Assyrius vidit Lycabas: junctissimus illi
 comes, & veri non dissimulator amoris;
 postquam exhalantem sub acerbo vulnere vitam
 deploravit Athin; quos ille tetenderat, arcus
 arripit: & Mecum tibi sint certamina, dixit;
 Nec longum pueri fato lætabere; quo plus
 invidiæ, quam laudis habes. Hæc omnia nondum

dixerat; emicuit nervo penetrabile telum:
 vitatumque, tamen sinuosâ veste pependit.
 Vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ
 Acrisioniades, adigitque in pectus. At ille
 jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atrâ,
 circumspexit Athin, seque acclinavit ad illum:
 tulit ad manes junctæ solatia mortis.
 Ecce Syenites genitus Methione Phorbas,

sub atrâ nocte, que acclinavit se in illum: & tulit ad manes solatia junctæ mortis. Ecce Phor-
 bas Syenites, gentius Methione,

Tum Perseus perculit flecentem
 lenta cornua manu stipite,
 qui positus in mediâ arâ fuma-
 bat; & confudit ora in ossibus
 fractis. Ubi Assyrius Lycabas

60 vidit hunc jaçantem laudatos
 vultus in sanguine; & comes
 junctissimus illi, & non dis-
 simulator veri amoris; post-
 quam deploravit Athin exha-
 lantem vitam sub acerbo vul-
 nere; arripit arcus quos ille
 tetenderat: & dixit, Sint certa-
 mina tibi mecum; nec lætabere
 longum fato pueri; quo habes
 plus invidiæ, quam laudis.
 Nondum dixerat omnia hæc:

70 penetrabile telum emicuit ner-
 vo: vitatumque, tamen pepen-
 dit sinuosâ veste. Acrisioniades
 vertit in hunc harpen spectatam
 cæde Medusæ, adigitque in
 pectus. At ille jam moriens cir-
 cumspexit Athin oculis natanti-

NOTES.

56. *Lenta cornua.*] The flexile Horns of the
 Bow. So also in *Anacreon κέρας*, a Horn, is
 put for a Bow, by *Synecdoche*.

57. *Arâ.*] Which was built for Hymen, the
 God of Nuptials. See above, *ver.* 37.

—*Et (indignum!) scelerato profuit ara.*

58. *Perculit.*] He smote.
Confudit.] An *Hypallage*, as much as to say,
confudit ossa fracta in ore.

59. *Fædatos.*] All smeared. Other Copies
 read *laudatos*, commendable for Beauty.

Jaçantem.] Shaking, as Persons dying of
 Wounds are wont to do.

60. *Assyrius.*] Syrian; for *Assyria* is the
 same Province as *Syria*.

61. *Non dissimulator.*] Not a Hider, but a
 revealer.

62. *Exhalantem vitam.*] Breathing out his
 life.

Acerbo vulnere.] Under a cruel Wound.

63. *Deploravit.*] He lamented.

Ille.] *Atys*.

Tetenderat.] Had bent.

64. *Arripit.*] Catches hastily.

Mecum, &c.] Come and try the Contest
 with me.

65. *Nec longum.*] Not a long time.

Fato.] The Death.

Quo.] By which Conquest.

67. *Emicuit.*] Sprung out.

Penetrabile telum.] The piercing Arrow.

68. *Vitatumque.*] Tho' avoided; for *Per-
 seus* avoided the Arrow that *Lycabas* shot.

Sinuosâ.] Having many Folds and Plaits.

69. *Hunc.*] *Lycabas*.

Harpen] *Mercury's* crooked Sword, with
 which *Perseus* cut off *Medusa's* Head.

70. *Acrisioniades.*] *Perseus*, the Grandson of
Lycabas.

Adigitque.] And thrusts it into.

71. *Natantibus.*] Flowing, rolling, in
 Death. So, in *Horace*, Night is often put for
 Death.

73. *Ad manes.*] To the Ghosts below.

74. *Syenites.*] *Syenites*, of the City *Syene*
 in *Egypt*, under the Tropic of Cancer.

Et Libys Amphimedon, avidi
 committere pugnam, quo san-
 guine, tellus madefacta latè tepe-
 bat, lapsi conciderant : ensis ob-
 stitit surgentibus, adaetus costis
 alterius, jugulo Phorbantis. At
 Perseus non petit Eritbon Actori-
 den ense admoto, cui lata bi-
 pennis erat telum ; sed tollit in-
 gentem cratera, extantem altis
 signis, que in pondere multæ
 massæ, duabus manibus ; inflig-
 gitque viro. Ille vomit ruti-
 lum cruorem : Et resupinus pul-
 sat humum moribundo vertice.
 Indè sternit Polydæmona cretum
 Semiramio sanguine, Cauca-
 sumque Abarin, Sperchioni-
 denque Lycetum, que Helicen
 comas, Phlegyanque,
 & calcatur extructos
 morientum. Nec Phi-
 neus concurrere cominus
 intorquet jaculum : quod
 detulit in Idan, frustra
 expertem belli, & secutum neu-
 tra arma. Ille tuens immitem
 Phinea torvis oculis, ait, Quan-
 doquidem abstrahor in partes,
 accipe, Phineu, hostem quem
 fecisti ; pensaque hoc vulnus
 vulnere. Jamque remissurus telum tractum de corpore, cecidit collapsus in artus defectos sanguine
 Hic quoque Odites jacet ense Clymeni, primus post regem Cephenum : Hypseus perculit Protenora
 Lyncides Hypsea. Et grandævus Emathion fuit

Et Libys Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam,
 Sanguine quo tellus latè madefacta tepebat,
 Conciderant lapsi : surgentibus obstitit ensis,
 Alterius costis, jugulo Phorbantis adaetus.
 At non Actoriden Erithon, cui lata bipennis
 Telum erat, admoto Perseus petit ense : sed altis
 Extantem signis, multæque in pondere massæ,
 Ingentem manibus tollit cratera duabus ;
 Infligitque viro. Rutilum vomit ille cruorem :
 Et resupinus humum moribundo vertice pulsatur.
 Indè Semiramio Polydæmona sanguine cretum,
 Caucasumque Abarim, Sperchionidenque Lycetum
 Intonsumque comas Helicen, Phlegyanque ; Clytumque
 Sternit ; & extructos morientum calcatur acervos.
 Nec Phineus ausus concurrere cominus hosti,
 Intorquet jaculum : quod detulit error in Idan,
 Expertem frustra belli, & neutra arma secutum.
 Ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis,
 Quandoquidem in partes, ait, abstrahor, accipe, Phineu,
 Quem fecisti hostem ; pensaque hoc vulnere vulnus.
 Jamque remissurus tractum de corpore telum,
 Sanguine defectos cecidit collapsus in artus.
 Hic quoque Cephenum post regem primus Odites
 Ense jacet Clymeni : Protenora perculit Hypseus,
 Hypsea Lyncides. Fuit & grandævus in illis

NOTES.

75. Libys.] Of Libya.
 Avidi, &c.] Fond of fighting.
 77. Ensis.] The Sword of Perseus.
 78. Alterius.] Of Amphimedon.
 Adaetus.] Fixed in.
 80. Actoriden.] The Son of Actor.
 81. Extantem.] Standing out, embossed.
 83. Infligitque.] Throws it.
 Rutilum.] High-coloured.
 84. Moribundo vertice.] With his dying
 Head.
 85. Semiramio.] Semiramis, who built Babylon.
 86. Caucasumque.] From Caucasus, a Moun-
 tain of Babylon.
 Sperchionidenque.] The Son of Spercheus,

91. Frustrà.] In vain ; for he was slain.
 93. In partes.] Into Factions, Seditions
 Pars is often taken for Faction ; but for the
 most part in the Plural Number, as it is here
 Cic. Erat illarum partium : Also, Tenuerunt
 partes Cæsaris.
 94. Pensaque.] Make amends for ; q. d.
 Instead of That take This.
 Vulnere.] By the Wound which I am going
 to give you.
 Vulnus.] The Wound which you have
 given me.
 96. Cecidit.] sc. The Father of Andromeda.
 97. Primus post regem.] Second in Dignity.
 99. Lyncides.] The Son of Lynceus.

Emathion, æqui cultor, timidusque Deorum : 100 *in illis, cultor æqui, timidusque Deorum: quem quoniam anni prohibent bellare, pugnare loquendo; & incessit, que devovet scelerata arma. Chromis decutit ense caput huic amplexo altaria tremulis palmis: quod protinus incidit aræ:*
 Quem quoniam prohibent anni bellare, loquendo 105 *atque ibi edidit execrantia verba semianimi linguâ, & expiravit animam in medios ignes. Hinc gemini fratres, Broteasque & cæstibus Ammon Inviæti, (vinci si possent cæstibus enses) Phineâ cecidère manu: Cererisque sacerdos Ampycus, albenti velatus tempora vittâ. 110 Tu quoque, Japetide, non hos adhibendus ad usus; Sed qui pacis opus cytharam cum voce moveres; Jussus eras celebrare dapes, festumque canendo. Cui procùl astanti, plectrumque imbelle tenenti, Pettalus, I, ridens, Stygiis cane cætera, dixit, 115 Manibus: & lævo mucronem tempore figit. Concidit, & digitis morientibus ille retentat Fila lyræ: casûque canit miserabile carmen. Non finit hunc impunè ferox cecidisse Lycormas: Raptaque de dextro robusta repagula posti 120*
in illis, cultor æqui, timidusque Deorum: quem quoniam anni prohibent bellare, pugnare loquendo; & incessit, que devovet scelerata arma. Chromis decutit ense caput huic amplexo altaria tremulis palmis: quod protinus incidit aræ: atque ibi edidit execrantia verba semianimi linguâ, & expiravit animam in medios ignes. Hinc gemini fratres, Broteasque & Ammon invicti cæstibus (si enses possent vinci cæstibus) cecidère Phineâ manu: que Ampycus sacerdos Cereris, velatus tempora albenti vittâ. Tu quoque Japetide, non adhibendus ad hos usus; sed qui moveres cytharam opus pacis cum voce; jussus eras celebrare dapes, festumque canendo. Cui astanti procùl, que tenenti imbelle plectrum, Pettalus ridens dixit, I cane cætera Stygiis manibus: & figit mucronem lævo tempore. Concidit, & ille retentat fila lyræ morientibus digitis: que canit miserabile carmen casû. Ferox Lycormas non finit hunc cecidisse impunè: que robusta repagula rapta de dextro posti

NOTES.

100. *Timidusque Deorum.*] Religious.
 102. *Incessit.*] Railed.
Scelerata.] Wickedly and villanously taken against *Perseus*.
Devovet.] Curseth.
 104. *Decutit.*] Cuts from the Body; others read *demetit*.
Incidit aræ.] It fell upon the Altar.
 105. *Semianimi.*] Half dead.
Execrantia.] Detesting, cursing.
 106. *Ignes.*] Fires kindled upon the Altar.
 107. *Cæstibus.*] The *Cestus* were a Sort of leathern Guards for the Hands, composed of Thongs, and filled with Iron or Lead to add Force to the Blow. It is a Noun of the fourth Declension; for *cestus* of the second, and without a Diphthong of the Feminine Gender, is taken for a Virgin's Girdle which the Husband unloosed the first Night. The first of these *Virgil* describes, *Æneid* IV.
 108. *Inviæti.*] Invincible.
 110. *Velatus.*] Having the Temples of his Head covered with a Stripe of Linnen, with

which the Foreheads of the Priests and burnt Sacrifices were bound.
 111. *Japetide.*] O Son of *Japetes*. An Apostrophe.
Hos usus.] Warlike Uses; for Pipers and Harpers are Strangers to fighting.
 112. *Moveres cytharam.*] Tunedst thy Harp.
 114. *Plectrumque.*] An Instrument with which a Harp is struck, of τοῦ πλῆκτερος, i. e. of striking.
Imbelle.] Fit for weak and tender Persons.
 115. *Stygiis.*] To the Ghosts; *Styx* is a River in Hell, and *Manes* the Souls of the Deceased. A Sarcastm.
 116. *Lævo.*] On the left Part of the Head.
 117. *Retentat.*] Tries and touches again.
 118. *Fila.*] The Strings, before the Invention of which they used Threads.
Casûque.] The Harp accidentally made a mournful Sound, fit for a dying Person.
 120. *Repagula.*] The Bar of a Door, to prevent its being broke open.

Illidit ossibus mediæ cervicis. At ille
 Procubuit terræ, maectati more juvenci.
 Quoque Ciny-
 pheus Pelates tentabat demere
 robora lævi postis : dextera ten-
 tanti fixa est cuspide Marmaridæ Corythi ; que cohæsit ligno.
 Abas hausit lacus hærenti : nec
 ille corruit, sed moriens pependit
 è poste retinente manum. Et Me-
 laneus secutus Perseïa castra ster-
 nitur, & Dorilas ditissimus Na-
 samoniaci agri ; Dorilas dives
 agri : quo alter non possederat
 latiùs, aut tollebat totidem acer-
 vos farris. Ferrum missum ste-
 tit in obliquo inguine hujus : ille
 lethifer locus, quem postquàm
 Bactrius Halcyoneus, auctor vul-
 neris, vidit singultantem ani-
 mam, & versantem lumina, in-
 quit, Habeto hoc quod premis de
 tot agris terræ : que reliquit
 corpus exsanguis. Abantiades
 ultor torquet hastam raptam de
 calido vulnere in hunc, quæ re-
 cepta mediâ nare exacta est cer-
 vice, que eminet in ambas par-
 tes. Dùmque Fortuna juvat
 manum ; fudit Clytiumque Cla-
 ninque satos unâ matre, diverso
 vulnere. Nam fraxinus librata
 gravi lacerto acta per utrumque femur Clytii ; Clanis momordit jaculum ore. Et Mendesius Celandon occidit ; Astreus occidit, Palæstinâ matre, creatus dubio genitore. Ethionque, quondam sagax videre ventura ;

NOTES.

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| <p> 121. <i>Illidit.</i>] He struck it against.
 122. <i>Procubuit.</i>] Fell upon his Face on the Ground.
 123. <i>Lævi postis.</i>] Of the Left-door.
 124. <i>Cinypheus.</i>] A River of the <i>Garamantes</i>, which runs into the <i>Libyan</i> Sea, between two Quicksands.
 129. <i>Nasamoniaci.</i>] The <i>Nasamones</i> are a People of <i>Libya</i>.
 130. <i>Dives.</i>] An Anaphora.
 131. <i>Latiùs.</i>] Fields of a greater Extent.
 <i>Tollebat.</i>] Received.
 <i>Acervos.</i>] Heaps of Corn.
 134. <i>Singultantem animam.</i>] Sobbing out his Soul.
 <i>Versantem lumina.</i>] Rolling about his dying Eyes.
 135. <i>Hoc, &c.</i>] Lo, says he, take this Ground, which now you press. A true hostile </p> | <p> Derision, or Sarcasm.
 137. <i>Raptam.</i>] Snatch'd hastily from <i>Dorilas's</i> Wound.
 139. <i>Cervice exacta est.</i>] Was run thro' his Neck.
 <i>Ambas partes.</i>] On both Sides ; the hither and farther.
 143. <i>Fraxinus.</i>] Ashen Spear. A Metonymy.
 <i>Acta.</i>] Sent, driven, thrown.
 <i>Jaculum.</i>] A Dart thrown into <i>Clanis's</i> Mouth.
 144. <i>Occidit.</i>] An Anaphora.
 145. <i>Palæstinâ.</i>] A Country of <i>Syria</i>, bordering upon <i>Judea</i>.
 <i>Dubio genitore.</i>] Of an uncertain Father, and therefore a Bastard.
 146. <i>Sagax.</i>] Sagacious at foretelling future Things ; a Soothsayer. </p> |
|--|--|

Nunc ave deceptus falsâ ; regisque Thoaëtes
 Armiger, & cæso genitore infamis Agyrtes.
 Plus tamen exhausto superest : namque omnibus unum
 Opprimere est animus. Conjurata undiq; pugnant 150
 Agmina pro causâ meritum impugnante fidemque.
 Hâc pro parte, focer frustrâ pius, & nova conjux,
 Cum genitrice, favent ; ululatuque atria complent.
 Sed sonus armorum superat, gemitusque cadentum :
 Pollutosque semel multo Bellona penates
 Sanguine perfundit, renovataque prælia miscet. 155
 Circumeunt unum Phineus, & mille secuti
 Phinea. Tela volant hybernâ grandine plura
 Præter utrumque latus, præterque & lumen, & aures.
 Applicat hinc humeros ad magnæ saxa columnæ : 160
 Tutaque terga gerens, adversaque in agmina versus
 Sustinet instantes. Instabat parte sinistrâ
 Chaonius Molpeus, dextrâ Nabathæus Ethemon :
 Tigris ut, auditis, diversâ valle duorum,
 Extimulata fame, mugitibus armentorum,
 Nescit utrò potius ruat, & ruere ardet utrôque : 165
 Sic dubius, Perseus, dextrâ lævâne feratur,
 Molpea trajeçti submovit vulnere cruris ;
 Contentusq; fugâ est. Neq; enim dat tempus Ethemon,

nunc deceptus falsâ ave ; que
 armiger Thoaëtes regis, & A-
 gyrtes infamis cæso genitore.
 Tamen superest plus exhausto :
 namque animus est omnibus op-
 primere unum. Conjurata ag-
 mina pugnantе undique, pro cau-
 sâ impugnante meritum fidemque.
 Socer frustrâ pius, & nova con-
 jux cum genitrice favent pro hâc
 parte ; que complent atria ulu-
 latu. Sed sonus armorum supe-
 rat, gemitusque cadentum : que
 Bellona perfundit penates semel
 pollutos, que miscet renovata præ-
 lia. Phineus & mille secuti.
 Phinea circumeunt unum. Tela
 volant plura hibernâ grandine
 præter utrumque latus præterque
 & lumen & aures. Hinc ap-
 plicat humeros ad saxa magnæ
 columnæ : que gerens tuta terga,
 que versus in adversa agmina,
 sustinet instantes. Chaonius Mol-
 peus, instabat parte sinistrâ,
 Nabathæus Ethemon dextrâ :
 ut tigris extimulata fame, au-
 ditis mugitibus duorum armen-
 torum diversâ valle, nescit utrò

potius ruat, & ardet ruere utrôque : sic Perseus, dubius feratur dextrâ lævâne, submovit Molpea,
 vulnere trajeçti cruris ; que est contentus fugâ. Neque enim Ethemon dat tempus,

N O T E S .

147. Ave falsâ.] By a false Augury ; for he foresaw not his own Death.

Regisque Thoaëtes armiger.] Thoaëtes, the King's Squire.

149. Plus, &c.] Altho' Perseus had slain so many, yet there was more still to be done.

Namque, &c.] They had all a Mind to kill Perseus himself.

151. Pro causâ impugnante meritum.] For Phineus opposed the Merit of Perseus, who had saved Andromeda, and the Promise the King had made to him.

152. Hâc, &c.] But a very few stood by the cause of Fidelity, Merit, and the Justness of the cause.

155. Pollutosque.] Profaned, polluted, infected.

Bellona.] Pallas, the Goddess of War.

157. Circumeunt.] They surround Perseus one.

159. Præter utrumque latus.] Near both his sides, right and left.

Præterque & lumen.] And nigh his Eyes and Ears.

160. Applicat.] Perseus set his Shoulders against a Pillar, that being secured behind, he might repulse his Enemies.

163. Chaonius.] Chaonia is a Part of Epirus. Nabathæus.] A Country of Arabia ; from whence comes Nabathæus.

164. Tigris, &c.] By this Similitude the Poet makes Perseus to be in doubt, which he should smite first, as they pressed upon him, one on the Right-hand, and the other on the Left, Molpeus and Ethemon.

Diversâ.] In a different Part of the Valley.

166. Utrò.] Which Way.

168. Trajeçti.] Run through.

Submovit.] He repulsed.

169. Contentusque fugâ est.] It was enough for Perseus that he had driven Molpeus away ; for Ethemon pressed upon him on the other Side ; and did not give him time to kill Molpeus.

Sed

sed furit ; & cupiens dare vulnera alto collo, fregit ensē exactum non circumspēctis viribus : & lamina dissiluit in extremā parte percussæ columnæ, quæ fixa est in gutture domini. Tamen illa plaga non dedit causas satis valentes ad lethum. Perseus confodit trepidum & tendentem inermia brachia frustra Cyllenide harpe. Verum, ubi Perseus vidit virtutem turbæ succumbere, dixit, Petam auxilium ab hoste, quoniam ipsi sic cogitis : avertite vestros vultus, si quis adest amicus : & extulit ora Gorgonis. Thescelus dixit, Quære alium, qui tua miracula moveant, utque parabat mittere fatale jaculum manu, hæsit in signum de marmore hoc gestu. Ampyx, proximus huic, petit pectora Lyncidæ, plenissima magni animi, gladio : inque petendo dextera dirigit, nec mota citrà nec ultrà. At Nileus qui emensitus erat se genitum septem Nilo, quoque cælaverat septem flumina clypeo, partim argento, partim auro : ait, Perseu, aspice primordia nostræ gentis : feres magna solatia ad tacitas umbras cecidisse à tanto viro. Ultima pars vocis

Sed furit ; & cupiens alto dare vulnera collo, Non circumspēctis exactum viribus ensē Fregit : in extremā percussæ parte columnæ Lamina dissiluit, dominique in gutture fixa est. Non tamen ad lethum causas satis illa valentes Plaga dedit. Trepidum Perseus, & inermia frustra Brachia tendentem Cyllenide confodit harpe. Verum, ubi virtutem turbæ succumbere vidit, Auxilium, Perseus, Quoniam sic cogitis ipsi, Dixit, ab hoste petam : vultus avertite vestros, Si quis amicus adest ; & Gorgonis extulit ora. Quære alium, tua quem moveant miracula dixit Thescelus, utque manu jaculum fatale parabat Mittere, in hoc hæsit signum de marmore gestu. Proximus huic Ampyx animi plenissima magni Pectora Lyncidæ gladio petit : inque petendo Dextera dirigit, nec citrà mota nec ultrà. At Nileus, qui se genitum septem Nilo Ementitus erat, clypeo quoque flumina septem Argento partim, partim cælaverat auro ; Aspice ait, Perseu, nostræ primordia gentis : Magna feres tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras A tanto cecidisse viro. Pars ultima vocis

NOTES.

171. *Non circumspēctis.*] Uncautious, imprudent, rash.

Exactum.] Wielded.

173. *Dominique.*] Of Ethemon.

174. *Satis valentes.*] Strong enough.

175. *Plaga.*] The Stroke, the Wound.

176. *Cyllenide.*] Cyllenian, i. e. which he had received of Mercury, born in Cyllene, a Mountain of Arcadia

177. *Verum, &c.*] But when Perseus thought he should be borne down by the Multitude, and had not room to shew his Valour ; giving notice to his Friends to turn their Eyes away, he exposes the Head of the Gorgon to the Sight of his Enemies : By which Phineus, and all his Assistants, were turned into Stone.

Virtutem.] His Valour.

Succumbere.] Sink under the Number of his Enemies.

178. *Cogitis.*] You force me to this.

179. *Ab hoste.*] From Medusa's Head.

Petam.] I will seek.

181. *Miracula moveant.*] Whom thy Prodigies may terrify.

183. *Hoc*] *Thessalus* was turned into a Marble Statue, in the Posture of throwing a Dart.

Hæsit.] He stood.

Signum.] A Marble Statue.

186. *Dirigit.*] Became rigid and hard.

187. *Septem Nilo.*] The seven-mouthed Nile. A River in Egypt.

189. *Cælaverat.*] Had engraved, adorned.

190. *Nostræ gentis.*] Of my Race.

191. *Tacitas ad umbras.*] To the silent Shades.

192. *A tanto viro.*] For it is an Honour to be slain by a valiant Man. Book XII.

Quisquis es, ô juvenis, dixit, solamen habebis Mortis, ab Hæmonio quod si jugulatus Achille.

in medio suppressa sono est; ad aperta que velle
 ora loqui credas; nec sunt ea pervia verbis.
 increpat hos, Vitioque animi, non crinibus, inquit, 195
 Gorgoneis torpetis, Eryx: incurrite mecum,
 Et prosternite humi juvenem magica arma moventem.
 Incursurus erat; tenuit vestigia tellus,
 Immotusque filex, armataque mansit imago.
 Hi tamen ex merito pœnas subiêre. Sed unus 200
 Miles erat Persei, pro quo dum pugnat, Aconteus
 Gorgone conspectâ saxo concrevit oborto.
 Quem ratus Astyages, etiamnum vivere, longo
 Ense ferit: sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis.
 Dum stupet Astyages, naturam traxit eandem, 205
 Marmoreoque manet vultus mirantis in ore.
 Nomina longa mora est mediâ de plebe virorum
 Dicere. Bis centum restabant corpora pugnae:
 Gorgone bis centum riguerunt corpora visâ.
 Pœnitet injusti nunc denique Phinea belli. 210
 Sed quid agat? Simulacra videt diversa figuris;
 Agnoscitque suos, & nomine quemque vocatos
 Pœscit opem; credensque parum, sibi proxima tangit
 Corpora; marmor erant. Avertitur, atque ita supplex,
 Confessasque manus, obliquaque brachia tendens, 215

est suppressa in medio sono; que
 credas aperta ora velle loqui;
 nec ea sunt pervia verbis.
 Eryx increpat hos, que inquit,
 Torpetis vitio animi non Gorgo-
 neis crinibus: incurrite mecum,
 Et prosternite humi juvenem
 moventem magica arma. Erat
 incursum; tellus tenuit vesti-
 gia, que mansit immotus filex,
 armataque imago. Tamen hi
 subiêre pœnas ex merito. Sed
 erat unus miles Persei, Acon-
 teus, pro quo, dum pugnat,
 concrevit saxo oborto, Gorgone
 conspectâ. Quem Astyages, ra-
 tus etiamnum vivere, ferit longo
 ense: ensis sonuit acutis tinniti-
 bus. Dum Astyages stupet,
 traxit eandem naturam, que
 vultus mirantis manet in mar-
 moreo ore. Mora est longa di-
 cere nomina virorum de mediâ
 plebe. Bis centum corpora re-
 stabant pugnae: bis centum cor-
 pora riguerunt Gorgone visâ.
 Nunc denique pœnitet Phinea in-
 justi belli. Sed quid agat?
 Videt simulacra diversa figuris;

agnoscitque suos, & pœscit opem vocatos quemque nomine; que parum credens, tangit proxima cor-
 pora; erant marmor. Avertitur, atque tendens confessas manus, obliquaque brachia, supplex ait ita,

NOTES.

And Virg. *Æneid* X. concerning Lausus slain
 by Æneas:

*Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem,
 Ænea magni dextrâ cadis.*—

And something like this in the same Book, of
 Pallas about to engage with Turnus.

193. *Suppressa.*] Held in, restrained.

Velle loqui.] For as *Nileus* was speaking to
Perseus, he was turned into a Stone, which
 seemed to be in the Act of Speaking.

194. *Pervia.*] Passable.

195. *Vitio.*] By the Cowardice.

196. *Non Gorgoneis.*] Not by the Power of
Medusa's Head.

Torpetis.] Ye are benumbed.

197. *Magica arma.*] Magical Arms.

198. *Incursum erat.*] Was about to make

an Onset on *Perseus*.

Vestigia.] His Feet.

199. *Immotusque.*] Immoveable; being
 changed into a Statue of Stone.

200. *Ex merito.*] According to their De-
 sert, fighting in an unjust Cause for *Phineus*.

Subiêre.] They suffered.

202. *Oborto.*] Suddenly rising.

204. *Tinnitibus acutis.*] With a shrill
 tinkling.

205. *Naturam eandem.*] The same Nature,
 being turned into Stone.

209. *Riguerunt.*] Became stiff, and hard.

210. *Denique.*] After he saw the miserable
 End of his Companions.

214. *Marmor.*] They were Marble Statues.

Avertitur.] He turns his Eyes from *Perseus*.

Perseu vincis : remove fera monstra ; que tolle saxificos vultus, quæcunque ea tuæ Medusa. Precor tolle. Non odium, que cupido regni compulit nos ad bellum. Movimus arma pro conjuge. Tua causa fuit melior meritis, nostra tempore. Piget non cessisse. O fortissime, concede mihi nihil præter hanc animam ; cætera sunt tua. Dicenti talia, neque audenti respicere eum quem rogabat voce, Perseus ait, Timidissime Phineu, tribuam quod & possum tribuisse, & est magnum munus inertis ; pone metum, violabere nullo ferro. Quinctiam dabo monumenta mansura per ævum ; que semper spectabere in domo nostri foci. Ut mea conjux soletur se imagine sponsi. Dixit, & transtulit Phorcynida in illam partem, ad quam Phineus obverterat se timido ore. Tum quoque cervix dirigit conanti flectere sua lumina, que humor oculorum induruit saxo. Sed tamen timidum os, vultusque supplex, submissæque manus, que obnoxia facies mansit in marmore.

Vincis, ait, Perseu : remove fera monstra ; tuæque Saxificos vultus, quæcunque ea, tolle, Medusæ. Tolle precor. Non nos odium, regnique cupido Compulit ad bellum. Pro conjuge movimus arma. Causa fuit meritis melior tua ; tempore nostra. 220 Non cessisse piget. Nihil, ô fortissime, præter Hanc animam concede mihi ; tua cætera sunt. Talia dicenti, neque eum, quem voce rogabat, Respicere audenti, Quod, ait, timidissime Phineu, Et possum tribuisse, & magnum munus inertis est ; Pone metum, tribuam, nullo violabere ferro. 226 Quinctiam mansura dabo monumenta per ævum ; Inque domo foci semper spectabere nostri ; Ut mea se sponsi soletur imagine conjux. Dixit, & in partem Phorcynida transtulit illam, 230 Ad quam se trepido Phineus obverterat ore. Tum quoque conanti sua flectere lumina cervix Dirigit, saxoque oculorum induruit humor. Sed tamen os timidum, vultusque in marmore supplex 235 Submissæque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit.

NOTES.

217. *Saxificos vultus.*] The Face turning Men into Stones.

Quæcunque.] sc. *sit.* For Phineus did not know who Medusa was.

219. *Conjuge.*] We fought for Andromeda.

220. *Tempore.*] For Andromeda had been promised in Marriage to Phineus before she was exposed to the Sea-Monster.

221. *Non cessisse piget.*] I repent I did not leave Andromeda to you. *Cedere*, is properly to go away, and to give place to a Conqueror. Hence we say, *cedere iræ*, i. e. to give place to Anger. Hence, by a Metaphor, *cedere* often signifies the transferring of a Possession or Inheritance from one to another ; as *cedunt mihi bona ea*, i. e. they come to be mine. *Cedere litæ*, is to confess one's self to be overcome (to

be cast) in Law. *Cedere* sometimes signifies to succeed, as *omnia ex sententia cedunt*.

222. *Animam.*] My Life.

225. *Inerti.*] To Cowards.

226. *Pone metum.*] Fear not. Perseus speaks these four Verses ironically.

227. *Monumenta.*] A Monument, Sign.

230. *Phorcynida.*] Medusa, the Daughter of Phorcus.

231. *Obverterat.*] Had turned.

Timido ore.] With a fearful Countenance.

232. *Flectere.*] To turn his Eyes that he might not see the Head of Medusa.

233. *Dirigit.*] Became hard.

Induruit saxo.] Hardened into Stone.

235. *Obnoxia.*] Dejected, lowly, as of a Man who was supplicating.

F A B. II. *Prætus* into a Stone.

Perseus, the Great-Grandson of Abas, having obtained what he wished for, returns to his own Country Argos, with his Wife Andromeda; and shewing the Head of Medusa to Prætus, who had usurped the Kingdom, having driven out Acrisius, his Brother, Perseus's Grandfather, he turned him into a Stone, and restored his Grandfather to his Kingdom, contrary to his Deserts; for he had cast Perseus, together with his Mother Danac, into the Sea, enclosed in a Chest.

Victor Abantiades patrios cum conjuge muros
Intrat: & immeritæ vindex ultorque parentis
Aggreditur Prætum. Nam fratre per arma fugato,
Acrisíoneas Prætus possederat arces.
Sed nec ope armorum, nec quam malè ceperat, arce 5
Torva colubriferi superavit lumina monstri.

Abantiades victor intrat patrios muros cum conjuge: & vindex & ultor immeritæ parentis aggreditur Prætum. Nam Prætus possederat Acrisíoneas arces fratre fugato per arma. Sed nec ope armorum, nec arce, quam malè ceperat, superavit torva lumina colubriferi monstri.

N O T E S.

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|--|---|---|
| <p>1. <i>Abantiades victor.</i>] <i>Perseus.</i>
 <i>Conjuge.</i>] With <i>Andromeda.</i>
 2. <i>Immeritæ parentis.</i>] Of his innocent Mother.</p> | } | <p>3. <i>Fratre fugato.</i>] <i>Acrisius</i> being expelled.
 4. <i>Acrisíoneas arces.</i>] The Kingdom of <i>Acrisius.</i>
 5. <i>Malè.</i>] Unfairly, unjustly.</p> |
|--|---|---|

F A B. III. *Polydectes* into a Stone.

Polydectes, King of the Island Seriphus, (to which Perseus and his Mother were driven) under Pretence of exercising Perseus's Valour, sent him to cut off the Gorgon's Head, thinking by that Means to have him destroyed. But Perseus succeeded in this hazardous Attempt, by the Favour of Minerva, and returned victorious to Polydectes; who not believing that he had performed it, Perseus shews him the Head, which presently transformed him into a Stone.

Tamen nec virtus juvenis spectata per tot labores, nec mala mollierant te, ô Polydecta, rector parvæ Seriphi: sed durus exerces inexorabile odium; nec finis est in iniquâ irâ. Etiam detrectas laudes; que arguis necem Medusæ esse fictam. Dabimus pignora veri tibi. Perseus ait, Parcite luminibus: que fecit ora Regis silicem Medusæ ore sinè sanguine.

TE tamen, ô parvæ rector Polydecta Seriphi,
Nec juvenis virtus per tot spectata labores,
Nec mala mollierant: sed inexorabile durus
Exerces odium; nec iniquâ finis in irâ est.
Detrectas etiam laudes; fictamque Medusæ
Arguis esse necem. Dabimus tibi pignora veri.
Parcite luminibus, Perseus ait: oraque regis
Ore Medusæo silicem sinè sanguine fecit.

NOTES.

1. *Te tamen, &c.*] Altho' *Perseus* had done so many gallant Actions, yet O *Polydectes* thou canst neither soften thy Anger, nor lay aside thy Hatred.

Seriphi.] An Island.

5. *Detrectas.*] Thou lessenest, slanderest. *Detrectare* is also to avoid, shun, or deny.

6. *Arguis.*] You alledge.

Dabimus.] An Irony, as before.

7. *Parcite luminibus.*] Turn away your Eyes, my Friends. This he says to those who were with *Polydectes*, lest they also should be turned into Stones.

F A B. IV. The Muses into Birds, and the Downfall of Pyreneus.

When the Muses fled to Parnassus, they were invited by Pyreneus, of Daulia, a City of Phocis, to his House. Being captivated with their Beauty, he commanded his Court to be shut up, and made a violent Attempt upon their Chastity; but the Virgins assuming Wings, fled from his criminal Embraces, being turned into Birds. Pyreneus madly endeavouring to follow them, tumbles from the Tower of his Palace, and is dashed in pieces by the fall.

Hactenus Tritonia dedit se comitem aurigenæ fratri. Indè deserit Seriphon circumdata nube cavâ;

HACTENUS aurigenæ comitem Tritonia fratri
Se dedit. Indè cavâ circumdata nube Seriphon

NOTES.

1. *Hactenus.*] The Poet relates how *Pegasus*, the winged Horse, and *Chrysoor* sprung from the Blood of *Medusa's* Neck. That *Pegasus* came to *Helicon*, a Mountain of *Bæotia*, where

Deferit; à dextrâ Cythno Gyaroque relictis.
Quâque super pontum via visa brevissima, Thebas
Virgineumque Heliconâ petit: quo monte potita
Constitit; & doctas sic est affata sorores.
Fama novi fontis nostras pervenit ad aures;
Dura Medusæi quem præpetis ungula rupit,
Is mihi causa viæ. Volui mirabile monstrum
Cernere; vidi ipsum materno sanguine nasci.
Excipit Uranie: Quæcunque est causa videndi
Has tibi, Diva, domos, animo gratissima nostro es.
Vera tamen fama est: & Pegasus hujus origo
Fontis. Et ad latices deducit Pallada sacros.
Quæ mirata diu factas pedis ictibus undas,

deducit Pallada ad sacros latices. Quæ diu mirata undas factas ictibus pedis,

5
10
15
Et Cythno Gyaroque relictis
à dextrâ. Quæ petit Thebas, vir-
gineumque Heliconâ super pon-
tum quâ via visa brevissima; quo
monte potita constitit; Et sic est
affata doctas sorores. Fama
novi fontis pervenit ad nostras
aures; quem dura ungula præ-
petis Medusæi rupit, is causa
viæ mihi. Volui cernere mi-
rabile monstrum; vidi ipsum
nasci materno sanguine. Uranie
excipit: Diva, quæcunque est
causa tibi videndi has domos,
es gratissima nostro animo.
Tamen fama est vera: Et Pe-
gajus origo hujus fontis. Et

NOTES.

striking the Ground with his Hoof, a Foun-
tain (which is called *ἵπποκρήνη*, i. e. the
Horse-Fountain) is reported to have sprung
forth. *Pallas*, leaving *Perseus*, goes to see this
Fountain; who being received by the Muses,
was readily conducted to it.

Aurigenæ.] To *Perseus*, the Son of *Jupiter*
and *Danaë*.

Tritonia.] *Pallas*. See below, *Book VI.*
ver. 2.

2. *Scriphon.*] An Island of the *Cyclades*.

5. *Heliconâ.*] A Mountain of *Bæotia*, sa-
cred to the Muses.

6. *Sorores.*] The Muses, who are the Daugh-
ters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne*, Nine in Num-
ber, to which Names are given proper to
their respective Offices.

Clio, is called of τῆ κλέος, Glory, which
arises from the Praise of Poetry.

Euterpe, of τῆ εὐτερποῦς, i. e. pleasant;
because of the Pleasure which arises from a
quick and elegant Perception.

Thalia, of τῆ θάλλειν, i. e. of being green;
because the Glory of Poets flourishes for ever.

Melpomene, of τῆ μέλπεσθαι, of making
Melody.

Terpsichore, of τῆ τέρπειν, i. e. of delight-
ing; because the Minds of Men are delighted
with Learning.

Erato, of τῆ ἐρᾶν, of loving; because
learned Men are beloved by all.

Polymnia, of πολλὴς and ὕμνος, a Song; be-
cause the Songs of Poets render their Names
immortal.

Urania, of τῆ οὐρανοῦ, Heaven; because
learned Men are exalted to Heaven.

Calliope, of τῆ καλλεῖς τῆς ὀπας, from the
Sweetness of her Voice. The following are
said to be the Inventions of the Muses: *Clio* is
said to have been the Inventress of History.
Thalia of Tillage of the Ground, and the nur-
sing of Plants. *Euterpe* of the Mathematical
Sciences. *Terpsichore* of Learning. *Erato* of
Dancing. *Polymnia* of the Lyre. *Melpomene*
of Singing. *Urania* of Astrology. *Calliope* of
Poetry.

8. *Medusæi.*] Of the swift-winged Horse.

10. *Ipsam.*] *Pegasus*.

Vidi.] For *Pallas* was with *Perseus* when
he cut off the Head of *Medusa*.

11. *Excipit.*] Replied. So *Book IV.*

— Excipi unus

Ex numero procerum.—

So below,

Jupiter excepit. And,
Virg. Æn. IV.

Tum sic excepit regia Juno.—

Uranie.] One of the nine Muses.

14. *Sacros latices.*] The sacred Waters.

15. *Ictibus pedis.*] By the Stroke of his
Feet.

circumspicit lucos antiquarum Sylvarum lucos circumspicit antiquarum ;
sylvarum ; antraque, & herbas Antraque, & innumeris distinctas floribus herbas ;
distinctas innumeris floribus : Felicesque vocat pariter studiique locique
que vocat Mæonides, felices pa- Mæonides. Quam sic affata est una sororum.
riter studiique locique. Quam una sororum sic est affata. O 20
Tritonia ventura in partem In partem ventura chori Tritonia nostri,
nostri chori, nisi virtus tulisset Vera refers ; meritoque probas artesque locumque :
te ad majora opera, refers vera ; Et gratam sortem, tutæ modò simus, habemus.
que probas merito artesque lo- Sed (vetitum est adeò sceleri nihil) omnia terrent
cumque : habemus gratam sor- Virgineas mentes, dirusque ante ore Pyreneus 25
tem, modò simus tutæ. Sed Vertitur : & nondùm me totâ mente recepi.
(nihil est adeò vetitum sceleri) Daulia Threïcio Phoeaque milite rura
omnia terrent virgineas men- Ceperat ille ferox, injustaque regna tenebat.
tes, dirusque Pyreneus vertitur ante ora : & nondùm recepi me
totâ mente. Ille ferox ceperat Templa petebamus Parnassia. Vidit euntes,
Daulia Phoeaque rura Threï- Nostraque fallaci veneratus Numina cultu ; 30
cio milite, que tenebat injusta Mæonides (cognôrat enim) consistite dixit.
regna. Petebamus Parnassia Nec dubitate, precor, tecto grave fidus & im-
templa. Vidit euntes, que ve- brem
neratus nostra Numina fallaci (Imber erat) vitare meo : subiêre minores
cultu ; dixit, Mæonides consistite Sæpè casas Superi. Diçtis, & tempore motæ,
(cognôrat enim) nec dubitate Annuimusque viro, primasque intravimus ædes. 35
precor, vitare grave fidus & Desierant imbres, victoque Aquilonibus Austro,
imbrem meo tecto (erat imber) : Fusca repurgato fugiebant nubila cœlo :
Superi sæpè subiêre minores casas. Impetus ire fuit : claudit sua tecta Pyreneus ;
Motæ diçtis & tempore, an- Vimque parat, quam nos sumptis effugimus alis.
nuimusque viro, que intravimus que Austro victo Aquilonibus ;
primas ædes. Imbres desierant fusca nubila fugiebant cœlo repurgto : impetus fuit ire : Pyrenus claudit sua tecta ; que parat
que Austro victo Aquilonibus ; vim, quam nos effugimus sumptis alis.

NOTES.

19. *Mæonides.*] The Muses ; from *Mæonia*. Omitting the Sophisms of Grammarians on this Place, *Bæotia* was sometimes called *Mæonia* or *Mnemonides*.

20. *Opera majora.*] To warlike Exploits, which are more noble than the Study of Sciences.

24. *Vetitum est, &c.*] Wicked Persons dare do any thing. So unrestrained is Villany.

25. *Pyreneus.*] A Tyrant of *Thrace*, who possessed *Daulia*, a City of *Phocis*.

26. *Nondum recepi.*] I have not yet recovered.

27. *Daulia.*] The *Daulian* Lands. *Daulia* or *Daulis* is a City of *Phocis*, so called of the

Nymph *Daulis*.

32. *Sidus.*] Storms which arose by the Rising and Setting of the same Constellation. A Metonymy of the Efficient.

35. *Annuimusque.*] We consented.

Primas ædes.] The Hall, or Fore-room.

36. *Aquilonibus.*] By the North.

Austro.] The South Wind, bringing Rain and Clouds.

37. *Fusca nubila.*] The black Clouds.

38. *Impetus ire fuit.*] We had a Mind to go away.

39. *Sumptis alis.*] By suddenly assuming Wings.

Ipse secuturo similis stetit arduus arce ;
 Quàque via est vobis, erit & mihi, dixit, eâdem.
 Seque jacet vecors è summo culmine turris ;
 Et cadit in vultus, discussique ossibus oris
 Tundit humum moriens scelerato sanguine tinctam.

40 *Ipse similis secuturo stetit arduus arce ; & dixit, Quàque via est vobis, eâdem erit & mihi. Que vecors jacet se è summo culmine turris ; & cadit in vultus, que moriens tundit humum tinctam scelerato cruore ossibus oris discussi.*

NOTE.

40. *Arduus.*] High, an high Place, and for that Reason dangerous.

FAB. V. The Contention between the *Muses* and the *Pierides*.

The nine Daughters of Evippe and Pierus, who possessed Macedonia, insolently challenged the Muses to sing with them : And one of them began ; how the Giants set themselves to oppose the Gods, and that Earth-born Typhœus frightened them with his Deformity, and caused them to flee into Egypt ; where Jupiter, through Fear, was turned into a Ram, Apollo into a Crow, Bacchus into a Goat, Diana into a Cat, Juno into a Cow, and Venus into a Fish. But when the Muses, in their Turn, sang the Praise of Ceres, and how Typhœus was cast under Mount Ætna, the Victory was declared in their Favour, and the Pierides being conquered, were turned into Magpies.

MUSA loquebatur. Pennæ sonuère par auras ;
 Voxque salutantùm ramis veniebat ab altis :
 Suspicit ; & linguæ quærit tam certa loquentes
 Undè sonent : hominemque putat Jove nata locutum.

Musa loquebatur. Pennæ sonuère per auras ; voxque salutantùm veniebat ab altis ramis : nata Jove suspicit ; & quærit undè linguæ loquentes tam certa sonent : que putat hominem locutum.

NOTES.

2. *Salutantum.*] Expressing the Word of Salutation χαίρε, χαίρε ; for Magpies seem to utter that Word.

4. *Jove nata, &c.*] *Pallas* wonders from whence this Salutation comes.

Ales

Erant ales : que picæ, novem numero, querentes sua fata, institerant ramis imitantes omnia. Dea sic orsa Deæ miranti ; Et istæ nuper victæ certamine auxerunt turbam volucrum. Pierus dives in Pellæis arvis genuit has : Pæonis Evippe fuit mater ; illa paritura novies, vocavit potentem Lucinam novies. Turba stolidarum sororum intumuit numero ; que venit huc, & committunt prælia tali voce : per tot Hæmonias, & per tot Achaïdas urbes ; Desinite fallere indoctum vulgus vanâ dulcedine. Deæ Thespiades certate nobiscum, si qua est fiducia vobis ; Vincemur nec voce nec arte, quæ sumus totidem. Vel victæ cedite fonte Medusæo ; & Hyanteâ Aganippe ; vel nos cedamus Emathiis ad Pæonas usque nivosos Cedamus campis ; dirimant certamina Nymphæ.

Ales erant : numeroque novem, sua fata querentes, Institerant ramis imitantes omnia picæ. Miranti sic orsa Deæ Dea. Nuper & istæ Auxerunt volucrum victæ certamine turbam. Pierus has genuit Pellæis dives in arvis : Pæonis Evippe mater fuit ; illa potentem Lucinam novies, novies paritura vocavit. Intumuit numero stolidarum turba sororum ; Perque tot Hæmonias, & per tot Achaïdas urbes Huc venit, & tali committunt prælia voce : Desinite indoctum vanâ dulcedine vulgus Fallere. Nobiscum, si qua est fiducia vobis, Thespiades certate Deæ ; nec voce nec arte Vincemur, totidemque sumus. Vel cedite victæ Fonte Medusæo, & Hyanteâ Aganippe ; Vel nos-Emathiis ad Pæonas usque nivosos Cedamus campis ; dirimant certamina Nymphæ.

NOTES.

5. *Fata querentes.*] Complaining of their Mis- hap.

7. *Dea sic orsa Deæ.*] The Muse answers Pal- las.

9. *Pellæis in arvis.*] In Macedonian Fields ; for Pella is a City of Macedonia, the Birth- place of Philip and Alexander the Great, who are thence called Pella.

10. *Pæonis.*] Born in Pæonia.

11. *Lucinam novies vocavit.*] That is, hath brought forth nine times, Lucina was so called of Lux, Light ; because she was believed to bring forth Infants into the World ; the God- des of big-bellied Women, and of those in Child-birth.

12. *Intumuit.*] Become proud.

13. *Hæmonias.*] Thessalian ; for Hæmonia is the same as Thessalia, so called of Hæmon the King.

Achaïdas.] Grecian.

14. *Huc.*] To Parnassus.

17. *Thespiades.*] The Muses are called *Thespiades* of Thespia, a City of Bæstia, where they were in an especial manner worshipped.

19. *Fonte Medusæo.*] Hippocrene, dedicated to the Muses.

Hyanteâ.] Pliny writes, that the Bæotian were anciently called Hyantes. Hence comes *Hyantæus*.

Aganippe.] A Fountain in Bæstia, sacred to the Muses.

20. *Emathiis.*] Emathia, a Country either near Bæstia ; or, as others will have it, Bæstia itself.

Nivosos Pæonas.] Mountainous ; for the Pæones are a mountainous People of Mac- donia.

21. *Dirimant.*] Decide the Contest. Judge which of us sings best. *Dirimi* is properly said of Wars and Contentions, when they are pa- cified.

Turpe quidem contendere erat ; sed cedere visum
Turpius : electæ jurant per flumina Nymphæ ;
Factaque de vivo pressere sedilia saxo.

Tunc sinè forte prior, quæ se certare professa est, 25
Bella canit Superum : falsoque in honore gigantes

Ponit, & extenuat magnorum facta Deorum ;

Emissumque imâ de sede Typhoëa terræ
Cœlitibus fecisse metum ; cunctosque dedisse

Terga fugæ, donec fessos Ægyptia tellus

Ceperit, & septem discretus in ostia Nilus.

Huc quoque terrigenam venisse Typhoëa narrat,

Et se mentitis Superos celasse figuris.

Duxque gregis dixit, sit Jupiter ; undè recurvis

Nunc quoque formatus Libys est cum cornibus Am-
mon.

Delius in corvo, proles Semelëia capro,

Fele soror Phœbi, niveâ Saturnia vaccâ ;

Pisce Venus latuit, Cyllenius Ibidis alis.

Haftenus ad citharam vocalia moverat ora.

Poscimur Aonides. Sed forsitan otia non sint ; 40

Nec nostris præbere vacet tibi cantibus aurem.

Ne dubita, vestrumque mihi refer ordine carmen,

*forsitan otia non sint ; nec vacat tibi præbere auram nostris cantibus. Pallas ait, Ne dubita, que
refer vestrum carmen*

*Quidem erat turpe conten-
dere ; sed visum turpius cedere :
Nymphæ electæ jurant per
flumina ; que pressere sedilia
facta de vivo saxo. Tunc sinè*

*forte quæ professa est prior se
certare, canit bella Superum :
que ponit gigantes in falso bo-
nore, & extenuat facta mag-
norum Deorum ; que Typhoëa*

30 *emissum de imâ sede terræ fe-
cisse metum cœlitibus ; cunctos-
que dedisse terga fugæ, donec
Ægyptia tellus ceperit fessos,
& Nilus discretus in septem*

*ostia. Narrat terrigenam Ty-
phoëa venisse huc quoque, &
35 Superos celasse se mentitis figu-
ris. Que dixit, Jupiter sit
dux gregis ; undè nunc quoque*

*formatus est Libys Ammon
recurvis cornibus. Delius la-
tuit in corvo, Semelëia proles
capro, soror Phœbi fele, Satur-
nia niveâ vaccâ ; Venus pisce,*

*Cyllenius alis Ibidis. Haftenus
moverat vocalia ora ad citha-
ram, Aonides poscimur. Sed*

NOTES.

23. *Jurant.*] Swear to give a just Judg-
ment.

24. *Pressere, &c.*] They sat down on na-
tural Seats of Stone.

25. *Tunc, &c.*] Then one of those Sisters,
not waiting for the Determination by Lot,
which Side should begin first.

26. *Falsoque, &c.*] She sings of the Wars
of the Giants, but undervalues the Gods, and
places the Giants in a false Point of Honour.

27. *Extenuat.*] She lessens, extenuates.

28. *Typhoëa.*] *Typhœus* was the Son of
Titan and *Terra*, and so presumptuous, as to
challenge *Jupiter* himself to Combat, for
which *Jupiter* struck him with a Thunder-
bolt, and laid him under the Island *Trinacria*.

30. *Ægyptia tellus.*] The Giants under the
Command of *Typhœus*, made an Assault upon
the Gods, and pursued them into *Egypt*, where
for fear of *Typhœus*, they turned themselves

into various Animals : thence the Egyptians
worshipped a Multiplicity of Animal Gods.

34. *Duxque gregis.*] A Ram. For *Jupiter*
turned himself into a Ram.

36. *Delius.*] *Apollo* turned himself into
a Crow. *Bacchus*, the Son of *Semele*, into a
Goat.

37. *Soror Phœbi.*] *Diana*, the Sister of
Apollo, turned herself into a Cat.

Saturnia.] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn*,
turned herself into a Cow.

38. *Venus.*] Of the turning *Venus* into a
Fish, see *Ovid's Fast. II.*

Ibidis.] *Ibis* is a Bird like a Stork.

40. *Aonides.*] the Muses are called upon to
sing. They are called *Aonides* of *Aonia* a
mountainous Part of *Bœotia*.

41. *Nec nostris, &c.*] Perhaps you are not
at Leisure to attend to our Song.

mibi ordine : que confedit in levi umbrâ nemoris. Musa refert : Dedimus summam certaminis uni. Pallas ait : nemorisque levi confedit in umbrâ. Musa refert ; Dedimus summam certaminis uni, 45
Calliope surgit, & collecta immisos capillos hederâ, prætentat querulas chordas pollice : atque subjungit hæc carmina percussis nervis. Surgit, & immisos hederâ collecta capillos Calliope querulas prætentat pollice chordas : Atque hæc percussis subjungit carmina nervis.

NOTES.

43. *Levi in umbrâ.*] In a sweet, pleasant, refreshing Shade.

44. *Dedimus, &c.*] We committed the Determination of the Dispute to one.

45. *Immissos capillos.*] Her long Hair.

46. *Calliope.*] One of the Nine Muses ;

who takes her Name from her Beauty, and the Sweetness of her Voice. For *καλλίς*, signifies Beauty, and *ὤψις ὠπὸς*, is the Voice.

47. *Percussis nervis.*] To the beating of the Strings, the Lyre.

FAB. VI. The Rape of Proserpine ; and Cyane into a Fountain.

Venus being incensed that Proserpine, the Daughter of Ceres, contemned her Deity and Marriage, caused Pluto to fall in Love with her, and convey her to Hell. The infernal God had ascended the upper Regions, fearing lest the Struggles of Typhœus under Mount Ætna should endanger the Foundation of the Earth, and admit Light into his dreary Realms. Then he first saw the Nymph, gathering Flowers by Mount Ætna, and being enamour'd with her Beauty, seiz'd her by Force, and convey'd her in his Chariot to Hell. But being stopt in his Career by the Nymph Cyane, the Paramour of the River Anapis, he was so enraged, that throwing his Scepter with Violence upon the Ground, the Earth opened so wide as to give an easy Admittance for Pluto's Chariot. And Cyane, who had stopped him in his Career, he turned her into a Lake of the same Name, which is to be seen near Arethusa.

Prima Ceres unco glebem dimovit aratro ;
 Prima dedit fruges, alimentaque mitia terris :
 Prima dedit leges. Cereris sumus omnia munus.
 Illa canenda mihi est. Utinam modò dicere possem
 Carmina digna Deæ ! Certè Dea carmine digna est. 5
 Vasta giganteis injecta est insula membris
 Trinacris, & magnis subiectum molibus urget
 Ætherias ausum sperare Typhoëa sedes.
 Nititur ille quidem, tentatque resurgere sæpè :
 Dextra sed Ausonio manus est subiecta Peloro : 10
 Læva, Pachyne, tibi ; Lilybæo crura premuntur ;
 Degravat Ætna caput : sub quâ resupinus arenas
 Ejectat, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhoëus.
 Sæpè remoliri luctatur pondera terræ ;
 Oppidaque & magnos evolvere corpore montes. 15
 Indè tremit tellus, & Rex pavet ipse silentium,
 Ne pateat, latoque solum retegatur hiatu,

*Ceres prima dimovit glebam
 unco aratro ; prima dedit fruges,
 que mitia alimenta terris :
 prima dedit leges. Omnia su-
 mus munus Cereris. Illa est
 canenda mihi. Utinam modò
 possem dicere carmina digna
 Deæ ! Dea est certè digna car-
 mine. Vasta insula Trinacris
 est injecta giganteis membris, &
 urget magnis molibus Typhoëa
 subiectum, ausum sperare æ-
 thérias sedes. Ille nititur
 quidem, tentatque resurgere
 sæpè : sed dextra manus est
 subiecta Ausonio Peloro ; læ-
 va tibi Pachyne ; crura
 premuntur Lilybæo ; Ætna de-
 gravat caput : sub quâ Typho-
 ëus resupinus ejectat arenas,
 que vomit flammam fero ore,
 Sæpè luctatur remoliri pondera*

*terræ ; que evolvere oppida & magnos montes corpore. Indè tellus tremit : & Rex silentium ipse
 pavet, ne solum pateat que retegatur lato hiatu,*

NOTES.

1. *Prima.*] Calliope begins with the Praise of Ceres, who is said to be the Daughter of Saturn and Ops. She first invented Tillage, and found out the Use of Corn, and was the Contriver of Civil Laws. The same Repetition is used in another place :

*Prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris,
 Falce coloratas subsecuitque comas.*

Prima jugis tauros supponere colla cœgit.

Et veterem curvus dente revellet humum.

Of which Ovid says again elsewhere,

*Prima Ceres, homine ad meliora alimenta vo-
 Mutavit glandes utiliore cibo.* [cato,

Illu jugo tauros collum præbere cœgit :

Tunc primum Soles eruta vidit humus.

2. *Alimentaque.*] Bread-Corn, before the Invention of which, Men fed upon Acorns.

3. *Dedit leges.*] For Ceres is said to have first invented Laws : whence Virgil calls her *Legifera*. An Anaphora.

6. *Vasta, &c.*] Jupiter having struck the Giant Typhæus with a Thunderbolt, threw the Island of Sicily upon him, lest he should rise again, and make another Attempt upon Heaven.

7. *Trinacris.*] Sicily, which is often called *Trinacria* ; because it has three ἀνὰ Promontories, Pelorus, Lilybæus, and Pachynus.

Molibus.] Mountains, Weights.

10. *Ausonio Pelorus.*] Italian, because it looks towards Italy. Pelorus took its Name from the Admiral of Hannibal's Fleet, who was buried there.

11. *Pachyne.*] A Promontory of Sicily, towards Greece.

Lilybæo.] A Promontory of Sicily, towards Africa.

12. *Ætna.*] A very high Mountain of Sicily, whose Top continually emits Flames.

13. *Vomit Flammam.*] Vomits Flames. Concerning this see Fast. IV.

Alta jacet vasti super ora Typhoëus Ætna,

Cujus anhelat ignibus ardet humus.

And De Ponto, II.

Vidimus Ætneâ cælum splendescere flammâ,

Suppositus monti, quam vomit ore Gigas.

14. *Sæpè, &c.*] He often tries to heave up the Mountain, at which Time there are great Earthquakes.

Luctatur.] He endeavours.

16. *Rex silentium.*] Pluto. The Ghosts are called *Silentes* ; because the Dead have no Voice.

17. *Pateat.*] Should open.

Solum.] The Earth.

que dies immissus terreat trepidantes umbras. Tyrannus metuens hanc cladem, exierat tenebrosâ sede: que vectus curru atrorum equorum ambibat cautus fundamina Siculæ terræ. Postquam est satis exploratum, nulla loca labare, que metus depositi, Erycina residens suo monte videt hunc vagantem; que amplexa natum volucrum; dixit, Arma, que meæ manus, mea potentia, nate Cupido, cape illa tela quibus superas omnia, que moliri celeres sagittas in pectus Dei, cui fortuna cessit novissima triplicis regni. Tu domas Superos, que Jovem ipsum, tu victa Numina ponti, ipsumque qui regit Numina ponti. Quid Tartara cessant? Cur non profers imperium matrisque tuumque? Terra pars mundi agitur: & tamen tanta potentia spernitur in nostro cælo: ac vires amores minuuntur mecum. Nonne vides Pallada, que jaculatricem Dianam

NOTES.

20. *Atrorum equorum.*] Black Horses; for among the *Inferi* all things are black, there being perpetual Darkness.

21. *Ambibat.*] He went about.

Fundamina.] The Foundations.

23. *Erycina.*] *Venus*: Of *Eryx* the Son of *Venus* and *Buta*, who reigned in *Sicily*, and being of great Strength of Body, challenged Strangers that came there to combat with him at the *Cæsti* (Leathern Thongs with Lead at the Ends). He built a Temple to his Mother *Venus*, who was thence called *Erycina*, but engaging with *Hercules*, was slain by him.

24. *Monte suo.*] Her own Mountain *Eryx*, dedicated to her; so called of *Eryx*, *Venus*.

Natumque volucrum.] Her winged Son, *i. e.* *Cupid*.

25. *Arma.*] Almost in the same Manner, *Venus* addresses her Son *Cupid*, in *Virg. Æn. I.*

Nate, meæ vires.—

27. *Dei.*] Of *Pluto*.

Pectus.] The Breast.

Molire.] Prepare, make ready.

28. *Triplicis.*] Divided into three Parts. The uppermost of which, *i. e.* Heaven, fell to *Jupiter's* Lot; the middle, *i. e.* the Earth and Sea, to *Neptune*; the lowermost and last, *i. e.* Hell, to *Pluto*.

32. *Non profers.*] Dost thou not extend, enlarge. So *Virg. Æn. VI.*

—*Super Garamantos & Indos*

Proferet imperium.—

Agitur, &c.] The third Part of the World is in danger of being lost to us.

33. *Et tamen.*] We not only suffer those who are in the inferior Regions to despise our Power; but we are even insulted in our own superior Regions.

35. *Pallada, &c.*] *Venus* explains who they are that she is most slighted by. For *Pallas* and *Diana* had vowed perpetual Virginity.

Abscessisse mihi ? Cereris quoque filia virgo,
Si patiemur, erit : nam spes affectat easdem.
At tu pro socio, si qua est mea gratia regno,
Junge Deam patruo. Dixit Venus. Ille pharetram
Solvit, & arbitrio matris de mille sagittis
Unam seposuit : sed quâ nec acutior ulla,
Nec minus incerta est, nec quæ magis audiat arcum :
Oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu :
Inque cor hamatâ percussit arundine Ditem.
Haud procûl Hennæis lacus est à mœnibus altæ ;
Nomine Pergus aquæ. Non illo plura Caystros
Carmina cyncorum labentibus audit in undis.
Sylva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne, suisque
Frondebis ut velo, Phœbeos summovet ignes.
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores.
Perpetuum ver est. Quo dùm Proserpina luco
Ludit, & aut violas, aut candida lilia carpit ;
Dùmque puellari studio calathosque sinumque
Implet, & æquales certat superare legendo ;
Penè simul visa est, dilectaque, raptaque Diti :
Usque adeò properatur Amor. Dea territa mœsto,
Et matrem, & comites, sed matrem sæpius, ore

abscessisse mihi ? Quoque filia
Cereris erit virgo, si patiemur :
nam affectat easdem spes. At
tu, si qua est mea gratia pro
socio regno, junge Deam patruo.
Venus dixit. Ille solvit phare-
tram, & seposuit unam de mil-
le sagittis arbitrio matris :
sed quâ nec ulla est acu-
tior, nec minus incerta, nec
quæ audiat arcum magis : quæ
curvavit flexile cornu opposito
genu : quæ percussit Ditem in
cor hamatâ arundine. Est lac-
us altæ aquæ haud procûl à
Hennæis mœnibus, nomine Per-
gus. Caystros non audit plura
carmina cyncorum in labentibus
undis illo. Sylva coronat aquas,
quæ cingens omne latus suis
frondebis, submovet Phæbeos
ignes ut velo. Rami dant fri-
gora, humus humida Tyrios flo-
res. Ver est perpetuum. Quo
luco dùm Proserpina ludit, &
carpit aut violas aut candida
lilia : dùmque implet calathosque
sinumque puellari studio, & cer-

tat superare æquales legendo ; penè simul visa est, dilectaque, raptaque Diti : Amor usque adeò pro-
peratur. Dea territa clamat & matrem & comites, sed matrem sæpius, mœsto ore ;

NOTES.

36. *Cereris filia.*] Proserpine, who was the Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres.

39. *Junge Deam patruo.*] Join Proserpine to Pluto, the Brother of Jupiter, who was the Father of Proserpine ; therefore Pluto was her Uncle.

Ille.] Cupid.

42. *Nec quæ magis audiat arcum.*] Or more obedient to the Bow. Those Arrows are said to bear the Bow, and obey it, which are shot the easiest, and wound the surest.

43. *Oppositoque genu.*] Bending, or setting out his Knee. The Posture of a Shooter.

Curvavit.] He bent.

44. *Cor.*] For Corde.

Hamatâ arundine.] A bearded Arrow ; pointed with Iron, which is with Difficulty drawn out.

Ditem.] Pluto, who by the Greeks is called Πλούτων, by the Latins Dis, by an Antiphrasis. For Πλούτης is both used for the God of Riches, and for Riches themselves ; or he is called Dis, because Riches are dug out of the Earth, of

which Pluto is called the God.

45. *Haud procûl.*] He describes the Lake Pergus, near which Proserpine, was seized by Pluto, as she and her Companions were gathering Flowers.

Hennæis.] Enna, a City of Sicily.

46. *Caystros.*] A River of Ionia, famous for the great Number of Swans in it.

48. *Sylva, &c.*] A Wood encompasses the Lake on every Side.

49. *Summovet.*] Bears off.

Ignes Phæbeos.] The Heat of the Sun.

53. *Puellari studio.*] With the Fondness of a Girl.

55. *Penè.*] A Climax. So Fast.

Mars videt hanc, visamque cupit, potiturque cupitâ.

56. *Dea.*] Proserpine.

57. *Matrem.*] Ceres.

Comites.] Leucippe, Phæno, Melobathis, Tyche, & Ocyroe.

Mœsto ore.] With a mournful Voice.

Et ut laniârat vestem ab summâ orâ, flores collecti cecidère remissis tunicis; tantaque simplicitas adfuit puerilibus annis: hæc quoque jactura movit virgineum dolorem. Raptor agit currus, & exhortatur equos vocatos quemque nomine. Per colla jubaſque quorum excutit habenas tinctas obscurâ ferrugine: que fertur per altos lacus & stagna Palicorum olentia sulphure, ferventia terrâ rupta. Et quâ gens Bacchiadæ orta bimari Corintho posuerunt mœnia inter inæquales portus. Medium æquor est Cyanes & Pisææ Arethusæ, quod coit inclusum angustis cornibus. Hic Cyane fuit celeberrima inter Sicelidas Nymphas; à nomine cujus stagnum quoque dictum est, quæ extitit alvo tenus medio gurgite, agnovitque Deum. Inquit, Nec ibitis longius.

Clamat; & ut summâ vestem laniârat ab orâ, Collecti flores tunicis cecidère remissis; Tantaque simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis: Hæc quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem. Raptor agit currus, & nomine quemque vocatos Exhortatur equos. Quorum per colla jubaſque Excutit obscurâ tinctas ferrugine habenas: Perque lacus altos, & olentia sulphure fertur Stagna Palicorum ruptâ ferventia terrâ, Et quâ Bacchiadæ bimari gens orta Corintho Inter inæquales posuerunt mœnia portus. Est medium Cyane, & Pisææ Arethusæ, Quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus æquor. Hic fuit, à cujus stagnum quoque nomine dictum est, Inter Sicelidas Cyanes celeberrima Nymphas; Gurgite quæ medio summâ tenus extitit alvo, Agnovitque Deum. Nec longius ibitis, inquit. Non potes invitæ Cereris gener esse. Roganda,

NOTES.

53. *Ab summâ orâ.*] From the uppermost Border.

61. *Hæc quoque, &c.*] The Poet here, very elegantly expresses the *πάθος* of an innocent Maid, anxious to preserve the Flowers she had gathered.

Jactura.] The Loss of her Flowers.

62. *Agit raptor.*] He drives faster.

64. *Excudit.*] He shakes.

Obscura.] A rusty Colour, like Iron.

66. *Palicorum.*] The *Palici* were the Sons of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Tbalea*, the Daughter of *Vulcan*. They were called *Palici*, of *παλιν ἔκστασις*, i. e. of coming to Life again, when they had been dead. For when the Nymph *Tbalea* was got with Child by *Jupiter*, for fear of *Juno*, she wished the Earth might swallow her up; which being done at the Time of her Delivery, the Earth afterwards opened again, and two Infants sprang out, which were called *Palici*.

Ferventia.] The Poet intimates, that there were boiling Fountains in that Place.

67. *Bacchiadæ.*] The *Bacchi*, deriving their Original from the Daughter of *Dionysius*.

Corintho.] *Corinthus* was called *Bimaris*, because Buildings erected in the *Isthmus* of *Peloponnese* on one Side looked toward the *Ægean Sea*, and on the other Side to the *Ionian Sea*. So *Horace* said,

Bimarise Corinthi mœnia.—

68. *Posuerunt mœnia.*] They built the City *Syracuse*,

Inæquales portus.] One is called the great Port, and the other the lesser.

69. *Est medium.*] He describes the Place where the Nymph *Cyane* would have stopped *Pluto*, for which she was turned into a Fountain called after her own Name.

Pisææ Arethusæ.] *Arethusa* is a Fountain of *Sicily* near the City *Syracuse*, which the Poet calls *Pisæa*, because it is believed to be *Alpheus*, which River falling down near *Pisa*, is sent by a subterraneous Passage, to mingle itself with the Fountain *Arethusa*.

74. *Deum.*] *Pluto*.

Non rapienda fuit. Quòd si componere magnis
Parva mihi fas est; & me dilexit Anapis:
Exorata tamen, nec, ut hæc, exterrita nupsi.
Dixit: & in partes diversas brachia tendens
Obstitit. Haud ultra tenuit Saturnius iram:
Terribilesque hortatus equos, in gurgitis ima
Contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto
Condedit. Icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit,
Et pronos currus medio cratere recepit.

At Cyane, raptamque Deam, contemptaque fontis
Jura sui mœrens, inconsolabile vulnus
Mente gerit tacitâ, lacrymisque absumitur omnis;
Et quarum fuerat magnum modò Numen, in illas
Extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres;
Ossa pati fluxus; ungues posuisse rigorem.
Primaque de totâ tenuissima quæque liquescunt;
Cærulei crines, digitique, & crura pedesque:
Nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas
Transitus est. Post hæc tergumque humerique latusque
Pectoraque in tenues abeunt evanida rivos.
Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas
Lympha subit: restatque nihil quod prendere possis.

gumque, humerique, latusque, pectoraque, evanida abeunt in tenues rivos. Denique lympha subit vi-
tias venas pro vivo sanguine: que nihil restat, quod possis prendere.

fuit, non rapienda. Quòd si
fas est mihi componere parva
magnis; & Anapis dilexit me:
tamen exorata, nec, ut hæc, ex-
terrata nupsi. Dixit: & ten-
dens brachia in diversas partes,
obstitit. Saturnius haud tenuit
iram ultra: que hortatus terri-
biles equos, condidit regale scep-
trum contortum valido lacerto in
ima gurgitis. Tellus icta fecit
viam in Tartara, & recepit pro-
nos currus in medio cratere. At
Cyane mœrens raptamque Deam,
que jura sui fontis contempta,
gerit inconsolabile vulnus tacitâ
mente, que omnis absumitur la-
crymis; & extenuatur in illas a-
guas quarum modò fuerat magnum
Numen. Videres membra mol-
liri; ossa pati fluxus; ungues
posuisse rigorem. Que quæque
tenuissima liquescunt prima de
totâ; cærulei crines, digitique,
& crura, pedesque: nam tran-
situs est brevis exilibus membris
in gelidas undas. Post hæc ter-

NOTES.

76. *Componere.*] To compare, to liken. So
in *Tristia*:

Grandia si parvis assimilare licet.

77. *Anapis.*] A River of Sicily.

80. *Saturnius.*] Pluto, the Son of Saturn.

83. *Condedit.*] He threw it with such Force,
that the Scepter was hidden under Ground.

Icta, &c.] The Earth, being struck with the
Scepter, opened so wide, that Pluto's Chariot
passed through to the infernal Regions.

In Tartara.] To the infernal Regions. *Tar-
tarus* is the lowermost and darkest Place of the
infernal Regions, so called of *τάρταρος*, i. e.
because all Things are there in Perplexity and
Confusion.

84. *In medio cratere.*] Into the middle of the
Whirlpool. *Crater* signifies not only a Vessel,
but the gaping of the Earth, especially that out
of which a Flame proceeds.

86. *Inconsolabile.*] Grief that would admit
of no Consolation.

87. *Omnis.*] All, intirely.

90. *Fluxus.*] Others write *flexus*, i. e. to be-
come flexible.

Posuisse.] To have laid aside.

93. *Exilibus membris.*] Small Members.

95. *Evanida.*] Vanishing, brought to a Dis-
solution.

97. *Restatque nihil quod prendere possis.*] There
was nothing left of Cyane's Body, which you
could grasp with your Hands.

F A B. VII. The Boy Stelles into an Evet.

Ceres, having wandered all over the Earth in search for her Daughter Proserpine, being scorched by the Heat, she came to the Cottage of an old Woman, whose Name was Misme, or, as others say, Meganira, and asked for Water to drink. Misme gave her a Draught of Barley-water, which she swallowed very greedily. But a Boy, named Stelles, deriding the Goddess, she was so offended at his Impudence, that she threw Part of the Water in his Face, and transformed him into an Evet, which shews the Potion mixed with Barley by its various Spots.

Interea filia quæsitæ est pavidæ matri nequicquam omnibus terris, omni profundo. Aurora veniens rutilis capillis non videt illam cessantem, non Hesperus. Illa succendit pinus ab flammiferâ Ætnâ duabus manibus; quæ irrequieta tulit per pruinosas tenebras. Rursus quærebat natam ubi alma dies hebetârat sidera, ab ortu Solis ad occasus. Fessa labore collegerat sitim, quæ nulli fontes

INtereâ pavidæ nequicquam filia matri
Omnibus est terris, omni quæsitæ profundo.
Illam non rutilis veniens Aurora capillis
Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus. Ille duabus
Flammiferâ pinus manibus succendit ab Ætnâ;
Perque pruinosas tulit irrequieta tenebras.
Rursus ubi alma dies hebetârat sidera, natam
Solis ad occasus, Solis quærebat ab ortu.
Fessa labore sitim collegerat; oraque nulli

N O T E S.

1. Filia.] Proserpine.
- Matri:] Ceres.
2. Omni profundo.] All over the Sea.
3. Rutilis capillis.] With her ruddy Hair.
- Aurora.] The East.
4. Hesperus.] The Western Part of the Earth.
5. Illa.] Ceres.
6. Pinus.] The Poet does not say in this Place, how many Torches Ceres lighted; but in the 4th Book of the Fasti, he says, they were two :
*Illic accendit geminas pro lampade pinus,
Hinc Cereris sacris nunc quoque tæda datur.*
A Metonymy of the Matter.

Ab flammiferâ Ætnâ.] From the burning Mouth of Ætna. Whence also, in the Sacrifices of Ceres, they used to throw burning Torches about, in Imitation of Ceres seeking her Daughter.

6. Pruinosas tenebras.] By Night.
7. Hebetârat.] Had hid the Light of the Stars. For when the Day comes on, the Stars are not seen. A Metaphor.

Natam.] Her Daughter Proserpine.

9. Collegerat sitim.] She had contracted a Thirst.

Oraque, &c.] Had drank no Water. *Collu-*
os, is used properly to wash the Mouth.

colluerant fontes : cùm teetam stramine vidit
 ortè casam, parvasque fores pulsavit. At indè
 rodit anus, Divamque videt, lymphamque roganti,
 ulce dedit, tostâ quod coxerat antè polentâ.
 ùm bibit illa datum, duri puer oris & audax
 onstitit ante Deam ; risitque, avidamque vocavit. 15
 offensa est ; neque adhuc epotâ parte, loquentem
 um liquido mistâ perfudit Diva polentâ.
 ombibit os maculas, & quâ modò brachia gessit
 rura gerit : cauda est mutatis addita membris,
 que brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi, 20
 ontrahitur : parvâque minor mensura lacertâ est.
 sirantem, flentemque, & tangere monstra parantem
 ugit anum ; latebramque petit : aptumque colori
 lomen habet, variis stellatus corpora guttis.

rtâ. Fugit anum mirantem, flentemque &, parantem tangere monstra, que petit latebram : & ha-
 & nomen aptum colori, stellatus corpora variis guttis.

colluerant ora cùm fortè vidit
 casam teetam stramine, que
 pulsavit parvas fores. At
 indè anus prodit, que videt Di-
 vam, que dedit dulce roganti
 lympham, quod antè coxerat po-
 lentâ tostâ. Dùm illa bibit da-
 tum, puer duri oris & audax
 constitit ante Deam ; risitque,
 que vocavit avidam. Diva
 offensa est ; neque adhuc epotâ
 parte, perfudit loquentem polentâ
 mistâ cum liquido. Os combibit
 maculas, & quâ modò gessit
 brachia, gerit crura : cauda est
 addita mutatis membris, que
 contrahitur in brevem formam,
 ne sit magna vis nocendi : que
 mensura est minor parvâ la-

NOTES.

10. *Stramine.*] With Chaff, the Straw of
 corn. *Stramen* is so called, because
 it is strewed under Cattle.
 11. *Casam.*] A Country Cottage.
Indè.] From that Cottage.
 12. *Prodit.*] Comes forth.
Anus.] *Misne* or *Meganira*.
Divamque.] *Ceres*.
 13. *Dulce.*] A sweet Drink.
Polentâ tostâ.] Dried Barley.
 14. *Duri.*] Impudent Persons are said to be

- duri oris.*
Puer.] *Stelles*.
 15. *Avidamque.*] Gluttonous, greedy.
 16. *Epotâ.*] Being drunk up.
 18. *Combibit.*] Contracts.
 23. *Aptumque.*] He is called *Stellio*, because
 marked with little Stars (*stellis*.) An *Evet* is
 a little Animal, which (as *Pliny* says) lives
 upon the Dew.
 24. *Corpora stellatus.*] Having his Body
 marked with Stars and Spots.

FAB. VIII. *Ascalaphus* into an Owl.

When *Arethusa*, a Nymph of a Fountain in Sicily, had acquainted *Ceres*
 that *Proserpine* was carried away by *Pluto*, she got a Grant from *Ju-*
piter, that if her Daughter did not like to be his Brother's Wife, she
 should bring her back from the Infernal Regions, upon Condition, that she
 had tasted nothing there. When the Matter came to be examined into,
Ascalaphus, the Son of *Acheron*, went first and gave Information
 that she had tasted of a Pomegranate ; for which he was transformed
 into

into an Owl, a Bird hated for foreboding ill Luck. But Jupiter, to do equal Justice to his Brother and to Ceres, order'd that Proserpine should live one half of the Year with her Husband, and the other half with her Mother.

Longa est mora dicere per quas terras & quas undas Dea erraverit : Orbis defuit quærenti. Repetit Sicaniam ; dùmque lustrat omnia cundo, venit & ad Cyanen ; ea narrâisset omnia, ni fuisset mutata : sed & os & lingua non aderant volenti dicere ; nec habebat quo loqueretur. Tamen dedit manifesta signa, que ostendit in summis undis zonam Persephones, notam parenti, delapsam fortè in illo loco in sacro gurgite. Quam simul agnovit, tanquam tùm denique scîssset raptam, Diva laniavit inornatos capillos : & percussit repetita pectora suis palmis. Nec scit adhuc ubi sit : tamen increpat omnes terras, vocat ingratas, nec dignas munere frugum : Trinacriam ante alias in quâ repperit vestigia damni. Ergo illic fregit aratra vertentia glebas sævâ manu ; que irata dedit colonos ruricolâsque boves parili letho, que jussit arva

QUAS Dea per terras, & quas erraverit undas, Dicere longa mora est : *quærenti defuit orbis.* Sicaniam repetit ; dùmque omnia lustrat eundo, Venit & ad Cyanen ; ea, nî mutata fuisset, Omnia narrâisset : sed & os & lingua volenti Dicere non aderant ; nec, quo loqueretur, habebat. Signa tamen manifesta dedit, notamque parenti Illo fortè loco delapsam in gurgite sacro Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis. Quam simul agnovit, tanquam tùm denique raptam Scîssset, inornatos laniavit Diva capillos : Et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis. Nec scit adhuc ubi sit : terras tamen increpat omnes Ingratas vocat, nec frugum munere dignas : Trinacriam ante alias, in quâ vestigia damni Repperit. Ergo illic sævâ vertentia glebas Fregit aratra manu ; parilique irata colonos Ruricolâsque boves letho dedit, arvaque jussit

NOTES.

2. *Quærenti.*] For when Ceres had searched all over the Earth, for her Daughter, she returned to Sicily.

3. *Sicaniam repetit.*] She returned to Sicily ; so called of King Sicanus.

4. *Cyanen.*] Of the Transformation of Cyane, see above, *Fab. VI.*

6. *Nec, &c.*] Nor had she a Tongue to speak.

9. *Zonam Persephones.*] Proserpine's Girdle. For the same Person whom the Latins call Proserpine, the Greeks call Persephone.

13. *Increpat.*] She exclaims against.

15. *Trinacriam.*] Sicily, so called, because it had three Promontories.

Vestigia.] That is to say, the Girdle.

Damni.] Of her Daughter who was lost.

16. *Sævâ manu.*] With a strong and angry Hand.

17. *Parili.*] She slew by a like Death. Others read *pariterque.*

18. *Arvaque, &c.*] And she commands the Fields, that they should not render again the Seeds that had been sown. That is called *Depositum*, which is committed to the Custody of any one, with this Condition, that he restore it again when demanded, to those Persons who committed it. And what is given to any one to keep, is said *deponi* (to be deposited) therefore this is a Figurative and Poetic

Fallere depositum, vitiataque semina fecit.
 Fertilitas terræ latum vulgata per orbem
 Cassa jacet : primis segetes moriuntur in herbis :
 Et modò Sol nimius, nimius modò corripit imber :
 Sideraque, ventique nocent ; avidæque volucres
 Semina jacta legunt : lolium, tribulique fatigant
 Triticeas messes, & inexpugnabile gramen.
 Cùm caput Eleis Alpheias extulit undis ;
 Rorantesque comas à fronte removit ad aures :
 Atque ait : O toto quæsitæ virginis orbe,
 Et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores :
 Neve tibi fidæ violenta irascere terræ.
 Terra nihil meruit, patuitque invita rapinæ.
 Nec sum pro patriâ supplex : huc hospita veni.
 Pisa mihi patria est : & ab Elide ducimus ortum.
 Sicaniam peregrina colo : sed gratior omni
 Hæc mihi terra solo est ; hos nunc Arethusa pena-
 tes,
 Hanc habeo sedem ; quam tu, mitissima, serva.

20 fallere depositum, quæ fecit se-
 mina vitiata. Fertilitas terræ
 vulgata jacet cassa per latum
 orbem : seges moriuntur in pri-
 mis herbis : Et modò nimius Sol,
 modò nimius imber corripit : si-
 deraque, ventique nocent ; que
 avidæ volucres legunt jacta se-
 mina ; lolium, tribulique, Et in-
 expugnabile gramen, fatigant
 25 triticeas messes. Cùm Alpheias
 extulit caput Eleis undis ; que
 removit rorantes comas à fronte
 ad aures : atque ait : O geni-
 trix virginis quæsitæ toto orbe,
 Et frugum, siste immensos labo-
 res : neve violenta irascere terræ
 fidæ tibi. Terra nihil merui-
 it, patuitque rapinæ invita.
 Nec sum supplex pro patria :
 veni huc hospita. Pisa est pa-
 35 tria mihi : Et ducimus ortum ab
 Elide. Colo Sicaniam peregri-
 na : sed hæc terra est gratior

mibi omni solo ; Arethusa nunc habeo hos Penates, hanc sedem ; quam tu, mitissima, serva.

NOTÆ S.

Phrase. *Fallere depositum*, is as much as to say,
 To deceive Men, by not rendering the Seeds de-
 posited or committed to them.

21. *Cassa*.] As of no Value, affording no
 Fruit to Men.

Segetes.] The sown Corn. The Poet ele-
 gantly enumerates all those Things by which
 Standing-Corn is injured.

22. *Sol nimius*.] Too much Dryness, pro-
 ceeding from the Heat of the Sun.

Imber.] Too much Moisture. For Rain is
 only good for Corn while it is in the Blade ;
 but is hurtful to Wheat and Barley, when ripe.

23. *Sideraque ventique*.] The Stars seem to
 injure the Standing-Corn, when they cause Mil-
 dew. The Winds also, at three certain Peri-
 ods, detriment Wheat and Barley, when in the
 Flower.

24. *Semina*.] The Grain when sown.

Legunt.] Devour.

Lolium.] An Herb like Barley, which spoils
 the Corn.

Fatigant.] Render the Harvest laborious.

25. *Triticeas Messes*.] The Wheat Harvest.
Messis is properly the Time of reaping, and

gathering in the Corn, but it is also sometimes
 taken for Corn itself.

29. *Siste labores*.] Leave off your toilsome
 Search for your Daughter. *Sistere* is to cause to
 stop, to repress, as, *siste gradum*, *siste lacrymas*.
 Sometimes to give one's Company, to be pre-
 sent. *Cic. Des operam, ut ante Kalendas fistas*.

30. *Violenta irascere*.] Violently angry.

31. *Patuitque invita*.] It opened against its
 Will to give Passage to *Pluto*, who having stol-
 en *Proserpine* was hasting to the infernal Re-
 gions.

32. *Nec, &c.*] Nor do I supplicate thee in
 behalf of my own Country. *Arethusa* says
 this, that she might not be thought to tell a
 Lye.

Hospita.] A Stranger.

33. *Pisa mihi patria est*.] *Pisa* is my Coun-
 try. So *Trist. Lib. IV.*

Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberrimus undis.
 And *Tet. in Eunuch.*

Samia mihi mater fuit.

Pisa is a Town of *Arcadia*, near the River *Al-
 pheus* ; whence *Pisæus* is derived.

Cur fim meta loco, que advehar Ortygiam per undas tanti æquoris ; tempeſtiva hora veniet meis narratibus : cùm tu eris que levata curis, & melioris vultus. Peruvia tellus præbet iter mihi, que ablata ſubter imas cavernas hinc attollo caput, que cerno deſueta ſidera. Ergò, dùm labor ſub terris Stygio gurgite, tua Proſerpina viſa eſt illic noſtris oculis. Illa quidem triſtis, nec adhuc interrita vultu ; ſed tamen regina, ſed maxima opaci mundi ; ſed tamen pollens matrona inferni tyranni. Mater, ſeu ſaxea, ſtupuit ad auditas voces, que fuit diu ſimilis attonitæ : utque amentia eſt gravis pulſa gravi dolore ; exit curribus in æthereas auras. Ibì ſtetit antè Jovem invidioſa, nubila toto vultu paſſis capillis. Que inquit, Jupiter, veni ſupplex tibi pro meo ſanguine, proque tuo. Si gratia matris eſt nulla, nata moveat patrem : precamur neu cura illius ſit vilior tibi, quòd eſt edita noſtro partu. En ! quæſita mihi tandem eſt reperta :

NOTES.

37. *Mota loco.*] *Arethusa* was an Huntrefs, and the Companion of *Diana*. As ſhe waſhing herſelf in the River *Alpheus*, he was ſo charm'd with her Beauty, that he endeavour'd to detain her ; but ſhe fled from him. *Alpheus* follow'd her into *Sicily*, where ſhe implored the Aid of *Diana*, who turned her into a Fountain.

38. *Ortygiam.*] An Iſland near *Syracufe* in *Sicily*, and joined to the Continent.

39. *Tempeſtiva hora.*] A convenient Time.
Levata.] Freed from.

41. *Ablata, &c.*] Carried by ſubterraneous Paſſages.

42. *Attollo hinc caput.*] I here liſt up my Head.

Deſuetaque.] New, which I never ſaw while under the Earth.

43. *Stygio.*] So deep that I went under *Tartarus* itſelf. *Styx* is a River in the infernal Regions.

46. *Opaci mundi.*] Of the infernal, ſubterranean World.

47. *Pollens.*] Powerful.

Tyranni.] Of *Pluto*.

48. *Mater.*] *Ceres*.

50. *Pulſa.*] Stricken, afflicted with great Sorrow.

51. *Nubila.*] Sad, melancholy.

52. *Invidioſa.*] That would move Envy in the Brothers *Jupiter* and *Pluto*.

53. *Proque, &c.*] There are Verſes in the IVth Book of *Faſti* which greatly illuſtrate this Place :

Queſta diu ſecum, &c.

55. *Nata.*] *Proſerpine* was the Daughter of *Jupiter* by *Ceres*. And *Ceres* endeavours to perſuade *Jupiter* not to ſuffer her Daughter to be detained by *Pluto*.

Neu ſit, &c.] Nor take the leſs Care of her, becauſe I brought her forth.

Si reperire vocas, amittere certiùs : aut si
Scire ubi sit, reperire vocas. Quòd rapta, feremus, 59
Dummodò reddat eam ; neque enim prædone marito
Filia digna tua est, si jam mea filia digna est.
Jupiter excepit : Commune est pignus onusque
Nata mihi tecum : sed si modò nomina rebus
Addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum, 64
Verum amor est ; neque erit nobis gener ille pudori,
Tu modò Diva velis. Ut desint cætera ; quantum est
Esse Jovis fratrem ! Quid, quod nec cætera defunt,
Nec cedit nisi forte mihi ? Sed tanta cupido
Si tibi dissidii est, repetat Proserpina cælum,
Lege tamen certâ, si nullos contigit illic
Ore cibos : nam sic Parcarum fœdere cautum est.
Dixerat. At Cereri certum est educere natam.
Non ita fata sinunt Quoniam jejunia virgo
Solverat ; & cultis dùm simplex errat in hortis,
Puniceum curvâ decerpserat arbore pomum,
Sumptaque pallenti septem de cortice grana
Presserat ore suo. Solusque ex omnibus illud

decerpserat Puniceum pomum curvâ arbore, que presserat ore suo septem grana sumpta de pallenti
cortice. Que Ascalaphus solus ex

si vocas reperire, certiùs amit-
tere : aut si vocas reperire, scire
ubi sit. Feremus quòd rapta,
dummodò reddat eam ; neque e-
nim tua filia est digna marito
prædone, si mea filia jam est
digna. Jupiter excepit : Nata
est commune pignus onusque mihi
tecum : sed si modò placet addere
vera nomina rebus, hoc factum
non est injuria, verum amor ; ne-
que ille gener erit nobis pudori,
modò tu Diva velis. Ut cætera
desint, quantum est esse fratrem
Jovis ! Quid quod nec cætera
defunt, nec cedit mihi nisi forte ?
Sed si tanta cupido est dissidii tibi,
Proserpina repetat cælum, ta-
men certâ lege, si illic contigit
nullos cibos ore : nam sic cautum
est fœdere Parcarum. Dixerat.
75 At certum est Cereri educere na-
tam. Fata non sinunt ita.
Quoniam virgo solverat jejunia,
& dùm simplex errat in hortis,

NOTES.

58. Si, &c.] q. d. This is rather to lose than to find.

59. Quòd rapta, &c.] That she has been stolen I will bear patiently ; only let Pluto restore her again.

62. Excepit.] Replied.

63. Addere vera nomina.] If you will distinguish Things by proper Names, this Rape is no Injury, but Love.

65. Pudori.] A Disgrace.

66. Velis.] Give Consent for him to be our Son in-law.

Desint cætera.] Suppose we grant that Pluto wants all things else.

68. Nec cedit.] Nor is Pluto exceeded in Power by any but myself, who fortunately had the better Part of the World fall to me by Lot.

69. Dissidii.] Of Separation and Divorce.

Cælum.] The Air.

70. Nullos cibos.] If she has eat nothing in the Regions below ; for they who had tasted any thing there, could not obtain any Return from thence.

71. Nam sic Parcarum.] For so it is in the Decrees of Fate. Virg. Æn. I.

—Sic volvere Parcas.

The Parcæ, or Destinies, are the three Sisters Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, the Daughters of Night and Erebus, whose Decrees are out of the Power of Jupiter himself to reverse.

72. Dixerat.] sc. Jupiter.

Certum est.] Ceres is resolved.

Educere.] To bring back her Daughter.

74. Solverat jejunia.] Had eaten something. Simplex.] Innocently, unthinkingly.

75. Curva.] Bending with a Multitude of Apples.

77. Presserat.] Had eaten.

omnibus viderat illud : quem Viderat Ascalaphus : quem quondam dicitur Orphne,
 Orphne haud ignotissima inter Inter Avernales haud ignotissima Nymphas,
 Avernales Nymphas, dicitur Ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris. 80
 quondam peperisse ex Acheronte Vidit ; & indicio reditum crudelis ademit.
 sub furvis antris. Vidit ; & crudelis ademit reditum indicio.
 Regina Erebi ingemuit, que fecit Ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam
 profanam testem avem : que ver- Fecit avem : sparsumq; caput Phlegethontide lymphâ,
 tit caput sparsum Phlegethon- In rostrum, & plumas, & grandia lumina, vertit.
 tide lymphâ in rostrum, & plu- Ille sibi ablatus fulvis amicitur ab alis ; 85
 mas, & grandia lumina. Ille Inque caput crescit, longosque reflectitur unguis,
 ablatus sibi, amicitur ab fulvis Vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas :
 alis ; que crescit in caput, que Fœdaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luctûs,
 reflectitur longos unguis, vix- Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen.
 que movet pennas natas per in-
 ertia brachia : que fit fœda volucris, nuncia luctûs venturi, ignavus bubo, dirum omen mortalibus.

NOTES.

78. *Ascalaphus.*] He was the Son of *Acheron*, by the Nymph *Orphne*, who, for testifying that *Proserpine* had eaten seven Grains of a Pomegranate in *Pluto's* Gardens, was turned into an Owl, a Bird of a very bad Omen.

79. *Avernales.*] Infernal.

80. *Furvis antris.*] In black Caves.

81. *Indicio.*] *Ascalaphus*, by his Discovery, had bereaved *Proserpine* of the Power of returning to Earth again.

82. *Regina Erebi.*] *Proserpine*, the Queen of the Regions below ; for *Erebus* is a Part of Hell.

Profanam.] Accursed, dreadful.

83. *Avem.*] An Owl.

Phlegethontide.] With the Water of *Phlegethon*, one of the Rivers of Hell, so called of *φλεγεῖεν*, i. e. of burning.

85. *Ablatus sibi.*] Despoiled of his Form and Shape.

Amicitur.] Is cloathed, covered.

86. *Inque caput crescit.*] And made his Head bigger than the rest of his Members.

Longosque unguis.] And his long Claws are bent.

88. *Fœdaque.*] Filthy.

Luctus venturi.] According to the Opinion of the Ancients the Owl was the Messenger of approaching Grief. So Book VI. Fab. 9. ver. 20.

— *Testoque profanus*
Incubuit Bubo, &c.

89. *Ignavus.*] Lazy.

F A B. IX. The Syrens.

The Syrens were the Daughters of *Achelous* and the Muse *Melpomene*, or, according to others, of *Calliope*, the faithful Companion of *Proserpine*. They sought for *Proserpine*, but not finding her, got a Grant from the Gods to be turned into Birds, that they might go in search after her as well by Sea as Land. But their human Voice and virgin Face

Face remained. After much Fatigue, they at last settled upon the Sea Coast, where by the Melody of their Voice, they allured the Sailors on Shore, who passed that Way, to their Destruction. But Ulysses by chance passed by, and, by the Direction of Circe, stopped his Ears against their magical Incantations.

HIC tamen indicio pœnam linguâque videri
Commeruisse potest. Vobis, Acheloïdes, undè
Pluma, pedesque avium, cùm virginis ora geratis?
An quia, cùm legeret vernos Proserpina flores,
In comitum numero mistæ Sirenes eratis?
Quam postquàm toto frustrà quæstistis in orbe,
Protinùs, ut vestram sentirent æquora curam
Posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis
Optâstis: facilesque Deos habuistis; & artus
Vidistis vestros subitis flavescere pennis.
Ne tamen ille canor mulcendas natus ad aures,
Tantaque dos oris linguæ deperderet usum;
Virginei vultus, & vox humana remansit.

*Tamen hic potest commeruisse
pœnam indicio linguâque. A-
cheloïdes, undè pluma pedesque
avium vobis, cùm geratis ora
virginis? An quia, cùm Proser-
pina legcret vernos flores, Sire-
nes eratis mistæ in numero comi-
tum? Quam postquàm quæ-
stistis frustrà in toto orbe, pro-
tinùs optâstis posse insistere remis
alarum super fluctus, ut æquora
sentirent vestram curam: que
habuistis faciles Deos; & vidi-
stis vestros artus flavescere subi-
tis pennis. Tamen ne ille canor
natus ad mulcendos aures, que
tanta dos oris deperderet usum
linguæ; virginei vultus, & humana vox remansit.*

NOTES.

1. *Hic.*] *Ascalaphus*, who was turned into an Owl.

Linguâque.] By the Talkativeness of his Tongue.

2. *Acheloïdes.*] The Sirens, the Daughters of *Achelous* and *Melpomene*. *Achelous* is a River of *Calydonia*, the Son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, who fought with *Hercules* for *Deianira*, but was overcome.

3. *Ora virginis.*] The Face of a Virgin.

7. *Protinùs, &c.*] Wished that ye might also

seek *Proserpine* by Sea.

8. *Remis alarum.*] By the Support of Wings.

9. *Facilesque.*] Kind. Inasmuch as they granted what you asked.

11. *Ne tamen, &c.*] The Cause why the Sirens were not totally turned into Birds, but retained their Virgin Countenance.

Canor.] The Faculty of Singing, that was inbred and given them by Nature.

Ad mulcendas.] To delight.

FAB. X. *Arethusa into a Fountain.*

Jupiter divided the Year, that Proserpine should dwell one Part of it with her Husband, and the other Part with her Mother. Ceres being pacified, and recovered from her Anxiety, requires of Arethusa to give an Account of her Original. To which Arethusa replied, They called me the most beautiful of the Naiad Nymphs : And the River Alpheus falling in Love with me, taking upon him the Form of a Man, followed me, whose Assault I endeavoured to avoid. I invoked Diana, to whom I was a Companion, and one who delighted in my Exercises, to assist me. She heard my Prayers, and covering me with a Cloud, that I might not be seen by my Pursuer, I was turned into a Fountain. Alpheus seeing my Waters, knew them, and assumed his proper Form of a River, that he might mingle himself with me. But Diana having broke up the Earth, gave me passage by a hidden Way into the Island Ortygia, lying near Sicily ; Alpheus did not forbear to follow me even thither through subterraneous Passages.

*At Jupiter medius sui fratrisque mœstæque sororis, divi-
dit volventem annum ex æquo. Nunc Dea, Numen commune duorum regnorum est totidem menses cum matre, totidem menses cum conjuge. Exemplò facies & mentis & oris vertitur ; nam frons Deæ, quæ modò poterat videri mœsta quoque Diti, est læta ; ut Sol qui antè tectus*

AT medius fratrisque sui mœstæque sororis Jupiter, ex æquo volventem dividit annum. Nunc Dea, regnorum Numen commune duorum Cum matre est totidem, totidem cum conjuge menses. Vertitur extemplò facies & mentis & oris ; Nam, modò quæ poterat Diti quoque mœsta videri, Læta Deæ frons est ; ut Sol, qui tectus aquosis

NOTES.

1. *Medius.*] Jupiter being an Arbitrator between his Brother *Pluto* and his Sister *Ceres*, that he might displease neither of them, divided the Year equally ; so that *Proserpine* should be six Months with her Mother, and as many with her Husband.

2. *Ex æquo.*] He distributed into two equal Parts.

3. *Duorum regnorum.*] Of that below and that above. For as long as *Proserpine* is with her Mother, she is in the superior Kingdom : and so long as she is with *Pluto*, she is said to reign in the inferior Kingdom. This Fable

was invented, because the Moon, which is the same as *Proserpine*, shines as long above the Earth, as she seems to lie hid under it.

4. *Cum matre.*] Of this, see *Fast.* IV.

Et factura fuit, pactus nisi Jupiter esset, Bis tribus ut cælo mensibus illa foret.

5. *Vertitur.*] Is turned, is changed, *i. e.* is of a better Countenance ; as ver. 40. *Fab.* viii.

Facies.] The Aspect.

7. *Deæ.*] Of *Proserpine*.

Nubibus

Nubibus antè fuit; victis ubi nubibus exit.
 Exigit alma Ceres, natâ secura receptâ,
 Quæ tibi causa viæ? Cur sis, Arethusa, sacer fons?
 Conticuere undæ: quarum Dea sustulit alto
 Fonte caput: viridesque manu siccata capillos,
 Fluminis Elei veteres narravit amores.
 Pars ego Nympharum, quæ sunt in Achaïde, dixit,
 Una fui; nec me studiosius altera saltus
 Legit, nec posuit studiosius altera casses.
 Sed quamvis formæ nunquam mihi fama petita est,
 Quamvis fortis eram, formosæ nomen habebam.
 Nec mea me facies nimium laudata juvabat.
 Quâque aliæ gaudere solent, ego rustica dote
 Corporis erubui; crimenque placere putavi.
 Lassâ revertēbar (memini) Stymphalide sylvâ:
 Æstus erat, magnumque labor geminaverat æstum.
 Invenio sinè vortice aquas, sinè murmure euntes,
 Perspicuas imo, per quas numerabilis alto
 Calculus omnis erat; quas tu vix ire putares.
 Cana salicta dabant, nutritaque populus undâ,
 Sponte suâ natas ripis declivibus umbras.
 Accessi; primùmque pedis vestigia tinxî:
 Poplite deindè tenûs. Neque eô contenta, recingor:
 Molliaque impono salici velamina curvæ,
 Nudaque mergor aquis. Quas dùm ferioque trahoque

fuit aquosis nubibus; ubi exit
 nubibus victis. Alma Ceres,
 secura natâ receptâ, exigit, Quæ
 causa viæ tibi? Cur, Arethu-
 sa, sis sacer fons? Undæ con-
 ticuere: Dea quarum sustulit
 caput alto fonte: que siccata
 virides capillos manu, narravit
 veteres amores fluminis Elei.
 Dixit, Ego fui una pars Nym-
 pharum, quæ sunt in Achaïde,
 nec altera legit saltus studiosius
 me, nec altera posuit casses stu-
 diosius. Sed quamvis fama for-
 mæ nunquam est petita mihi,
 quamvis eram fortis, habebam
 nomen formosæ. Nec mea fa-
 cies nimium laudata juvabat
 me. Quâque aliæ solent gau-
 dere, ego rustica erubui dote cor-
 poris; que putavi crimen pla-
 cere. Lassâ revertēbar (memi-
 ni) Stymphalide sylvâ: erat
 æstus, que labor geminaverat
 magnum æstum. Invenio a-
 quas euntes perspicuas sinè vör-
 tice, sinè murmure, per quas
 omnis calculus erat numerabilis
 alto imo; quas tu putares vix
 ire. Cana salicta, que populus
 nutrita undâ, dabant umbras na-
 tas suâ sponte declivibus ripis.

Accessi; que primùm tinxî vestigia pedis: deindè poplite tenûs. Neque contenta eô, recingor: que
 impono mollia velamina curvæ salici, que nuda mergor in aquis. Quas dùm ferioque trahoque

NOTES.

8. *Victis.*] Dissipated. The Clouds are said to be overcome by the Sun, when they are dissolved.

9. *Exigit.*] Requires.

Secura.] Easy with regard to her Daughter's Fate,

10. *Sacer.*] All Fountains are said to be consecrated to some particular Nymph.

14. *Achaïde.*] In Achaia.

15. *Saltus.*] The Forests.

16. *Legit.*] Chase or traverse.

Posuit casses.] Spread the Nets. By which *Arethusa* signifies that she was a Huntress.

17. *Sed, &c.*] Altho' I never sought for Fame and Glory for my Beauty.

18. *Formosæ.*] sc. Tamen.

19. *Juvabat.*] Did delight.

20. *Quâque, &c.*] I was ashamed of my Beauty, of which other Nymphs are proud; and I thought it a Crime to endeavour to please.

22. *Stymphalide sylvâ.*] I returned out of the Wood near *Stymphalus*, which is a Mountain and City of *Arcadia* in *Peloponnese*.

Sinè vortice.] Without any Turning.

25. *Perspicuas.*] Clear.

Numerabilis.] Might be counted by reason of the Clearness of the Waters.

26. *Ire.*] To flow.

30. *Poplite.*] Unto the Knee.

labens mille modis, que jacto excussa brachia; sensi nescio quod murmur sub medio gurgite: que territa insisio margine propioris ripæ. Arethusa quò properas? Quò properas? Alpheus dixerat mihi iterum rauco ore ab suis undis. Sicut eram fugio sinè vestibus; altera ripa habuit meas vestes. Tanto magis instat & ardet; & quia fui nuda, visa sum paratior illi. Sic ego currebam; sic ille ferus premebat me, ut columbæ fugere, accipitrem trepidante pennâ, ut accipiter solet agitare trepidas columbas. Sustinui currere usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaque, Cyllenenque, Mænaliosque sinus, que gelidum Erymanthon & Elin. Nec ille velocior me. Sed ego impar viribus non poteram tolerare cursus diu: ille erat patiens laboris. Tamen cucurri per campos, per montes opertos arbore, quæque saxa & rupes, & quâ nulla via. Sol erat à tergo: vidi longam umbram præcedere antè pedes; nisi si timor videbat illa. Sed certè terrebar sonitû pedum; inquam, Dictyna, deprendimur, fer opem

Mille modis labens, excussa que brachia jacto; Nescio quod medio fensi sub gurgite murmur: Territaque insisto propioris margine ripæ. Quò properas Arethusa? Suis Alpheus ab undis, Quò properas? Iterum rauco mihi dixerat ore. Sicut eram, fugio sinè vestibus; altera vestes Ripa meas habuit. Tanto magis instat, & ardet; Et quia nuda fui, sum visa paratior illi. Sic ego currebam; sic me ferus ille premebat, Ut fugere accipitrem pennâ trepidante columbæ. Ut solet accipiter trepidas agitare columbas. Usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaque, Cyllenenque, Mænaliosque sinus, gelidumque Erymanthon & Elin. Currere sustinui. Nec me velocior ille. Sed tolerare diu cursus ego viribus impar Non poteram: longi patiens erat ille laboris. Per tamen & campos, per opertos arbore montes, Saxa quoque & rupes, & quâ via nulla, cucurri. Sol erat à tergo: vidi præcedere longam Antè pedes umbram; nisi timor illa videbat. Sed certè sonitûque pedum terrebar; & ingens Crinales vittas afflabat anhelitus oris. Fessa labore fugæ, Fer opem, deprendimur, inquam,

NOTES.

33. *Mille modis.*] By various manners. A finite Number for an infinite.

Labens.] Swimming.

Excussa.] Stretched out.

36. *Alpheus.*] A River of *Elis*.

37. *Quò properas.*] An Anaphora.

Rauco ore.] With a hoarse Voice; like the Murmur of flowing Waters.

38. *Alterâ ripa.*] The Reason why she fled without her Cloaths; for they were left on the other Side of the River.

40. *Paratior.*] More ready to suffer any Violence.

41. *Premebat.*] He pressed, followed me close.

42. *Fugere.*] sc. *Solent*. By these Similitudes the Swiftneſs of *Arethusa* fleeing, and *Alpheus* pursuing her, is beautifully represented.

44. *Orchomenon, &c.*] Cities of *Arcadia*, not far from *Mantineæ*.

Cyllenenque.] A Mountain of *Arcadia* where *Mercury* was born, thence called *Cyllenius*.

45. *Mænaliosque.*] A Mountain of *Arcadia*, sacred to *Pan*.

Erymanthon.] A Mountain and Wood of *Arcadia*; also a River flowing into *Alpheus*.

Elin.] A Town in *Arcadia*.

51. *Sol erat à tergo.*] The Sun was behind my Back; and therefore cast the Shadows before me.

52. *Nisi.*] Unless, being in a Fright, I fancied I saw a Shadow.

55. *Fessa.*] Spent with the Fatigue of my Flight, I begged of *Diana* to help me.

Deprehendimur.] I am caught. *Deprehendi* is properly used of the apprehending Person who have done some ill thing.

Armigeræ, Dictynna, tuæ: cui sæpè dedisti
Ferre tuos arcus, inclusaque tela pharetrâ.
Mota Dea est; spissisque ferens è nubibus unam
Me super iniecit. Lustrat caligine tectam
Amnis; & ignarus circum cava nubila quærit. 60
Bisque locum, quo me Dea texerat, inscius ambit:
Et bis, Io Arethusa, Io Arethusa, vocavit.
Quid mihi tunc animi miseræ fuit? Anne quod
agnæ est,

Si qua lupos audit circum stabula alta frementes?
Aut lepori, qui vepre latens hostilia cernit 65
Ora canum, nullosque audet dare corpore motus?
Non tamen abscedit; neque enim vestigia cernit
Longius ulla pedum. Servat nubemque locumque.
Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus;
Cœruleæque cadunt toto de corpore guttæ. 70
Quaque pedem movi, manat lacus: èque capillis
Ros cadit: & citius, quàm nunc tibi, fata renarro,
In Laticem mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatas
Amnis aquas, positoque viri, quod sumpserat, ore,
Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas, 75
Delia rumpit humum. Cœcis ego mersa cavernis
Advehor Ortygiam; quæ me cognomine Divæ
Grata meæ superas eduxit prima sub auras.

das, ut misceat se mihi. Delia rumpit humum. Ego mersa cœcis cavernis advehor Ortygiam; quæ grata cognomine micæ Divæ, prima eduxit me sub superas auras.

tuæ armigeræ: cui sæpè dedisti ferre tuos arcus, que tela inclusa pharetrâ. Dea est mota; que ferens unam è spissis nubibus, iniecit super me. Amnis lustrat tectam caligine; & ignarus quærit circum cava nubila. Que inscius, ambit locum bis, quo Dea texerat me: & bis vocavit, Io Arethusa, Io Arethusa. Quid animi fuit tunc mihi miseræ? Anne quod est agnæ, si qua audit lupos frementes circum alta stabula? Aut lepori, qui latens vepre cernit hostilia ora canum, que audet dare nullos motus corpore? Tamen non abscedit; neque enim cernit longius ulla vestigia pedum. Servat nubemque locumque. Frigidus sudor occupat artus obsessos mihi; que cœruleæ guttæ cadunt de toto corpore. Quaque movi pedem, lacus manat: que ros cadit è capillis: & mutor in laticem, citius quàm renarro fata tibi. Sed enim amnis cognoscit amatas aquas, que ore viri posito, quod sumpserat, vertitur in proprias un-

NOTES.

56. *Armigeræ tuæ.*] To your Armour-bearer.

57. *Ferre.*] To carry.

58. *Dea.*] Diana.

59. *Me super.*] An Anastrophe.

Lustrat.] Goes round about me.

60. *Ignarus.*] Not knowing where I was.

62. *Io Arethusa.*] An Anaphora.

65. *Latens vepre.*] Hidden in a Bush.

67. *Abscedit.*] sc. *Alpheus.*

68. *Servat.*] He watches.

69. *Frigidus sudor.*] A cold Sweat, proceeding from Fear.

73. *Laticem.*] Water.

74. *Positoque viri.*] Having laid aside his manly Form and Shape.

76. *Delia.*] Diana, who was born in the Isle Delos.

Cœcis cavernis.] In dark Caverns of the Earth.

77. *Divæ.*] Of Diana; for Diana is named Delia and Ortygia, from the same Island.

F A B. XI. *Lyncus into a Lynx.*

Ceres gave Triptolemus a Chariot drawn by Dragons, being carried in which he might teach Mankind the Art of Husbandry, and of propagating Fruit. Having passed over Europe and Asia, he at last arrived in Scythia; and being entertained by King Lyncus, he acquainted him with the Occasion of his coming; but Lyncus, moved with Envy at his obtaining so great Honour, attempted to kill him when asleep. The Goddess, being mindful of her Messenger, whom she had accounted worthy of divine Honour, turned Lyncus into a Lynx, to prevent his killing Triptolemus.

Hælemus Arethusa. Fertilis Dea admovit geminos angues curribus; que coërcuit ora frænis: & vecta est per medium æera cœli terræque: atque misit levem currum Triptolemo in Tritonida arcem; & jussit spargere data semina humo partim rudi, partim recultæ post longa tempora. Jam juvenis erat vectus sublimis super terras Europen & Asida; advertitur Scythicas oras, Lyncus erat rex ibi. Ille subit penates regis. Rogatus quâ veniat, causamque viæ, nomenque, & patriam. Dixit, Claræ Athenæ est patria mihi; nomen est Triptolemus. Veni nec puppe per undas, nec pede per terras: pervius æther patuit mihi.

HAC Arethusa tenus. Geminos Dea fertilis angues
Curribus admovit; frænisque coërcuit ora:
Et medium cœli terræque per æera vecta est:
Atque levem currum Tritonida misit in arcem
Triptolemo; partimque rudi data semina jussit
Spargere humo, partim post tempora longa recultæ.
Jam super Europen sublimis, & Asida terras
Vectus erat juvenis; Scythicas advertitur oras
Rex ibi Lyncus erat. Regis subit ille penates.
Quâ veniat, causamque viæ, nomenque rogatus,
Et patriam. Patria est claræ mihi, dixit, Athenæ;
Triptolemus nomen. Veni nec puppe per undas,
Nec pede per terras: patuit mihi pervius æther.

N O T E S.

1. *Hæc.*] Thus far *Arethusa* had spoken.
Dea.] Ceres, the Goddess of Fruitfulness.
See above, Fab. vi. ver. 2.

Prima dedit fruges, alimenta que mitia terris.

4. *Tritonida arcem.*] Athens, called *Tritonida* of *Pallas*, to whom this City was dedicated. See Book VII. ver. 1.

5. *Triptolemo.*] *Triptolemus* having learned of Ceres the Art of sowing Corn, received of her a Chariot which was drawn by winged Dragons, in which, being carried both over

Sea and Land, he taught Mankind the new Art of tilling the Ground.

Rudi.] Untilled.

6. *Recultæ.*] Fallow, or which is tilled every second or third Year.

7. *Asida.*] Asia.

8. *Juvenis.*] *Triptolemus*.

Scythicas oras.] To the North. For the *Scythians* are a northern People.

10. *Quâ veniat.*] Through what Places, and how, he came.

13. *Pervius æther.*] The penetrable Air.

Dona fero Cereris ; latos quæ sparsa per agros
Frugiferas messes, alimentaque mitia reddant.
Barbarus invidit, tantique ut muneris auctor
Ipse sit ; hospitio recipit : somnoque gravatum
Aggreditur ferro : Conantem figere pectus
Lynca Ceres fecit : rursusque per aëra misit
Mopsopium juvenem sacros agitare jugales.

Fero dona Cereris ; quæ sparsa
per latos agros, reddant frugi-
feras messes, quæ mitia alimen-
ta. Barbarus invidit, ut ipse
sit auctor tanti muneris ; reci-
pit hospitio : quæ aggreditur
gravatum somno ferro. Ceres
fecit conantem figere pectus lyn-
ca : rursusque misit Mopsopium
juvenem per aëra agitare sacros jugales.

NOTES.

14. Dona Cereris.] Corn.

18. Ferro.] With a Sword.

Figere.] To pierce.

19. Lynca.] A Greek Accusative. A Lynx
is a spotted Beast dedicated to Bacchus.
20. Mopsopium.] Triptolemus was an Athe-
nian. Mopsopus, or Mopsus, reigned anciently
at Athens.

Jugales.] The Dragons yoked together.

F A B. XII. The Pierides into Magpies.

Calliope having hitherto sung of various Transformations, the Nymph who was to decide the Controversy, adjudg'd the Victory to the Muses. The Pierides being overcome, enviously reviled the Muses, for which they were turned into Magpies.

Finierat dictos è nobis maxima cantus.
At Nymphæ vicisse Deas Heliconæ colentes
Concordi dixere sono. Convicia victæ
Cum jacerent, Quoniam, dixit, certamine vobis
Supplicium meruisse parum est, maledictaque culpæ

Maxima è nobis finierat
dictos cantus. At Nymphæ
dixere concordi sono, Deas co-
lentes Heliconæ vicisse. Cum
victæ jacerent convicia, Quo-
niam, dixit, parum est vobis
meruisse supplicium certamine,
quæ additis maledicta culpæ,

NOTES.

1. Maxima.] Calliope, to whom we commit-
ted the Decision of the Controversy, as was
said above.

2. Nymphæ.] The Naiads, who were to
decide the Controversy, as is related above, in
Fab. V. ver. 21.

Deas, &c.] The Muses inhabiting Mount
- Helicon.

3. Concordi sono.] By the joint Opinion of
all.

Victæ.] The Daughters of Pierus.

4. Dixit.] sc. Calliope.

5. Maledictaque.] Reproaches, Revilings.

& patientia non est libera nobis ;
 ibimus in pœnas : & sequemur quâ ira vocat. Emathides rident, spernuntque minacia verba ; conatæque loqui, & intenare protervas manus magno clamore, aspexere pennas exire per suos unguis, brachia operiri plumis : alteraque vident ora alterius concreescere rigido rostro, que novas volucres accedere sylvis. Dùmque volunt plangi ; levatæ per brachia mota pendebant aëre, picæ, convicia nemorum. Nunc quoque prisca facundia remansit in alitibus, raucaque garrulitas, que immane studium loquendi.

Additis, & non est patientia libera nobis ;
 Ibimus in pœnas : &, quâ vocat ira, sequemur.
 Rident Emathides, spernuntque minacia verba ;
 Conatæque loqui, & magno clamore protervas
 Intentare manus, pennas exire per unguis 10
 Aspexere suos, operiri brachia plumis :
 Alteraque alterius rigido concreescere rostro
 Ora vident, volucresque novas accedere sylvis.
 Dùmque volunt plangi ; per brachia mota levatæ,
 Aëre pendebant, nemorum convicia, picæ. 15
 Nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit,
 Raucaque garrulitas, studiumque immane loquendi.

NOTES.

6. *Non est patientia.*] We cannot bear these Revilings.

7. *Ibimus in pœnas.*] We shall proceed to Punishment.

8. *Emathides.*] The Grand-daughters of Peon. For Ewippe was the Mother of Peon.

Spernuntque.] They despise.

10. *Intentare manus.*] To make frequent Attempts upon us, as Persons who threaten others use to do,

13. *Accedere.*] To be added, to be joined to.

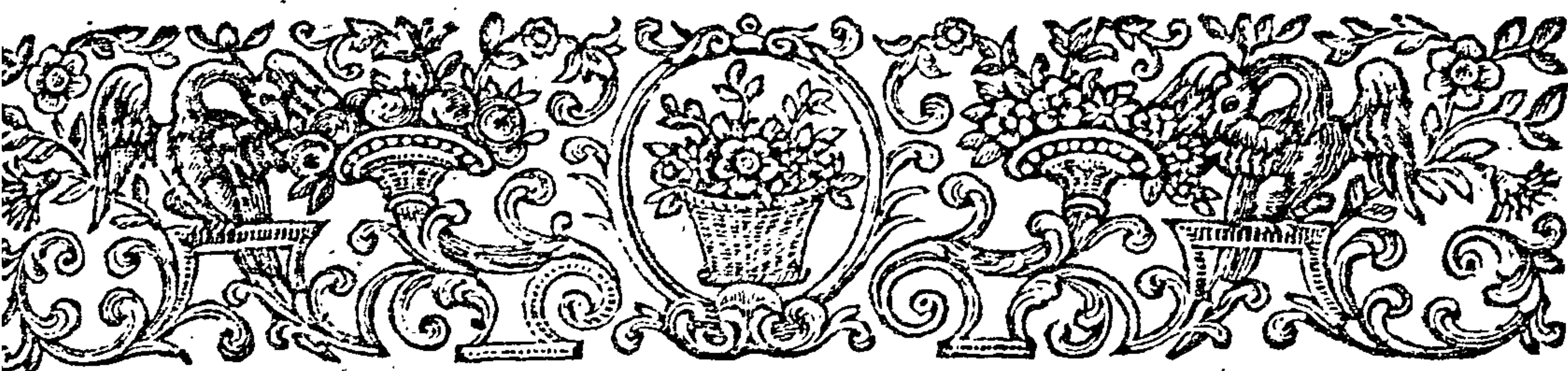
14. *Dùmque plangi.*] And while they would beat their Breasts with their Hands, they hang in the Air.

15. *Convicia nemorum.*] The Reproach of the Woods.

16. *Facundia prisca.*] Their former Talkativeness.

17. *Studiumque immane.*] An extraordinary Love of Prating.





P. OVIDII NASONIS
 METAMORPHOSEON
 LIBER VI.

FAB. I. The Contention of *Pallas* and *Arachne*.

The ARGUMENT.

Arachne was the Daughter of *Idmon*, a Dyer of *Lydia*. Her Mother was born in the City *Hypæpis*, and had train'd her up to working in Wool, in which she acquired the Fame of excelling all her Contemporaries. But not satisfied with that, she pretended to equal even *Minerva* herself. The Goddess, provoked at this Insolence, comes to her in the Habit of an old Woman, and dissuaded her from giving Way to so ridiculous a Vanity; but finding her still persist, she accepts the Challenge, and each prepares for the Trial.

Præbuerat dictis Tritonia talibus aurem ;	<i>Tritonia præbuerat aurem</i>
Carminaque Aonidum, justamq; probaverat iram.	<i>talibus dictis ; carminaque Aonidum,</i>
in secum, Laudare parum est ; laudemur & ipsæ :	<i>que probaverat justum iram. Tum dixit secum, Parum</i>
	<i>est laudare vindictam aliorum ; etiam nos ipsæ laudemur ob similem :</i>

NOTES.

. *Præbuerat.*] *Minerva* having heard the contention of the Muses with the Daughters of *Pierus*, considered what Punishment she should inflict upon *Arachne* the *Lydian* Maid, who boasted that she was a better Artist at manufacturing Wool than *Minerva*.
Tritonia.] *Minerva* was so called of *Triton*,

a River of *Bœotia*, where she first appeared in a Virgin's Habit.

2. *Probaverat.*] She approved.

3. *Tum secum.*] *sc. dixit, or locuta est.*

Laudare parum.] It is not enough to praise others, unless we ourselves be praised.

*nec sinamus nostra Numina sperni sine pœnâ. Que intendit animum satis Mœoniæ Arachnes : quam audierat non cedere sibi laudibus lanificæ artis. Illa non fuit clara loco nec origire gentis, sed arte. Colophonius Idmon pater huic, tinge-
bat bibulas lanas Phocaïco murice. Mater occiderat ; sed & hæc fuit de plebe, & æqua suo viro. Tamen illa quæsierat memorabile nomen studio per Lydas urbes. Quamvis orta parvâ domo, habitabat parvis Hypæpis. Nymphæ deseruere sæpè vineta sui Tymoli : ut aspicerent admirabile opus hujus : Pætolides Nymphæ deseruere suas undas. Nec juvabat solum spectare factas vestes ; tùm quoque cùm fierent, Tantus decor affuit arti. Sive glomerabat rudem lanam in primos orbes : seu subigebat opus digiti-
tis ; que molliabat vellera repetita longo tractu æquantia nebulas. Sive versabat teretem fusum levi pollice ; seu pingebat acu ; scires doctam à Pallade.*

*Quod tamen ipsa negat : que offensa tanta magistrâ, ait, Certet mecum ; victa nihil est quod recus-
sem. Pallas simulat anum : que addit falsos canos in tempora,*

*Numina nec sperni sine pœnâ, nostra sinamus. Mœoniæque animum fatis intendit Arachnes : Quam sibi lanificæ non cedere laudibus artis Audierat. Non illa loco, nec origine gentis Clara, sed arte, fuit. Pater huic Colophonius Idmon, Phocaïco bibulas tinge-
bet murice lanas. Occiderat mater ; sed & hæc de plebe, suoque æqua viro fuerat. Lydas tamen illa per urbes Quæsierat studio nomen memorabile ; quamvis Orta domo parvâ, parvis habitabat Hypæpis. Hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, sæpè Deseruere sui Nymphæ vineta Tymoli : Deseruere suas Nymphæ Pætolides undas. Nec factas solum vestes spectare juvabat ; Tùm quoque, cùm fierent, Tantus decor affuit arti, Sive rudem primos lanam glomerabat in orbes : Seu digitis subigebat opus ; repetitaque longo Vellera molliabat nebulas æquantia tractu. Sive levi teretem versabat pollice fusum ; Seu pingebat acu ; scires à Pallade doctam. Quod tamen ipsa negat : tantâque offensa magistrâ, Certet, ait, mecum ; nihil est quod victa recusem. Pallas anum simulat : falsoque in tempora canos*

NOTES.

6. *Lanificæ.*] Of working Wool.
7. *Loco.*] So Sall. *Natus baud obscuro loco.* Locus is often taken for Birth or Descent ; but is properly said of that which contains any thing.
8. *Colophonius.*] A City of Lydia, famous for the Oracle of Apollo.
9. *Murice.*] The Murex is a Fish, of whose Blood a Purple Colour is made.
11. *Æqua.*] Equal, fit.
12. *Quæsierat studio.*] Had got by her Industry and Diligence in working Wool.
15. *Tymoli.*] Of Tymolus, a Mountain of Lydia, planted with Vines.
16. *Pætolides.*] Pætolus, a River of Lydia, famous for golden Sands.

20. *Longo tractu.*] A great Length. For the Wool was drawn out so fine, that it seemed to be a Cloud.
21. *Molliabat.*] Made soft.
22. *Versabat.*] Did twist, i. e. made Threads. *Aut ducunt lanas, aut stamina pollice versant,* Book IV. Ver. 35.
23. *Scires.*] You might know.
24. *Tantâ magistrâ.*] So great a Mistress.
Offensa.] Disdaining.
25. *Nihil, &c.*] There is no Punishment I will refuse to suffer, if I am overcome.
26. *Pallas.*] So called from the shaking of a Spear, because she is a Warrior ; *πάλλω*, Greek, signifies to shake.
Falsoque.] Dissembled.

Addit, & infirmos baculo quoque sustinet artus.
 Tum sic orsa loqui: *Non omnia grandior ætas,*
Quæ fugiamus, habet. Seris venit usus ab annis.
 Consilium ne sperne meum. Tibi fama petatur
 inter mortales faciendæ maxima lænæ.

Cede Deæ: veniamque tuis temeraria dictis
 supplice voce roga. Veniam dabit illa roganti.

Aspicit hanc torvis, inceptaque fila relinquit;

Vixque manum retinens, confessaque vultibus iram, 35

Talibus obscuram rescuta est Pallada dictis:

Mentis inops, longæque venis confecta senectâ:

Et nimium vixisse diu nocet. Audiat istas,

Si qua tibi nurus est, si qua est tibi filia, voces.

Consilii satis est in me mihi; neve monendo

Profecisse putes: eadem sententia nobis.

Cur non ipsa venit; cur hæc certamina vitat?

Tum Dea, Venit, ait; formamque removit anilem;

Palladaque exhibuit. Venerantur Numina Nymphæ,

Mygdonidesque nurus. Sola est non territa virgo, 45

Sed tamen erubuit; subitusque invita notavit

Ora rubor: rursusque evanuit. Ut solet ær

Purpureus fieri, cum primum Aurora movetur;

Et breve post tempus candescere Solis ab ictu.

Perstat in incepto, stolidæque cupidine palmæ

In sua fata ruit. Neque enim Jove nata recusat;

Nec monet ulterius: nec jam certamina differt.

Haud mora: constituunt diversis partibus ambæ,

Aurora movetur; & post breve tempus candescere ab ictu Solis.

Palmæ, ruit in sua fata. Neque enim nata Jove recusat; nec monet ulterius: nec jam differt cer-

amina. Haud mora: ambæ constituunt diversis partibus,

30 & quoque sustinet infirmos artus
 baculo. Tum sic orsa loqui:
 Grandior ætas non habet om-
 nia quæ fugiamus. Usus venit
 ab seris annis. Ne sperne me-
 um consilium. Maxima fama
 faciendæ lænæ petatur tibi inter
 mortales. Cede Deæ: que teme-
 raria, roga veniam tuis dictis
 supplice voce. Illa dabit veniam
 roganti. Aspicit hanc torvis o-
 culis, que relinquit incepta fila;
 vixque retinens manum, confes-
 saque iram vultibus, rescuta est
 obscuram Pallada talibus dictis:
 Venis, inops mentis, que confecta
 longâ senectâ: & nocet vixisse
 nimium diu. Si qua nurus est
 tibi, si qua filia est tibi, audiat
 istas voces. Satis consilii mihi
 est in me; neve putes profecisse
 monendo: eadem sententia est no-
 bis. Cur ipsa non venit; cur
 vitat hæc certamina? Tum
 Dea, ait, Venit; que removit
 anilem formam; que exhibuit
 Pallada. Nymphæ, Mygdonef-
 que nurus venerantur Numina.
 50 Virgo sola non est territa, sed
 tamen erubuit; que subitus ru-
 bor notavit invita ora: rur-
 susque evanuit. Ut ær solet
 fieri purpureus, cum primum Au-
 ra movetur, & post breve tempus
 candescere ab ictu Solis. Perstat
 in incepto, que cupidine stolidæ
 palmæ, ruit in sua fata. Neque
 enim nata Jove recusat; nec
 monet ulterius: nec jam differt cer-
 amina. Haud mora: ambæ consti-
 tuunt diversis partibus,

NOTES.

27. *Infirmos artus.*] Her feeble Limbs.
 28. *Grandior ætas.*] Old Age.
 29. *Usus.*] Experience.
 32. *Cede Deæ.*] Do not contend with the
 Goddess Pallas.
 34. *Torvis.*] sc. *Oculis.*
 35. *Vixque manum retinens.*] Scarcely holding
 her Hands from beating the Goddess.
 36. *Confessaque.*] Shewing Indignation by her
 changing Countenance.
 36. *Obscuram.*] Dissembling herself, and ly-
 ing hid under another Form.
 36. *Rescuta.*] She answered.
 37. *Mentis inops.*] Foolish and mad.
 37. *Confecta.*] Spent, deprived of all Vigour of
 Body and Mind.
 38. *Nimium vixisse.*] It signifies that she
 lived too long.

44. *Palladaque exhibuit.*] And shews herself
 to be Pallas.
 45. *Mygdonidesque.*] Many Women had come
 out of Pbruggia to see the Performance of A-
 rachne, who all, except Arachne, did reverence
 to Pallas.
 46. *Invita.*] Against her Will.
 47. *Evanuit.*] Went away suddenly.
 48. *Aurora movetur.*] The Morning begins
 to rise.
 49. *Candescere.*] Brightens.
 50. *Perstat.*] Persevered in her Obstinacy to
 contend with Pallas.
 51. *Stolidæque palmæ.*] Of a foolish Victory.
 51. *In sua fata.*] To her Destruction.
 51. *Nata Jove.*] Pallas.

Et intendunt geminas telas gracili stamine. Tela est vineta jugo : arundo secernit stamen : subtemen inseritur medium acutis radiis ; quod digiti expediunt, atque ductum inter stamina, insecti dentes feriunt percusso pectine. Utraque festinant : que vestes cinctæ ad pectora movent docta brachia, Studio fallente laborem. Illic purpura textitur, quæ sensit Tyrium abenum, & tenues umbræ parvi discriminis : qualis arcus solibus percussis ab imbre, solet inspicere longum cœlum ingenti curvamine ; in quo cùm mille diversi colores niteant ; tamen ipse transitus fallit spectantia lumina. Usque adeò quod tangit est idem ; tamen ultima distant. Illic & lentum aurum immittitur filis, & vetus argumentum deducitur in telâ.

Et gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas. Tela jugo vineta est ; stamen secernit arundo : Insertitur medium radiis subtemen acutis ; Quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum Percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes. Utraque festinant : cinctæque ad pectora vestes Brachia docta movent, Studio fallente laborem. Illic & Tyrium quæ purpura sensit abenum Textitur, & tenues parvi discriminis umbræ : Qualis ab imbre solet percussis solibus arcus Insicere ingenti longum curvamine cœlum ; In quo diversi niteant cùm mille colores, Transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit. Usq; adeò quod tangit idem est ; tamen ultima distant. Illic & lentum filis immittitur aurum, Et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum.

NOTES.

54. *Gracili.*] Slender, fine.
Intendunt.] They stretch, they begin.
 55. *Tela.*] He shews the wonderful Quickness of them both. That Wood is called *jugum*, which Weavers roll their Warp upon. *Ovid* seems to express the Form of the Beam, under which, as a Disgrace, those who were conquered were made to pass: which was made of two Spears fixed in the Ground, and a third bound on the Top; and this was chiefly practised among the *Romans*, as often as their Enemies surrendered themselves, giving up their Arms.
 56. *Radiis.*] *Radius* is an Instrument with which Weavers shoot the Woof into the Warp, a Shuttle.
Subtemen, &c.] The Woof is inserted into the Warp.
 57. *Expediunt.*] They Whisk through.
Atque, &c.] A Periphrasis of the Woof, that is beat into the Warp with the Teeth of a Comb (Reed).
 58. *Pectine.*] The Slay, a Weaver's Instrument.
 59. *Utraque.*] Both *Pallas* and *Arachne*.
Cinctæque.] Having their Garments tied up, that they might be more ready.
 60. *Studio.*] Desire, Ambition.
Fallente.] Making less (lighter).

61. *Illic, &c.*] *Tyrian Purple*, or purple Thread, is woven. *Tyre* is an Island of *Phœnicia*, formerly remarkable for Purple Dyers.
Abenum.] The Cauldron in which the Woof was dyed of a purple Colour.
 63. *Qualis.*] By this Similitude is shewn, with how many various Colours the Web was diversified.
Imbre.] After a Shower, *i. e.* Rain.
Solibus.] By the Rays of the Sun.
Arcus. The Rainbow.
 64. *Longum cœlum.*] A long Space of the Heavens. Of *Iris*, or the Rainbow, *Virgil* says, *Æneid V.*
Illa viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum Nulli visa cito decurrit tramite Virgo.
 66. *Transitus, &c.*] The Transition from one Colour to another is done with so much Art as to deceive the Eyes.
 67. *Usque adeò.*] So insensibly do the touching Colours blend, tho' their extreme Parts differ.
 68. *Lentum.*] Flexible (easily bending).
 69. *Vetus argumentum.*] An ancient Fable.
Deducitur.] Is formed, drawn. Threads are properly said *deduci*, when they are drawn out in length.

F A B. II. The Web of Minerva.

Minerva begins, and in her Web she weaves her Contention with Neptune, about giving a Name to the City Athens. She also weaves the Transformation of King Æmus, and his Queen Rhodope, who for assuming the Names of Jupiter and Juno, were transformed into Mountains. Of Pyas also, turned into a Crane by Juno. Of Antigone, the Daughter of Laomedon, who had been debauched by Jupiter; for which Juno transformed her into a Stork. And also of the Daughter of Cynara, King of the Assyrians, who, for pretending to surpass Juno, was turned into the Stone-steps of her Temple. Minerva finishes her Work with an Olive-tree of her own producing.

Πελοπιά Πάλλας σκόπυλον Μαιωρτίς in arce
Pingit, & antiquam de terræ nomine litem.
Is sex cœlestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis
Augustâ gravitate sedent. Sua quemque Deorum
Inscribit facies. Jovis est regalis imago.
Stare Deum pelagi, longoque ferire tridente
Aspera saxa facit, medioque è vulnere saxi
Exsiluisse fretum; quo pignore vindicet urbem.
Sibi dat clypeum, dat acutæ cuspidis hastam:

Pallas pingit scopulum Ma-
vortis in Cecropiâ arce, & an-
tiquam litem de nomine terræ.
Bis sex cœlestes sedent altis
sedibus, Jove medio, augustâ
5 gravitate. Sua facies inscribit
quemque Deorum. Imago Jo-
vis est regalis. Facit Deum
pelagi stare, que ferire aspera
saxa longo tridente, & fretum
exsiluisse è medio vulnere saxi;
quo pignore vindicet urbem.

At dat clypeum sibi, dat hastam acutæ cuspidis: dat ga-

N O T E S.

1. Cecropiâ.] An Athenian Tower, so called from Cecrops King of Athens.

Scopulum.] Areopagus, which is called Mars Hill, from Ἀρεῖα Mars, and πᾶγος a town, is a Promontory of Athens, so called from Mars; because he slew Halirboetius the son of Neptune in that Place, upon the Account of his Daughter Alcippe. The Poet first describes Pallas's Web, in the Beginning of which the Areopagus was represented, where the Gods sat as Judges, whether Pallas or Neptune ought to give the Name to that City. The Gods gave this Determination, That he who had found out the most beneficial Invention for Mankind, should name the City. Therefore, when Neptune struck the Earth with his Trident, a Horse leaped out. But Pallas striking the Earth with the Point of

her Spear, brought forth an Olive-tree, which was adjudged of most Advantage to Mankind, therefore she obtained the Victory.

3. Bis sex.] Twelve.

4. Augusta gravitate.] With sacred Majesty. Sua, &c.] Every one of the Gods is represented to the Life.

6. Stare.] She delineates Neptune standing.

8. Fretum.] A Spring of Water; others read ferum, i. e. equum, an Horse, as in Virg. Æneid II.

Inque feri curvam, &c.——

Perhaps Neptune, at the first Essay, having produced a Horse, and Pallas an Olive, being angry for the Loss of the Victory, he sent a Flood of Waters.

Vindicet.] Affirms it to be his proper Right.

H h

Dat

leam capiti: pectus defenditur ægide. Que simulat terram percussam de suâ cuspide prodere foetum canentis olivæ cum baccis: que Deos mirari.

Victoria est finis operi. Tamen ut æmula laudis intelligat exemplis, quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis; addit quatuor certamina in quatuor partes, clara suo colore, distincta brevibus sigillis. Unus angulus habet Threiciam Rhodopen & Hæmon; nunc gelidos montes, quondam mortalia corpora; qui tribuere sibi nomina summorum Deorum. Altera pars habet miserabile fatum Pygmææ matris: Juno jussit hanc victam certamine esse gruem, que indicere bellum suis populis. Pingit & Antigonem, quondam ausam contendere cum consorte magni Jovis: quam regia Juno vertit in volucrem: nec Ilion profuit illi, Laomedonve pater, quin sumptis pennis candida ciconia ipsa plaudat sibi crepitante rostro. Angulus qui solus superest, habet Cinyran orbem: isque amplectens gradus templi qui antefuerant membra suarum natarum, que jacens saxo videtur lacrymare. Circuit extremas oras pacalibus oleis. Is est modus, que facit finem operi suâ arbore.

Dat galeam capiti: defenditur ægide pectus.
Percussamque suâ simulat de cuspide terram
Prodere cum baccis foetum canentis olivæ:
Mirarique Deos. *Operi victoria finis.*

Ut tamen exemplis intelligat æmula laudis,
Quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis;
Quatuor in partes certamina quatuor addit,
Clara colore suo, brevibus distincta sigillis.
Threiciam Rhodopen habet angulus unus, & Hæmon;
Nunc gelidos montes, mortalia corpora quondam;
Nomina summorum sibi qui tribuere Deorum.
Altera Pygmææ fatum miserabile matris
Pars habet: hanc Juno jussit certamine victam
Esse gruem, populisque suis indicere bellum.
Pingit & Antigonem ausam contendere quondam
Cum magni consorte Jovis, quam regia Juno
In volucrem vertit: nec profuit Ilion illi,
Laomedonve pater, sumptis quin candida pennis
Ipsa sibi plaudat crepitante ciconia rostro.
Qui superest solus Cinyran habet angulus orbem,
Isque gradus templi natarum membra suarum
Amplectens, saxoque jacens lacrymare videtur.
Circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras.
Is modus est, operique suâ facit arbore finem.

NOTES.

9. *At sibi, &c.*] Pallas represents herself in the Web armed with her Shield, Spear, and Helmet.

10. *Ægide.*] *Ægis* is the Breast-armour of *Minerva*, having on it *Medusa's* Head, which she makes use of, especially in War.

12. *Edere.*] To send out.

Baccis.] The Fruits of the Olive-tree are properly called *baccæ*.

Canentis.] Which seem to be hoary and white.

13. *Operi victoria.*] Pallas described her Victory at the End of her Web.

14. *Tamen.*] Although the Victory of Pallas had concluded the Work, yet she added in the four Corners of the Web the Examples of some Persons who had been impious against the Gods; by which *Arachne* might judge what Punishment she ought to expect.

15. *Quod pretium.*] What Punishment.

Speret.] She ought to expect.

Furialibus ausis.] For such a furious Rashness.

17. *Brevibus sigillis.*] With little Signs.

20. *Deorum.*] Of Jupiter and Juno.

21. *Altera.*] In the second Corner of the Web, she had decyphered the Transformation of the *Pygmean* Mother, into a Crane, for preferring her own Beauty to Juno's.

Pygmææ.] The Pygmies are People inhabiting the mountainous Parts of *India*, the tallest of which do not exceed two Feet, these are said to be continually at War with the Cranes.

Miserabile fatum.] The miserable Condition.

23. *Populisque suis.*] With the Pygmies, from which she had her Original.

29. *Cinyran.*] *Cinyras*, King of *Assyria*, had very fair Daughters, who were so insolent as to prefer their own Beauty to Juno's; whereat Juno being angry, turned them into the Steps of her Temple; and her Father embracing those Steps for the Bodies of his Daughters, he was also turned into a Stone.

Orbum.] Bereaved of his Children, childless.

31. *Jacens.*] Cleaving to.

32. *Pacalibus.*] Bringing or signifying Peace.

33. *Modus.*] The End.

Suâ arbore.] With an Olive-tree.

FAB. III. The Web of *Arachne*.

Arachne, on her Part, wove the various Transformations of the Gods for their Mistresses : of Jupiter into an Ox, for the Love of Europa : into an Eagle, for that of Asterie : into a Swan, to obtain Leda, the Daughter of Thestius : and into a Satyr, that he might lie with the Daughter of Niſteus : into Amphitryo, for Alcmena, the Daughter of Electryo : into Gold, for Danae, the Daughter of Acrisius : into Fire, for Asopida : into a Shepherd for Mnemosyne : and into a Serpent, for Deoida. She also weaves the Amours of Neptune, how he was turned into a young Bullock, that he might enjoy Arne, the Daughter of Æolus : into Enipeus, to obtain Iphimedia, of which the Aloidæ were born : and into a Ram, for Bifaltes : into a Horse, for Ceres : into a winged Horse, for the Gorgon Medusa, of which the Horse Pegasus was reported to be produced : and into a Dolphin, that he might enjoy Deucalion's Daughter Melantho. The Amours of Apollo were also wrought into the same Web, shewing him to have been turned sometimes into a Hawk, and sometimes into a Lion : and into a Shepherd, to enjoy Iſſe, the Daughter of Machare. The Transformation also of Bacchus into a Grape, that he might ravish Erigone : and of Saturn into a Horse, that he might lie with Phillyra, the Daughter of Oceanus, of which he is said to have begotten Chiron the Centaur.

MÆonis elusam designat imagine tauri
Europen : verum taurum, freta vera putares.
sa videbatur terras spectare relictas,
comites clamare suas, tactumque vereri

*Mæonis designat Europen
elusam imagine tauri : putares
taurum verum, freta vera. Ipsa
videbatur spectare terras re-
lictas, & clamare suas comites,
que vereri tactum*

NOTES.

1. *Mæonis.*] *Arachne* the *Mæonian* or *Ly-*
m. The Poet here relates the Stories
cribed in the Web of *Arachne*.

2. *Europen.*] The Daughter of *Agenor*, who
as we read before, was carried into *Crete*, by
Jupiter transformed into a Bull.

affilientis aquæ ; que reducere timidas plantas. Fecit & Asterien teneri aquilâ luctante : fecit Ledam recubare sub olorinis alis. Addidit, ut Jupiter celatus imagine Satyri, impleret pulchram Nyctæida gemino fœtu : fuerit Amphitryon, cùm cepit te Tirynthia. Ut aureus luserit Danaën, igneus luserit Asopida ; pastor luserit Mnemosynen : varius serpens luserit Deoïda. Neptune, posuit te quoque, mutatum torvo juvenco in virgine Æoliâ. Tu visus Enipeus gignis Aloïdas ; aries fallis Bisaltida. Et mitissima mater frugum, flava comas, sensit te equum : & mater volucris equi crinita colubris sensit te avem : Melantbo sensit Delphina. Que reddidit suam faciem, faciemque locorum omnibus his. Et illic Phœbus agrestis imagine. Utque modò gesserit pennas accipitris, modò terga leonis : ut pastor luserit Macareïda Iffen.

Affilientis aquæ ; timidasque reducere, plantas. 5 Fecit & Asterien aquilâ luctante teneri : Fecit olorinis Ledam recubare sub alis. Addidit, ut Satyri celatus imagine pulchram Jupiter impleret gemino Nyctæida fœtu : Amphitryon fuerit, cùm te Tirynthia cepit. 10 Aureus ut Danaën, Asopida luserit igneus ; Mnemosynen pastor : varius Deoïda serpens. Te quoque mutatum torvo, Neptune, juvenco Virgine in Æoliâ posuit. Tu visus Enipeus Gignis Aloïdas ; aries Bisaltida fallis. 15 Et te, flava comas, frugum mitissima mater Sensit equum : te sensit avem crinita colubris Mater equi volucris : sensit Delphina Melantbo, Omnibus his faciemque suam, faciemque locorum Reddidit. Est illic agrestis imagine Phœbus. 20 Utque modò accipitris pennas, modò terga leonis Gesserit : ut pastor Macareïda luserit Iffen.

NOTES.

5. *Timidasque.*] *Europa* seemed timorous, and to draw up her Feet that she might not touch the Water. See above, at the End of the Second Book.

6. *Asterien.*] She added *Asterie*, turned into a Quail, and carried away by *Jupiter*, in the Form of an Eagle.

7. *Fecit.*] *Jupiter* captivated with the Love of *Leda*, being turned into a Swan, obtained her ; who is said to have laid an Egg, of which *Castor*, *Pollux*, and *Helena*, are feigned to have had their Original.

Olorinis sub alis.] Under the Wings of a Swan.

8. *Addidit.*] *Jupiter*, in the Form of a Satyr, violated *Antiopa*, the Daughter of *Nyctæus*, who is feigned to have brought forth the Twins *Amphyon* and *Zethus*.

10. *Amphitryon.*] *Jupiter* captivated with the Love of *Alcmena*, turning himself into the Form of her Husband *Amphytrio*, lay with her, and got *Hercules*.

Tirynthia.] *Alcmena* is called *Tirynthia* of *Tirynthia*, a City nigh *Argos*, in which *Hercules* being educated, was also called *Tirynthius*.

11. *Aureus ut Danaën.*] *Danae*, a Daughter of *Acrisius*, King of the *Argives*, upon whom *Jupiter* being turned into a golden Shower, begat *Perseus*, as is related above, Book IV.

Asopida.] *Ægina*, the Daughter of *Asopus* ; for *Jupiter* turning himself into Fire, lay with *Ægina*, the Daughter of the River *Asopus*, and begat *Æacus*.

12. *Mnemosynen.*] For they say he lay with *Mnemosyne* in the Habit of a Shepherd, and so begat the Nine Muses.

Deoïda.] Some will have this to be *Proserpine*.

14. *Virgine in Æoliâ.*] *Neptune* being transformed into a young Bull, ravish'd *Arnen* the Daughter of *Æolus*. An Apostrophe to *Neptune*.

Enipeus.] Being turned into the River *Enipeus*, he begat *Orbus* and *Ephialtes* on *Iphimedia* the Wife of *Alocus*. Of *Enipeus*, see Book VII. Ver. 3.

15. *Aries.*] Turned into a Ram, he lay with *Theophanes*, the Daughter of *Bisaltis*.

16. *Mater frugum.*] *Ceres*.

17. *Crinita.*] Having Snakes and Serpents instead of Hair.

18. *Mater equi volucris.*] *Medusa*, the Mother of the winged Horse *Pegasus*. See above, Book IV. Fab. 19. Ver. 34.

Melantbo.] *Melantbo* was a Daughter of *Deucalion*, by whom *Neptune*, turned into a Dolphin, had a Son, named *Delphus*.

20. *Agrestis.*] *Apollo* being deprived of his Divinity for having slain the Cyclops, fed the Herds of *Admetus* King of *Thessaly*.

21. *Ut modò.*] *Apollo* was represented in *Arachne's* Web, turned sometimes into Hawk, and sometimes into a Lion.

22. *Macareïda.*] *Iffen*, the Daughter of *Macareus*, whom *Apollo* deflowered in the Habit of a Shepherd.

Liber ut Erigonem falsâ deceperit uva :
Ut Saturnus equo geminum Chirona creârit.
Ultima pars telæ, tenui circumdata limbo,
Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.

25. *Ut Liber deceperit Erigonem falsâ uvâ: ut Saturnus creârit geminum Chirona equo. Ultima pars telæ, circumdata tenui limbo, habet flores hederis intertextos nexilibus.*

NOTES.

23. *Liber.*] *Bacchus* transform'd into a Grape.
24. *Geminum.*] Who on the Foreside seemed to be a Man, and on the Backside an Horse.
25. *Limbo tenui.*] A very fine Selvedge; for *limbus* is a Sort of Border encompassing the outermost Part of a Garment. *Virg.*
Sidoniam picto chlamyden circumdata limbo.

FAB. IV. *Arachne* into a Spider.

Arachne, having finished her Web, being reproached by Minerva, hanged herself. But, because she had learned the Art of the Goddess, she was afterwards turned into a Spider, that from her unprofitable Labour she might receive no Benefit. The Poet relates more Works of Arachne than of Minerva, to intimate that Minerva performed her Part by Art, which is the more preferable, and Arachne by Labour.

NON illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor
Possit opus. Doluit successu flava virago :
Et rupit pictas cœlestia crimina vestes.

Utque Cytoriaco radium de monte tenebat ;
Ter quater Idmoniaë frontem percussit Arachnes.
Non tulit infelix : laqueoque animosa ligavit
Guttura. Pendentem Pallos miserata levavit
Atque, ita, Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba, dixit :
Lexque eadem poenæ, ne sis secura futuri,
Dicta tuo generi, ferisque nepotibus esto.

Postea discedens succis Hecateïdos herbæ

Spargit. Et extemplo tristi medicamine tactæ

discedens spargit eam succis Hecateïdos herbæ. Et extemplo comæ tactæ tristi medicamine

Pallas non possit, non Livor possit carpere illud opus. Flava virago doluit successu : & rupit vestes pictas cœlestia crimina. Utque tenebat radium de Cytoriaco monte; percussit frontem Idmoniaë Arachnes ter quater. Non tulit infelix : que ligavit animosa guttura laqueo. Pallas miserata levavit pendentem. Atque dixit ita, Improba vive quidem, pende tamen : que ne sis secura futuri, eadem lex poenæ esto dicta tuo generi, ferisque nepotibus. Postea disce-

NOTES.

1. *Illud opus.*] *Arachne's* Web.
2. *Flava virago.*] Beautiful *Pallas*.
4. *Radium, &c.*] A Shuttle of Box. See Book IV.
5. *Ter quater.*] Very often, many times.
Idmoniaë.] See above :
— *Pater huic Colophonius Idmon.*
6. *Animosa.*] Proud.
9. *Lex eadem, &c.*] And thy Posterity shall suffer for the like Punishment.
10. *Dicta.*] Appointed.
11. *Hecateïdos.*] A venomous Herb found out by *Hecate*, the Daughter of *Perseus* : Others will have it to be *aconitum*, Wolf-bane ; others *cicuta*, Hemlock.
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 Ultima pars telæ, tenui circumdata limbo,
 Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.

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 Ter quater Idmoniaë frontem percussit Arachnes.
 Non tulit infelix : laqueoque animosa ligavit
 Guttura. Pendentem Pallos miserata levavit
 Atque, ità, Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba, dixit :
 Lexque eadem pœnæ, ne sis secura futuri,
 Dicta tuo generi, ferisque nepotibus esto.
 Postea discedens succis Hecateïdos herbæ
 Spargit. Et extemplo tristi medicamine tactæ

Pallas non possit, non Livor possit carpere illud opus. Flava virago doluit successu : Et rupit vestes pictas cœlestia crimina. Utque tenebat radium de Cytoriaco monte; percussit frontem Idmoniaë Arachnes ter quater. Non tulit infelix : que ligavit animosa guttura laqueo. Pallas miserata levavit pendentem. Atque dixit ità, Improba vive quidem, pende tamen : que ne sis secura futuri, eadem lex pœnæ esto dicta tuo generi, ferisque nepotibus. Postea discedens spargit eam succis Hecateïdos herbæ. Et extemplo comæ tactæ tristi medicamine

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 10. *Dicta.*] Appointed.
 11. *Hecateïdos.*] A venomous Herb found out by *Hecate*, the Daughter of *Persa* : Others will have it to be *aconitum*, Wolf-bane ; others *cicuta*, Hemlock.
 12. *Tristi.*] Hurtful.

Defluxêre: que naris & auris Defluxêre comæ: cumque his & naris & auris.
eum his. Que caput sit minimum Fitque caput minimum toto quoque corpore parvæ.
Alius parvæ toto corpore. Ex- In latere exiles digiti pro cruribus hærent.
iles digiti hærent in latere pro Cætera venter habet, de quo tamen illa remittit
cruribus. Venter habet cætera, Stamen; & antiquas exercet aranea telas.
de quo tamen illa remittit stamen;
& aranea exercet antiquas telas.

NOTES.

15. *Exiles.*] Slender.

17. *Antiquas, &c.*] And works at her Web | as formerly. *Aranea* are Webs, but *araneus* in the Masculine Gender signifies a Spider.

FAB. V. Niobe into Marble.

Niobe, the Daughter of Tantalus, born in Sipylus, a City of Lydia, because of her Insolence to Apollo and Diana, felt the Effects of her Power. For, having had seven Sons and as many Daughters by Amphion, she was wont to pride herself very much in being attended by them; and once upon a Time, when Manto, the Daughter of Tiresias, had admonished the Thebans to offer Incense and Prayers to Latona and her Children, she was the only Person who would not be present at the Sacrifice, declaring that she herself was more potent than the Goddess and her Children: Latona therefore begged her Sons to revenge the Affront offered them. Apollo and Diana, being involved in Clouds, as their Mother had commanded them, came to Thebes, and killed the Sons of Niobe with Arrows, while they were exercising in the Field on Horseback. The Names of them are Ismenus, Sipylus, Phædimus, Tantalus, Alphenor, Damasiethon, Ilioneus. The Father of Amphion, after the Death of his Sons, slew himself with a Sword. But the Violence of Niobe's Temper was not abated: which Diana taking in Indignation, slew the Daughters in the like manner. At last Niobe wept herself to Death, and was carried by a Whirlwind into her own Country Sipylus; and by Apollo and Diana, was turned into a Stone.

Tota Lydia fremit. Rumor facti it per oppida Phrygiæ & occupat magnum orbem sermonibus. Niobe cognoverat illam antè suos thalamos. Que tum cum virgo colebat Mæoniam Sipylum. Nec tamen admonita est pœnâ suæ popularis Arachnes

LYdia tota fremit.. Phrygiæque per oppida facti
 Rumor it, & magnum sermonibus occupat orbem.
 Antè suos Niobe thalamos cognoverat illam.
 Tum cum Mæoniam virgo Sipylumque colebat.
 Nec tamen admonita est pœnâ popularis Arachnes;

NOTES.

3. *Niobe.*] Niobe knew *Arachne* before she was married to *Amphion*, King of *Thebes*.

4. *Mæoniam.*] *Lydia*.
Sipylumque.] A Town of *Lydia*.

Cedere

cedere Coelitibus, verbisque minoribus uti.
 Multa dabant animos. Sed enim nec conjugis artes,
 nec genus amborum, magnique potentia regni,
 sic placuere illi (quamvis ea cuncta placebant,) ut
 sua progenies: & felicissima matrum
 dicta foret Niobe; si non sibi visa fuisset.
 Nam fata Tiresiâ venturi præscia Manto
 per medias fuerat, divino concita motu,
 vaticinata vias: Ismenides, ite frequentes:
 date Latonæ, Latonigenisque duobus,
 cum prece thura piâ, lauroque innectite crinem.
 Ore meo Latona jubet. Paretur: & omnes
 Thebaïdes jussis sua tempora frondibus ornant.
 Thuraque dant sanctis; & verba præcantia, flammis.
 Ecce venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turbâ,
 vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro.
 Et, quantum ira finit, formosa: movensque decoro
 cum capite immissos humerum per utrumque capillos,
 constitit; utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos;
 Quis furor auditos, inquit, præponere visis
 cœlestes? Aut cur colitur Latona per aras; [auctor;
 Numen adhuc sinè thure meum est? Mihi Tantalus
 cui licuit soli Superiorum tangere mensas;
 Pleïadum soror est genitrix mihi: maximus Atlas
 est avus, ætherium qui fert cervicibus axem:
 Jupiter alter avus. Socero quoque glorior illo.
 Me gentes metuunt Phrygiæ: me regia Cadmi

cedere Coelitibus, que uti mino-
 ribus verbis. Multa dabant ami-
 mos. Sed enim nec artes conjugis,
 nec genus amborum, que poten-
 tia magni regni, sic placuere
 10 illi, (quamvis cuncta ea place-
 bant) ut sua progenies: & Niobe
 foret dicta felicissima matrum;
 si non visa fuisset sibi. Nam
 Manto, fata Tiresiâ, præscia fati
 venturi, concita divino motu, va-
 15 ticipinata fuerat per medias vias:
 Ismenides ite frequentes: & date
 pia thura cum prece Latonæ,
 que duobus Latonigenis, que in-
 nectite crinem auro. Latona jubet
 hoc meo ore. Paretur: &
 20 omnes Thebaïdes ornant sua tem-
 pora jussis frondibus. Que dant
 thura, & præcantia verba sanc-
 tis flammis. Ecce Niobe venit
 celeberrima turbâ comitum, spec-
 tabilis Phrygiis vestibus intexto
 auro. Et formosa quantum ira
 25 finit: movensque capillos immissos
 per utrumque humerum cum de-
 coro capite, constitit: utque
 alta circumtulit superbos oculos;
 inquit, Quis furor præponere cœ-
 lestes auditos visis? Aut cur
 Latona colitur per aras; meum
 Numen est adhuc sinè thure?
 Tantalus auctor mihi, cui soli
 licuit tangere mensas Superiorum;

ror Pleïadum est genitrix mihi: maximus Atlas est avus, qui fert ætherium axem cervicibus: Ju-
 piter alter avus. Quoque glorior illo socero. Phrygiæ gentes metuunt me: regia Cadmi

NOTES.

6. Minoribus verbis.] More humane, more moderate.
7. Multa.] For many things contributed to make her proud.
- Conjugis artes.] The Kingdom and Towers her Husband *Amphion*.
12. Manto.] She was the Daughter of the prophet *Tiresias*, and very skilful in her Father's Art; from which the City of *Mantua* took its Name.
14. Ismenides.] So the *Theban* Women are called, of *Ismenus* a River of *Bœotia*.
15. Date.] Sacrifice.
- Latonigenisque.] Both to *Apollo* and to *Diana*.
16. Lauroque, &c.] And crown your Head with Laurel.
17. Ore meo.] *Latona* speaks by my Mouth, I command you to do this.
18. Thebaïdes.] The *Theban* Women.
21. Spectabilis.] Remarkable.

24. Superbos oculos.] Her haughty Eyes.
25. Auditos.] Hear-say Gods.
- Præponere visis.] To prefer before Gods that you see daily, viz. me and my Husband.
27. Thure.] Worship, Sacrifice.
- Auctor mihi.] My Father. For *Niobe* was the Daughter of *Tantalus*.
28. Cui licuit, &c.] The only Man who was permitted to sit down at Table with the Gods.
29. Pleïadum.] *Taygeta*, one of the *Pleiades*, the Daughters of *Atlas*, was the Mother of *Niobe*.
30. Ætherium axem.] Of *Atlas*, see above, Book IV.
31. Alter avus.] My other Grandfather. For *Tantalus* was the Son of *Jupiter* by *Plote*.
Socero illo.] For *Amphion* was the Son of *Jupiter* by *Antiopa*.

est sub me dominâ: que mœnia
 commissâ fidibus mei mariti, cùm
 populis, reguntur à me viroque.
 In quamcunque partem domûs
 aduerto lumina, immensæ opes
 spectantur. Facies digna Deâ
 accedit eodem. Huc adjice sep-
 tem natas, & totidem juvenes;
 & mox generosque nurusque.
 Quærite nunc quam causam no-
 stra superbia habeat. Que au-
 det præferre mihi Latona Tita-
 nida, satam nescio quo Cœo; cui
 Latonæ maxima terra quondam
 negavit exiguam sedem paritu-
 ræ. Dea vestra nec recepta est
 cœlo, nec humo, nec aquis, erat
 exul mundi; donec tu Delos, mi-
 serata vagantem dixit, Tu hos-
 pita erras terris, ego in undis,
 que dedit instabilem locum. Illa
 facta parens duobus: hæc est
 septima pars nostri uteri. Sum
 felix. Quis enim neget hoc? Quæ
 manebo felix. Quis quoque
 dubitet hoc? Copia fecit me tu-
 tam. Sum major, quàm cui for-
 tuna possit nocere. Que ut eri-
 piam multa; relinquet mihi plu-
 ra multò. Mea bona jam ex-
 cessere metum. Fingite aliquid
 posse demi huic populo meorum
 natorum. Non tamen spoliata redigar ad numerum duorum Latonæ. Quo quantum distat turba
 ab orbâ! Ite sacris, properata sacris; que ponite laurum capillis. Deponunt, & relinquunt sacra
 infecta. Quodque solum licet, venerantur Numen tacito murmure.

NOTES.

34. *Mœnia.*] *Amphion* is said to have been such an Artist in Musick, that he made the very Stones follow him. He was the first who fortified *Thebes*, in conjunction with his Brother *Zethus*.

Commissâ.] Built.

35. *Aduerto.*] I turn.

36. *Accedit eodem.*] And to this is added; and besides these.

38. *Mox.*] To be expected in a little time.

40. *Cœo.*] *Latona* was the Daughter of the Giant *Cœus*, who being got with Child by *Jupiter*, brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana* at once.

Titanida.] The Grand-daughter of the *Titans*, from whom the Giants had their Original.

43. *Nec cœlo.*] *Latona* could not find a Place to lie in. For *Juno* had enjoined all Lands by Oath, not to afford a Place to *Latona* to be de-

livered in.

Dea vestra.] This is said by *Nicæ* with a great deal of Contempt.

44. *Exul.*] She was banished out of the whole World.

46. *Instabilemque locum.*] An unstable Place. Because *Delos* was harrassed with frequent Earthquakes; or because this Island, which for a time lay hid under Water, as some say, then by the Command of *Neptune*, first rose out of it, where *Latona* had a Place to be delivered in. It is call'd *Delos Erratica* above.

56. *Infecta.*] Unfinished.

57. *Quodque licet.*] And what alone they durst do.

Orbâ.] From a Woman that has no Children; for he is said to be *Orbus*, who is deprived of any thing that is dear, as of Eyes or Children.

Indignata

Indignata Dea est : summoque in vertice Cynthi, 60
 Talibus est dictis geminâ cum prole locuta :
 En! ego vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis,
 Et nisi Junoni, nulli cessura Dearum,
 An Dea sim, dubitor : perque omnia sæcula cultis
 Arceor, ô nati, nisi vos succurritis, aris.
 Nec dolor hic solus ; diro convicia factò
 Tantalus adjecit ; vosque est postponere natis
 Ausa suis : & me (quod in ipsam recidat) orbam,
 Dixit ; & exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam.
 Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis ;
 Desine, Phœbus ait, (pœnæ mora longa) querelas.
 Dixit idem Phœbe. Celerique per aëra lapsu
 Contigerant tecti Cadmeïda nubibus arcem.
 Planus erat latèsque patens propè mœnia campus,
 Assiduis pulsatus equis ; ubi turba rotarum,
 Duraque mollierant subjectas ungula glebas.
 Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes
 Conscendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia fuco
 Terga premunt ; auroque graves moderantur habenas.
 E quibus Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam
 Prima suæ fuerat, dùm certum flectit in orbem
 Quadrupedes cursus, spumantiaque ora coercet ;
 Hei mihi ! conclamat ; medioque in pectore fixus
 Tela gerit ; frænisque manu moriente remissis
 In latus à dextro paulatim defluit armo.

que coercet spumantia ora ; conclamat, Hei mihi ! que gerit tela
 remissis moriente manu defluit paulatim à dextro armo in latus.

Dea est indignata : & locuta est
 cum geminâ prole talibus dictis
 in summo vertice Cynthi : O nati,
 en ! ego vestra parens, animosa
 vobis creatis, & cessura nulli
 Dearum, nisi Junoni, dubitor an
 sim Dea : que arceor aris cultis
 per omnia sæcula, nisi vos suc-
 curritis. Nec hic dolor solus ; Tan-
 talus adjecit convicia diro factò ;
 que ausa postponere vos suis na-
 tis : & dixit me orbam (quod
 recidat in ipsam) ; & scelerata
 exhibuit paternam linguam. La-
 tona erat adjectura preces his re-
 latis ; Phœbus ait, Desine que-
 relas (mora pœnæ est longa)
 Phœbe dixit idem. Que tecti nu-
 bibus, celeri lapsu per aëra, con-
 tingerant Cadmeïda arcem. Erat
 campus que patens latè propè mœ-
 nia, pulsatus assiduis aquis ; ubi
 turba rotarum, duraque ungula
 mollierant subjectas glebas. Ibi
 pars de septem genitis Amphioni
 conscendunt in fortes equos, que
 premunt terga rubentia Tyrio
 fuco ; que moderantur habenas
 graves auro. E quibus Ismenos,
 qui quondam fuerat prima sar-
 cina suæ matri, dùm flectit in
 certum orbem quadrupedes cursus,
 85 fixus in medio pectore ; que frænis

NOTES.

60. *Summoque in vertice.*] Upon the high
 top.

Cynthi.] Of Mount *Delos*, whence *Apollo* is
 called *Cynthius* ; and *Diana*, *Cynthia*.

62. *En, &c.*] By this Speech *Latona* puts
Apollo and *Diana* upon taking Revenge on *Ni-*
be for the Affront.

Animosa.] Proud.

67. *Tantalus.*] The Daughter of *Tantalus*,
 of *Nicbe*.

68. *Orbam.*] She called me childless. But
Nicbe said not so, but that she had borne two.
Latona however took this very heinously, and
 therefore aggravates the Crime.

69. *Paternam.*] Of her Father *Tantalus*,
 who was punished for his prating, when, hav-
 ing been admitted to the Banquets of the Gods,
 he divulged their Secrets.

70. *Adjectura, &c.*] When *Latona* had related
 these Things, she was about to use Entreaties.

71. *Pœnæ mora longa.*] The least Delay of
 punishment is too long.

72. *Phæbe.*] *Diana*, which is said to be the
 same with the Moon.

73. *Cadmeïda.*] The Tower of *Thebes* built
 by *Cadmus*, or *Thebes* itself.

74. *Planus, &c.*] The Poet describes the
 Place, where the Sons of *Nicbe* exercised them-
 selves.

75. *Assiduis equis.*] By the continual tram-
 pling of Horses.

76. *Mollierant.*] Had softened, reduced to
 dust.

78. *Tyrioque fuco.*] Tyrian Purple : He in-
 timates that the Horse Trappings were of Pur-
 ple.

80. *Ismenos.*] So called of *Ismenus* a River of
Boeotia.

Sarcina.] The first Burden of her Womb ; so
 he was her First-born.

82. *Quadrupedes.*] Horses.

85. *Defluit.*] He fell down.

A dextro armo.] From the Right Shoulder of
 the Horse,

Sipylus proximus dabat fræna, Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetræ, sonitu pharetræ audito per inane: veluti cùm rector præscius imbres, nube visâ fugit, & deducit undique pendentia carbasa, ne quâ levis aura effluat. Dabat fræna. Non evitabile telum consequitur: summâque tremens cervice sagitta hæsit, & extabat nudum de gutture ferrum. Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa, jubaſque Volvitur, & callido tellurem sanguine foëdat. Phædimus infelix, & aviti nominis hæres Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuere labori, Transierat ad opus nitidæ juvenile palæstræ: Et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus; cùm tento concita cornu, Sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagitta. Ingemuere simul; simul incurvata dolore Membra solo posuere: simul suprema jacentes Lumina versârunt; animam simul exhalârunt. Aspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus. Inque pio cadit officio. Nam Delius illi Intima fatifero rumpit præcordia ferro. Quod simul eductum est, pars est pulmonis in hamis Eruta: cumque animâ cruor est effusus in auras.

Sipylus proximus dabat fræna, Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetræ, sonitu pharetræ audito per inane: veluti cùm rector præscius imbres, nube visâ fugit, & deducit undique pendentia carbasa, ne quâ levis aura effluat. Dabat fræna. Non evitabile telum consequitur: summâque tremens cervice sagitta hæsit, & extabat nudum de gutture ferrum. Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa, jubaſque Volvitur, & callido tellurem sanguine foëdat. Phædimus infelix, & aviti nominis hæres Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuere labori, Transierat ad opus nitidæ juvenile palæstræ: Et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus; cùm tento concita cornu, Sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagitta. Ingemuere simul; simul incurvata dolore Membra solo posuere: simul suprema jacentes Lumina versârunt; animam simul exhalârunt. Aspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus. Inque pio cadit officio. Nam Delius illi Intima fatifero rumpit præcordia ferro. Quod simul eductum est, pars est pulmonis in hamis Eruta: cumque animâ cruor est effusus in auras.

Sipylus proximus dabat fræna, Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetræ, sonitu pharetræ audito per inane: veluti cùm rector præscius imbres, nube visâ fugit, & deducit undique pendentia carbasa, ne quâ levis aura effluat. Dabat fræna. Non evitabile telum consequitur: summâque tremens cervice sagitta hæsit, & extabat nudum de gutture ferrum. Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa, jubaſque Volvitur, & callido tellurem sanguine foëdat. Phædimus infelix, & aviti nominis hæres Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuere labori, Transierat ad opus nitidæ juvenile palæstræ: Et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus; cùm tento concita cornu, Sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagitta. Ingemuere simul; simul incurvata dolore Membra solo posuere: simul suprema jacentes Lumina versârunt; animam simul exhalârunt. Aspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus. Inque pio cadit officio. Nam Delius illi Intima fatifero rumpit præcordia ferro. Quod simul eductum est, pars est pulmonis in hamis Eruta: cumque animâ cruor est effusus in auras.

NOTES.

86. *Per inane.*] Through the Air.
Pharetræ.] Of the Arrow.
 87. *Dabat fræna.*] He gave the Horses the Reins.
Sipylus.] This is the Name of one of the Sons. Concerning *Sipylus*, a City of *Mæonia*, see Ver. 167.
Præscius imbres.] Prognosticating a Storm to be coming.
 91. *Summâque cervice.*] On the Top of his Neck.
 92. *Extabat.*] It stood out; by which he signifies the Arrow went quite through.
 93. *Admissa.*] Stretched out.
 97. *Nitidæ palæstræ.*] Of Wrestling. Call'd neat from the Oil with which the Wrestlers used to anoint themselves. So *Martial*:
Sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palæstris.
 Whence *Ovid*, in another Place, for the same Reason has said,
Unctæ dono palæstræ.

- Palæstra*, in *Latin*, is a Wrestling-place: They will have it derived of τῆς πάλης, i. e. of the Dust with which the Bodies of the Wrestlers were daubed.
 98. *Et jam contulerant, &c.*] And they had begun to wrestle.
Arcto nexu.] With a close Hug.
 99. *Sagitta concita.*] An Arrow being sent (shot).
 100. *Trajecit.*] Pierced.
 103. *Lumina versârunt.*] They rolled their Eyes as dying Persons do.
Exhalârunt animam.] They expired. Observe here is a Spondee in the first Place, by which the Groan of a dying Person is artificially expressed.
 104. *Plangens pectora.*] Beating his Breast for the Death of his Brethren.
 105. *Allevet.*] That he may lift up.
 107. *Fatifero ferro.*] With a fatal Arrow.
Præcordia.] His Midriff.
 108. *In hamis.*] With the bearded Arrow.

non intonsum simplex Damasiethona vulnus
 afficit: ictus erat quâ crus esse incipit, & quâ
 mollia nervosus facit internodia poples.
 imque manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum;
 tera per jugulum pennis tenuis acta sagitta est:
 expulit hanc sanguis, seque ejaculatus in altum
 emicat, & longè terebratâ profilit aurâ.
 ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando
 brachia sustulerat: Dique ô communiter omnes,
 exerceat; (ignarus non omnes esse rogandos)
 parcite. Motus erat, cùm jam revocabile telum
 non fuit, Arcitenens. Minimo tamen occidit ille
 vulnere; non altè percussio corde sagittâ.
 fama mali, populique dolor, lacrymæque suorum,
 tam subitæ matrem certam fecêre ruinæ,
 mirantem potuisse; irascentemque quòd ausi
 hoc essent Superi, quòd tantum juris haberent.
 Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto,
 finierat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem.
 Heu! quantùm hæc Niobe, Niobe distabat ab illâ!
 quæ modò Latois populum submoverat aris:
 per mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem,
 invidiosa suis: at nunc miseranda vel hosti!

At non simplex vulnus afficit in-
 tonsum Damasiethona: erat ictus
 quâ crus incipit esse, & quâ
 nervosus poples facit mollia in-
 ternodia. Dùmque tentat tra-
 here exitiabile telum manu; al-
 tera sagitta est acta per jugu-
 lum pennis. Sanguis expulit
 hanc, que ejaculatus se in altum
 emicat, & profilit longè aurâ
 terebratâ. Ilioneus ultimus su-
 stulerat brachia non profectura
 precando: que dixerat, O Dii
 omnes communiter; (ignarus non
 omnes esse rogandos) parcite. Ar-
 citenens erat motus misericordiâ,
 cùm telum fuit jam non revoca-
 bile. Tamen ille occidit minimo
 vulnere; corde percussio non altè
 sagittâ. Fama mali, que dolor
 populi, que lacrymæ suorum fe-
 cêre matrem certam tam subitæ
 ruinæ, mirantem potuisse, que
 irascentem quòd Superi essent ausi
 hoc, interficere tot suos filios
 quòd haberent tantum juris.
 Nam Amphion pater, ferro ad-
 acto per pectus, moriens finierat
 dolorem pariter cum luce. Heu!

quantùm hæc Niobe distabat ab illâ Niobe, quæ modò submoverat populum Latois aris: & resupina
 tulerat gressus per mediam urbem invidiosa suis: at nunc miseranda vel hosti!

NOTES.

110. *Intonsum.*] Beardless.
 111. *Afficit.*] Wounds.
Crus, &c.] He signifies that he was wounded
 the Knee; for the Leg begins at the Knee,
 and reaches from the Knee to the Ankle, con-
 sisting of the Shank and the Calf.
 112. *Nervosus poples.*] The nervous Ham.
Internodia mollia.] A yielding Joint.
 113. *Tentat trahere.*] He endeavours to draw
 it.
Exitiabile.] Pestilential, destructive.
 114. *Pennis tenuis.*] Up to the Feathers.
 116. *Aurâ.*] In the Air.
 118. *Communiter.*] As though he said with
 all, O Dii omnes Superi & Inferi & Medi-
 cri.
 119. *Ignarus non omnis.*] For only Latona,
 Apollo, and Diana, were to be appeased.
 120. *Motus erat.*] Apollo was moved at the
 prayer of Ilioneus, the last of Niobe's Sons; but
 he had now shot an Arrow that could not be
 called back.
 124. *Certam fecêre.*] They acquainted her,
 gave her Knowledge of it.
 125. *Mirantem.*] sc. Deos tot filios suos in-
 terficere.
 126. *Tantum juris.*] So much Power.
 127. *Ferro adacto.*] A Sword thrust through
 him.
 128. *Luce.*] With Life.
 129. *Heu.*] An Epiphonema.
Distabat.] Differed.
 130. *Latois aris.*] From the Altars of Lato-
 na.
 131. *Mediam.*] Compare with this, Verses
 23 and 24 of this Fable.
 132. *Invidiosa suis.*] Envied by her own
 People.
Hosti.] Even by Enemies; not only by
 Friends.

Incumbit gelidis corporibus : & Corporibus gelidis incumbit : & ordine nullo dispensat suprema oscula per omnes natos nullo ordine, A quibus tendens liventia brachia ad cælum, ait, Crudelis Latona pascere nostro dolore, pascere, satiaque tua pectora nostro luctu : [que dixit, satia ferum cor per septem funera] efferor ; exulta, victrixque inimica triumphæ ? Cur autem victrix ? Plura supersunt mihi miseræ quàm tibi felici. Quoque vinco per tot funera. Dixerat : nervus insonuit ab contento arcu ; qui conterruit omnes præter Nioben unam : illa est audax malo. Sorores stabant cum atris vestibibus ante toros fratrum, crine demisso. Una è quibus, trahens tela in hærentia viscere, moribunda relanguit ore imposito fratri. Altera conata solari miseram parentem, conticuit subito, que est duplicata cæco vulnere. [Non pressit ora, nisi postquàm spiritus exit.] Hæc fugiens frustra collabitur ; illa immoritur sorori : hæc latet ; videres illam trepidare sex datis leto, que passis diversa vulnera, ultima restabat : quam mater tegens toto corpore totâ veste, clamavit, Relinque unam minimamque ; posco minimam de multis, & unam. Dumque rogat, occidit pro quâ rogat. Orba resedit, inter exanimes natos, natasque, virumque ; dirigitque malis. Aura movet nullos capillos, color in vultu est sinè sanguine, lumina stant immota mœstis genis ; nihil vivi est in imagine.

NOTES.

133. *Gelidis corporibus.*] Upon the cold Bodies.

135. *Liventia.*] Pale, by her beating them.

138. *Corque ferum.*] Your cruel Heart.

139. *Efferor.*] I in effect am carried to my Grave.

Victrixque.] Victorious, having obtained your Desire.

144. *Cum vestibibus atris.*] In Mourning in black.

145. *Toros.*] The Beds on which they were laid to be buried.

Demisso crine.] Their Hair hanging loose, as was usual in mourning Persons.

146. *Viscere.*] In the Bowels.

147. *Imposito ore fratri.*] Whence it appears, she died in kissing her Brother.

149. *Cæco.*] Hidden, which did not appear.

150. *Oraque non pressit.*] Shut not her mouth.

Postquam, &c.] Only when her Breath went out ; for till then she did not shut her Mouth but kept it open.

151. *Sorori.*] *sc. Inhærens.*

153. *Datis letho.*] Being slain.

155. *Minimamque.*] Supply *natu.*

157. *Dumque, &c.*] But while she begs, the Virgin for whom she begs expires.

158. *Exanimes, &c.*] Her dead Sons Daughters, and Husband *Amphion.*

159. *Malis.*] By her Misfortunes, the bitter Death of her Children.

Nullos capillos.] Her Hair was not moved by the Wind, because she was turn'd into a Stone.

161. *Genis mœstis.*] Upon her sad Cheeks.

*Ipsa quoque interiùs cum duro lingua palato
Congelat, & venæ defistunt posse moveri.
Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere gestus,
Nec pes ire potest; intrà quoq; viscera saxum est: 165
Flet tamen, & validi circumdata turbine venti
In patriam rapta est. Ibi fixa cacumine montis
Liquitur; & lacrymas etiam nunc marmora manant.*

montis, liquitur, & etiam nunc marmora manant lacrymas.

Quoque lingua ipsa congelat interiùs duro palato, & venæ defistunt posse moveri. Nec cervix potest flecti, nec brachia reddere gestus, nec pes ire; quoque saxum est intrà viscera: tamen flet, & circumdata turbine validi venti, est rapta in patriam. Ibi fixa cacumine

N O T E S.

163. *Congelat.*] Becomes cold and hard.
Defistunt posse moveri.] Cease to be able to
pant, for they have no Pulsation.

164. *Cervix.*] The Neck. A Synecdoche.

165. *Intrà, &c.*] Her Bowels also became
stony.

166. *Flet tamen.*] Although *Niobe* was turned
into a Stone, yet she seemed to weep.

Turbine venti.] By the Force of a violent
Wind. For *turbo* is properly a Hurricane which
bears down every thing in its Way.

167. *Patriam.*] *Sipylus*, the Metropolis of
Mæonia, which was before call'd *Tantalus*.
See above, *Verse 4. Fab. V.*

168. *Liquitur.*] She dissolves.

Lacrymas manant.] Drop Tears.

F A B. VI. The Country Clowns into Frogs.

When Latona, the Daughter of Cœus, was with Child by Jupiter, Juno was so enraged at the Adultery, that she deny'd her a Place to be deliver'd in, and no Country would give her Entertainment but Delos. Here she brought forth Apollo and Diana; but was obliged to fly with her Twins from the Resentment of the Queen of Heaven, who still pursued her with excessive Hatred. At last she came to Lycia; and being very thirsty, by reason of the Heat of the Sun, and the Fatigue of her Journey, she was desirous to drink at the Lake; but was hindered by the Country People, who were gathering Reeds and Bulrushes near it. Being highly provoked at their rude and unnatural Behaviour, she intreated the Gods, that they should always live in the Water. Jupiter bearing her Prayers, transform'd them into Frogs.

TUNC verò cuncti manifestam Numinis iram
Fœmina virque timent: cultuque impensius
omnes

Magna gemelliparæ venerantur numina Divæ.

*Tunc verò cuncti fœmina
virque timent manifestam iram
Numinis: que omnes impensius
venerantur cultu magna numina
gemelliparæ Divæ.*

N O T E S.

1. *Tunc.*] The Poet elegantly introduces the
Story of *Latona* and the *Lycian* Peasants.

3. *Divæ.*] Of *Latona*, who, at one Birth,
brought forth the Twins *Apollo* and *Diana*.
So in his Vth Book of *Fæsti*,

*Scorpion immisit tellus, fuit impetus illi,
Curva gemelliparæ spicula ferre Deæ.*

And *Plautus* calls them who were born at the
same Birth, *Gemelliticum factum*.

Utque

Utque fit, renarrant priora à propiore facto. Unus è quibus ait: Quoque veteres coloni Lyciæ fertilis agris haud impunè spreverunt Deam. Res quidem est obscura ignobilitate virorum; tamen mira: vidi præsens stagnum lacumque notum prodigio. Nam genitor grandior ævo, impatiensque viæ, jusserat me deducere lectos boves indè; & ipse dederat ducem mihi eunti: cum quo dum lustrò pascua, ecce! vetus ara stabat medio lacus, nigra favilla sacrorum, circumdata tremulis cannis. Meus dux restitit, & dixit pavido murmure, Faveas mihi; & ego dixi simili murmure, Faveas. Tamen rogabam ara foret Naiadum, Faunine, Indigenæne alicujus Dei: cum hospes reddidit talia, O juvenis, non montanum Numen est in hac arâ. Illa vocat hanc suam, cui quondam regia Juno interdixit orbe: quam vix erratica Delos accepit orantem, tunc cùm levis insula nabat. Illic Latona incumbens Palmæ cum arbore Palladis edidit geminos invitâ novercâ.

Utque fit, à facto propiore priora renarrant. E quibus unus ait: Lyciæ quoque fertilis agris 5 Haud impunè Deam veteres spreverunt coloni. Res obscura quidem est ignobilitate virorum; Mira tamen: vidi præsens stagnumque lacumque Prodigio notum. Nam me jam grandior ævo, Impatiensque viæ genitor, deducere lectos 10 Jusserat indè boves; gentisque illius eunti Ipse ducem dederat: cum quo dum pascua lustrò, Eccè! lacus medio sacrorum nigra favilla Ara vetus stabat, tremulis circumdata cannis. Restitit; & pavido, Faveas mihi, murmure dixit 15 Dux meus: & simili, Faveas, ego murmure dixi. Naiadum, Faunine foret tamen ara rogabam, Indigenæne Dei: cùm talia reddidit hospes. Non hâc, ô juvenis, montanum Numen in arâ est: Illa suam vocat hanc, cui quondam regia Juno 20 Orbe interdixit: quam vix erratica Delos Orantem accepit, tunc cùm levis insula nabat. Illic incumbens cum Palladis arbore palmæ, Edidit invitâ geminos Latona novercâ.

NOTES.

4. *Utque fit.*] And as it uses to be.
Renarrant.] Re-count, tell over again.
 5. *Lyciæ.*] Lycia is a Country of Asia bordering upon Lydia.
 6. *Impunè.*] Not without Punishment, for they were all turned into Frogs.
Deam.] Latona.
Spreverunt.] They contemned.
 7. *Ignobilitate.*] By the Obscurity. For Countrymen were the meanest of the People.
 9. *Notum prodigio.*] Famous by a Miracle.
 10. *Impatiensque viæ.*] Who could not bear the Fatigue of the Way, by reason of his old Age.
Lectos.] Chosen, choice.
 12. *Dum lustrò.*] Whilst I traverse.
 14. *Stabat.*] Was erected.
 15. *Restitit.*] Stood still.
 37. *Naiadum.*] Cf. the Nymphs of the Fountains, of *ναῖα*, I flow; because they inhabit flowing Brooks.
Faunine.] Of a woodland God.
 18. *Indigenæve.*] Or some native God of the Country.

- Reddidit.*] Answered.
 19. *Montanum Numen.*] No Deity of the Mountains.
 20. *Regia Juno.*] Juno, the Wife of the King of Gods and Men. Juno hearing that Latona had conceived, persecuted her throughout the Earth.
 21. *Erratica.*] Wandering. Delos was said to float upon the Sea, because it was frequently infested with Earthquakes. See above, *Verse 46. Fab. V.*
 22. *Levis.*] Light.
Nabat.] It floated to and fro. Animated things are said to swim; inanimate, to float.
 23. *Arbore Palladis.*] An Olive-tree. It signifies her having been delivered leaning against an Olive and a Palm-tree.
 24. *Edidit.*] She brought forth.
Geminos.] Apollo and Diana.
Invitâ novercâ.] Against the Will of Juno, who seem'd to be the Mother-in-law of Apollo and Diana, in that she was the Wife of Jupiter.

inc quoque Junonem fugisse puerpera fertur, 25
 que suo portâsse sinu duo Numina natos.
 mque Chimærifera, cùm Sol gravis ureret arva,
 nibus in Lyciæ, longo Dea fessa labore,
 dereo siccata sitim collegit ab æstu,
 beraque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati.
 ortè lacum melioris aquæ prospexit in imis
 allibus: agrestes illic fruticosa legebant
 imina cum juncis, gratamque paludibus ulvam.
 ccessit, positoque genu Titania terram
 essit, ut hauriret gelidos potura liquores:
 ustica turba vetant. Dea sic affata vetantes,
 uid prohibetis aquis? Usus communis aquarum.
 ec solem proprium Natura, nec aëra fecit,
 ec tenues undas. Ad publica munera veni.
 uæ tamen ut detis, supplex peto. Non ego nostros
 bluerè hic artus, lassataque membra parabam: 41
 ed relevare sitim. Caret os humore loquentis;
 t fauces arent; vixque est via vocis in illis.
 austus aquæ mihi nectar erit; vitamque fatebor
 ceptisse simul: vitam dederitis in undâ.
 i quoque vos moveant, qui nostro brachia tendunt
 arva sinu. Et casu tendebant brachia nati.
 quem non blanda Deæ potuissent verba movere?
 i tamen orantem perstant prohibere, minasque,
 or accepisse vitam: dederitis vitam in undâ. Hi quoque moveant vos, qui tendunt parva
 brachia nostro sinu. Et casu nati tendebant brachia. Quem blanda verba Deæ non potuissent mo-
 vere? Tamen hi perstant prohibere orantem, que

Quoque puerpera fertur hinc
 fugisse Junonem, que portâsse
 natos, duo Numina in suo sinu.
 Jamque cùm Sol gravis ureret
 arva, Dea fessa longo labore
 in sinibus Lyciæ Chimærifera,
 siccata collegit sitim ab sidi-
 reo æstu: que avidi nati ebi-
 berant lactantia ubera. Fortè
 prospexit lacum melioris aquæ
 in imis vallibus: agrestes le-
 gebant illic fruticosa vimina
 cum juncis, que ulvam gra-
 tam paludibus. Titania ac-
 cessit, que posito genu pressit
 terram; ut potura hauriret
 gelidos liquores: rustica turba
 vetant. Dea sic affata ve-
 tantes: Quid prohibetes a-
 quis? Usus aquarum commu-
 nis. Nec Natura fecit solem
 proprium, nec aëra, nec te-
 nues undas. Veni ad publica
 munera, quæ tamen ut detis
 peto supplex. Ego non para-
 bam abluere artus hic, lassata-
 que membra: sed relevare sitim.
 Os loquentis caret humore;
 & fauces arent; que vix via
 vocis est in illis. Haustus aquæ
 erit Nectar mihi, que simul fa-

NOTES.

25. *Puerpera.*] When she had been delivered.
 27. *Chimærifera.*] Monster-breeding. *Chi-
 era* is a Mountain of *Lycia*, the Top of
 which was infested with Lions, the Middle af-
 fords Pasture for Goats, and the Lower Part
 is full of the Dens of Serpents. Hence the
 poets have fabled it to be a three formed
 monster.
 29. *Sidereo æstu.*] By the Heat of the Sun.
 r although *Sidus* is properly a Constellation
 consisting of many Stars; yet it is sometimes
 t for the Sun.
 30. *Ebiberant.*] Had sucked dry.
Lactantia.] Giving Milk.
 31. *Melioris aquæ.*] Of good Water.
 32. *Fruticosa.*] Small, such as grow on
 rubs, which are of a middle Sort between
 rbs and Trees.
Legebant.] They gathered.
 33. *Juncis.*] Bulrushes.
Gratamque.] Natural, growing in the
 rshes.

36. *Rustica, &c.*] The Company of Pea-
 sants hindered her.
 38. *Proprium.*] Private.
 39. *Tenues undas.*] Gliding Waters.
Publica.] Which are not the Property of
 any particular Person, but of all.
 42. *Relevare.*] To quench.
Os.] My Mouth with which I speak to you.
 43. *Arent.*] Are dry.
Vix, &c.] And can scarce utter a Word.
 44. *Haustus.*] A Draught of Water will be
 to me instead of Nectar, and the sweetest
 thing in the World.
 45. *Simul.*] Together with it.
Dederitis.] A Diastole.
 46. *Hi quoque*] *Latona* shew'd them her
 Infants *Apollo* and *Diana*, that they might be
 moved with their tender Age.
Tendunt.] They stretch, they hold out.
 47. *Nostro situ.*] Out of my Bosom.
 49. *Hi.*] The Countrymen.
Perstant.] They persevere and persist.

addunt minas ni abscedat Ni procùl abscedat, conviciaque insuper addunt. 50
 procùl, que insuper convicia. Nec fatìs hoc. Ipsos etiam pedibusque manuque
 Nec hoc fatìs. Turbavêre ipsos Turbavêre lacus : imoque è gurgite mollem
 lacus pedibusque manuque : que Huc illuc limum saltu movêre maligno.
 movêre mollem limum huc illuc Distulit ira sitim. Neque enim jam filia Cœi
 è imo gurgite maligno saltu. Ira Supplicat indignis ; nec dicere sustinet ultrà
 distulit sitim. Neque enim jam Verba minora Deâ ; tollensque ad sidera palmas, 55
 filia Cœi supplicat indignis, nec Æternum stagno, dixit, vivatis in isto,
 Dea sustinet minora verba ; tol- Eveniunt optata Deæ. Juvat îsse sub undas ;
 lensque palmas ad sidera, dixit, Et modò tota cavâ submergere membra palude :
 Vivatis æternum in isto stagno. Nunc proferre caput ; summo modò gurgite nare : 60
 Optata Deæ eveniunt. Juvat îsse sub undas ; & modo sub- Sæpè super ripam stagni confidere : sæpè
 mergere tota membra cavâ pa- In gelidos resilire lacus. Sed nunc quoque turpes
 lude : nunc proferre caput ; mo- Litibus exercent linguas : pulsoque pudore,
 do nare summo gurgite : sæpè Quamvis sint sub æquâ, sub aquâ maledicere tentant.
 confidere super ripam stagni : Vox quoque jam rauca est ; inflataq ; colla tumescunt,
 Sæpè resilire in gelidos lacus. Ipsaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus. 66
 Sed nunc quoque exercent turpes Terga caput tangunt ; colla intercepta videntur ;
 linguas litibus : que pudore Spina virescit ; venter, pars maxima corporis, albet ;
 pulso, quamvis sint sub aquâ, Limosoque novæ saliunt in gurgite ranæ.
 tentant maledicere sub aquâ. Quoque jam vox est rauca ;
 Quoque jam vox est rauca ; que colla inflata tumescunt, que convicia ipsa dilatant patulos
 rictus. Terga tangunt caput ; colla videntur intercepta ; spina virescit ; venter, maxima pars corporis, albet ; que novæ ranæ saliunt
 in gurgite limoso.

NOTES.

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| <p>53. <i>Movêre.</i>] They stirred.
 <i>Maligno.</i>] Ill-natured.
 54. <i>Ira, &c.</i>] Rage dispell'd her Thirst for some time.
 <i>Filia.</i>] Latona, above Titania, Ver. 34.
 55. <i>Ultrà.</i>] Any longer.
 56. <i>Minora.</i>] Submissive, below the Majesty of a Goddess.
 57. <i>Æternum.</i>] Eternally, for ever. The</p> | <p>Noun put for the Adverb.
 59. <i>Et modò.</i>] The Poet elegantly describes the Nature and Body of Frogs.
 62. <i>Turpes.</i>] Filthy.
 64. <i>Maledicere.</i>] The croaking of Frogs is imitated in this Repetition, <i>sub aquâ, sub aquâ.</i>
 66. <i>Patulos rictus.</i>] Their gaping Mouths.
 67. <i>Intercepta.</i>] Cut off in the Middle.
 68. <i>Spina virescit.</i>] Their Back is green.</p> |
|--|---|

F A B. VII. The Tears of Satyrs, Nymphs, and Clowns into a River.

The Satyr Marsyas vying with Apollo at playing on the Pipe, (which Minerva is said to have invented) for his Audaciousness was hanged and flead : Whom the Nymphs, and Satyrs, and other Inhabitants of the Country so lamented, being deprived of the Diversion of his Musick, that their Tears were turned into a Flood, and called after his Name by our Ancestors in Phrygia.

SIC ubi nescio quis Lyciâ de gente virorum
Retulit exitium : Satyri reminiscitur alter :
Quem Tritoniacâ Latoüs arundine victum
Affecit pœnâ. Quid me mihi detrahis ? inquit :
Ah piget : Ah non est, clamabat, tibia tanti.
Clamanti cutis est summos direpta per artus,
Necquicquam, nisi vulnus erat. Cruor undique manat,
Detectique patent nervi, trepidæque sinè ullâ
Pelle micant venæ. Salientia viscera possis,
Et perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras.
Illum ricolæ, sylvarum Numina, Fauni,
Et Satyri fratres, & tunc quoque clarus Olympus,
Et Nymphæ flêrunt : & quisquis montibus illis
Lanigerosque greges, armentaque bucera pavit.
Fertilis immaduit, madefactaque terra caducas
Concepit lacrymas, ac venis perbibit imis,
Quas ubi fecit aquam, vacuas emisit in auras.
Indè petens rapidum ripis declivibus æquor,
Marfya nomen habet, Phrygiæ liquidissimus amnis.

fecit aquam, emisit in vacuas auras. Indè petens rapidum æquor declivibus ripis, habet nomen Marfa, liquidissimus amnis Phrygiæ.

*Sic ubi nescio quis virorum
retulit exitium de Lyciâ gente :
alter reminiscitur satyri Mar-
syæ : quem victum Tritoniacâ
arundine, Latoüs affecit pœnâ.
5 Quid, inquit, detrahis mihi ?
Ab piget : Ah, clamabat, tibia
non est tanti. Cutis est direpta
clamanti per summos artus, nec
erat quicquam nisi vulnus. Cruor
manat undique, que nervi de-
10 tecli patent : que trepidæ venæ
micant sinè ullâ pelle. Possis
numerare salientia viscera &
perlucentes fibras in pectore. Ru-
ricolæ Fauni, Numina sylvarum,
& fratres Satyri, & tunc quo-
15 que clarus Olympus, & Nymphæ
flerunt illum : & quisquis pavit
lanigeros greges, que bucera ar-
menta illis montibus. Fertilis
terra immaduit, que madefacta
concepit caducas lacrymas, ac
perbibit imis venis. Quas ubi*

NOTES.

1. *Nescio quis.*] I know not who ; there-
fore he was a mean Person who related that
Fable.

2. *Exitium.*] The calamitous Destruction.
Reminiscitur.] Remembers.

3. *Tritoniacâ arundine.*] A Pipe first in-
vented by *Tritonia*, i. e. by *Pallas*. Which
Pallas flung away, because, by blowing it, it
swelled her Cheeks, and deformed her Coun-
enance ; the Satyr *Marsyas* took it up, and
challenged *Apollo* to play with him upon it.
or so *Pallas* says, *Fæst.* IX.

*Prima terebrato per rara foramina buxo,
Ut daret, effeci, tibia longa sonos.
Inventam Satyrus primus miratur, & usum
Nescit, & afflatum sentit habere sonum.
Et modò dimittit digitos, modò concipit auras :
Jamque inter Nymphas arte superbus erat.*

*Provocat & Phæbum : Phæbo superante pe-
pendit :*

Cæsa recesserunt à cute membra suâ.

Latoüs.] *Apollo*, the Son of *Latona*.

4. *Affecit pœnâ.*] Punished.

Quid, &c.] Why do you tear my Skin off ;

5. *Non est tanti.*] Is not of so great Mo-
ment, that I should be punished at this Rate.

9. *Micant.*] They pant.

10. *Fibras.*] The smaller Veins.

12. *Olympus.*] The Name of a Satyr.

14. *Bucera armenta.*] The horned Herds,
from βῆ and κέρας, a Horn.

16. *Concepit.*] Received.

18. *Declivibus.*] Prone, inclining down-
wards.

19. *Liquidissimus.*] clearest.

FAB. VIII. The Shoulder of Pelops from Flesh turned into Ivory.

Tantalus being present at a Banquet of Jupiter's, was desirous to try whether he foreknew future Events, and therefore invited him to an Entertainment. Among other Dainties, he set before him the Entrails of his Son Pelops, who had been boiled for that Purpose. The Gods enraged at Tantalus for his horrid Cruelty, cast him into Hell, and in Compassion to his Son, rejoined his Limbs, and brought him to Life. But Pallas having eaten Part of his Shoulder, they supply the Loss by giving him one of Ivory.

Vulgus extemplò redit ad præsentia talibus dictis : & lugent Amphiona extinctum cum stirpe. Mater est in invidiâ : tamen Pelops unus dicitur flêsse hanc, que postquam deduxit suas vestes humero ad pectora, ostendisse ebur sinistro. Hic humerus fuit concolor dextro, corporeusque tempore nascendi. Mox cæsa manibus paternis ferunt Deos junxisse membra : aliisque repertis, locus qui est medius juguli, que summi lacerti, defuit, ebur impositum est in usum partis non comparentis ; que Pelops fuit integer illo factò.

T Alibus extemplò redit ad præsentia dictis
Vulgus : & extinctum cum stirpe Amphiona
lugent.

Mater in invidiâ est : tamen hanc quoque dicitur unus
Flêsse Pelops ; humeroque suas ad pectora postquam
Deduxit vestes, ebur ostendisse sinistro.

Concolor hîc humerus, nascendi tempore, dextro,
Corporeusque fuit. Manibus mox cæsa paternis,
Membra ferunt junxisse Deos : aliisque repertis,
Qui locus est juguli medius, summique lacerti,
Defuit, impositum est non comparentis in usum
Partis ebur ; factoque Pelops fuit integer illo.

NOTES.

1. *Præsentia.*] The Ills and Misfortunes of Amphion and Niobe.

3. *In invidiâ.*] In Hatred, because her Pride was the Cause of her Childrens Death.

4. *Pelops.*] This was Niobe's Brother. For Pelops was the Son of Tantalus, who for his Impiety and Cruelty was cast down to Hell, and suffered Thirst in the midst of Water, and Hunger among the greatest Plenty of Apples.

5. *Deduxit Vestes.*] Tore his Garment, or taken off his Cloaths to change them for

mourning ones.

7. *Corporeusque.*] Of Fleshy Substance.

Cæsa.] Cut to pieces, killed.

9. *Qui locus.*] The Shoulder, which is the middle Part between the Throat and the upper Part of the Arm.

10. *In usum.*] Into the Place and Office.

11. *Partis.*] Of his Shoulder, which was not found.

Illo factò.] By that good Turn of the Gods.

F A B. IX. *Progne, Philomel, Tereus, and Itys, into Birds.*

Tereus, King of Thrace, the Son of Mars, having assisted many Kings; sent also Aid to Pandion of Athens, when he was attacked by the neighbouring Cities, for which he gave him his Daughter Progne to Wife: Who after her Departure into her Husband's Kingdom, was desirous to have the Company of her Sister Philomel, and entreated Tereus to take a Journey to Athens, and bring her Sister along with him to be present at a solemn Sacrifice: Tereus went accordingly, and being kindly entertained in the House of his Father-in-law, he fell in love with Philomel and brought her into Thrace, according to his Wife's Desire; but afterwards unnaturally debauched her, shut her up in his Stables, that he might have frequent Access to her, and cut out her Tongue, that she might not be able to tell what had been done to her; deceiving his Wife at the same time by saying her Sister was dead. But Philomel, working Letters in her Garment, sent them to her Sister, by which means Progne discovered her Husband's Infidelity, and the Case of her Sister. Upon this she made an Appointment to perform sacred Rites to Bacchus, and after the Manner of a Bacchanalian Woman, enters the Stable, and leads away her Sister to Court. She also slew her Son Itys, and set him before his Father at a Banquet. Tereus, having plentifully dined, calls for his Son Itys; upon which his Mother threw his Head into his Lap, saying, What thou wantest is within thee. Tereus, when he understood that one Villany had been revenged with another, persecuted his Wife and Sister, who afterwards were turned into Birds; Progne into a Swallow, and Philomel into a Nightingale. Tereus also underwent the same Metamorphose, being turned into a Lapwing, and Itys into a Pheasant. Pandion dying through Grief for the Loss of his Daughter, left his Kingdom to his Son Erectheus.

Finitimi procures cœunt: urbefque propinquæ
Oravère fuos ire ad folatia reges,

*Finitimi procures cœunt: que
propinquæ urbes oravère fuos
reges ire ad folatia,*

N O T E S.

1. *Cœunt.*] They meet, are gathered together.
- Urbes.*] A Metonymy of the Subject.
2. *Oravère.*] They entreated that they might

Solatia.] To comfort *Pelpos*, whose Sister and all her Children were extinct.

Argosque, & Sparte, que Pelopides Mycenæ, & Calydon nondum invisa torvæ Dianæ, que ferax Orchomenos, & Corinthos nobilis ære, que ferox Messene, Patræque, humilesque Cleonæ, & Pylos Nelea, Træzen nec adhuc Pittheia. Quæque aliæ urbes clauduntur ab bimari Isthmo, que sitæ exterius spectantur ab bimari Isthmo. Quis possit credere? Athenæ solæ cessatis. Bellum obstitit officio; que Barbara agmina subvecta ponto terrebant Mopsopios muros. Threicius Tereus fuderat hæc auxiliaribus armis; & habebat clarum nomen vincendo. Quem potentem opibusque virisque, & fortè ducentem genus à magno Gradivo, Pandion junxit sibi connubio Progenis. Juno non adest pronuba, non Hymenæus, non Gratia illi lecto, Eumenides

tenuère faces novæ nuptæ, raptas de funere: Eumenides stravère torum, que profanus bubo incubuit lecto, que sedit in culmine thalami.

Argosque, & Sparte, Pelopeïadesque Mycenæ, Et nondum torvæ Calydon invisa Dianæ, Orchomenosque ferax, & nobilis ære Corinthos, Messeneque ferox, Patræque, humilesque Cleonæ. Et Nelea Pylos, nec adhuc Pittheia Træzen. Quæque urbes aliæ bimari clauduntur ab Isthmo, Exteriùsque sitæ bimari spectantur ab Isthmo. Credere quis possit? Solæ cessatis Athenæ. Obstitit officio bellum; subvecta que ponto Barbara Mopsopios terrebant agmina muros. Threicius Tereus hæc auxiliaribus armis Fuderat; & clarum vincendo nomen habebat. Quem sibi Pandion opibusque virisque potentem, Et genus à magno ducentem fortè Gradivo, Connubio Progenes junxit. Non pronuba Juno, Non Hymenæus adest, non illi Gratia lecto. Eumenides tenuère faces de funere raptas: Eumenides stravère torum, tecto que profanus Incubuit bubo, thalamique in culmine sedit.

NOTES.

3. *Argos.*] A famous City of Peloponnese.

Sparte.] A Country of Laconia.

Pelopeïadesque Mycenæ.] Mycene is a City of Peloponnese, which Pelops is reported to have augmented.

Calydon.] A City of Ætolia.

Nondum invisa.] Not yet hated. See Book VIII. of the Boar sent into the Caledonian Fields.

5. *Orchomenosque.*] A Town of Arcadia.

Ferax.] Fertile.

Nobilis.] Famous for Vessels of Brass, called Corinthian.

6. *Messeneque.*] A City and Country of Peloponnese.

Ferox.] Fierce, Because the Messenians were almost continually at War with the Lacedemonians for Liberty and Empire. Others read it *ferax*, fertile.

Patræque.] A City of Achaia.

Humilesque Cleonæ.] A small City of Arcadia.

7. *Pylos.*] Which Neleus the Father of Nestor governed.

Træzen.] Which Pittheas the Grandfather of Theseus, by the Mother's Side, had not yet under his Government.

8. *Isthmo.*] Isthmus is a narrow Neck of Land between two Seas.

11. *Subvecta que.*] Placed at the Euxine Sea, for the Kings of Asia made War with the Lacedemonians.

13. *Threicius.*] Thracian.

14. *Fuderat.*] Had routed.

15. *Pandion.*] King of the Athenians.

16. *Gradivo.*] From Mars, who was called Gradivus by the Latins, of Gradatim, because War is carried on Step by Step (gradually).

17. *Connubio.*] So Virg. Æneid I.

Connubio jungam stabili.

Non adest pronuba.] To them who were happily married, Juno was believed to be present as a Bride-maid. From hence a Conjecture is made what sort of a Match that of Tereus and Progne should be.

18. *Hymenæus.*] The God of Marriage.

Gratia.] The Graces are three Goddesses, constant Companions of Venus, who are called by the Greeks χάριτες whose Names are Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

Illi lecto.] To that Wedding.

19. *Eumenides.*] The infernal Furies carried Torches before the new Bride, which they had snatched from a Funeral.

20. *Profanus.*] Accursed: For an Owl is a Bird of a very unlucky Omen. See Book V. Fab. 8.

Hâc ave conjuncti Progne, Tereusque, parentes
Hâc ave sunt facti : gratata est scilicet illis
Thracia : Disque ipsi grates egere ; diemque
Quaque data est claro Pandione nata tyranno,
Quaque erat ortus Itys, festam jussere vocari.
Usque adeo latet utilitas. Jam tempora Titan
Quinque per autumnos repetiti duxerat anni,
Cum blandita viro Progne : Si gratia, dixit,
Ulla mea est : vel me visendæ mitte sorori,
Vel soror huc veniat : redituram tempore parvo
Promittes focero. Magni mihi muneris instar
Germanam vidisse dabis. Jubet ille carinas
In freta deduci ; veloque & remige portus
Cecropios intrat, Piræaque littora tangit.
Ut primum foci data copia, dextraque dextræ
Jungitur ; infausto committitur omine sermo.
Cæperat adventus causam, mandata referre
Conjugis, & celeres missæ spondere recursus.
Ecce ! venit magno dives Philomela paratu,
Divitior formâ : quales audire solemus
Naidas, & Dryadas mediis incedere sylvis,
Si modò des illis cultus, similesque paratus.
Non secus exarsit conspectâ virgine Tereus,
Quam si quis canis ignem supponat aristis ;
Aut frondem, positasque cremet fœnilibus herbas.
Digna quidem facies ; sed & hunc innata libido
Exstimulat, pronumque genus regionibus illis
In Venerem : flagrat vitio gentisque suoque.

Progne, Tereusque conjuncti hâc
ave, facti sunt parentes hâc a-
ve : Thracia scilicet gratata est
illis : ipsi egere grates Dis ; que
25 jussere diem vocari festam, quâ
nata Pandione data est claro ty-
ranno, quaque Itys erat ortus.
Usque adeo utilitas latet. Ti-
tan jam duxerat tempora repetiti
anni per quinque autumnos : cum
30 Progne blandita viro, dixit : Si
mea gratia est ulla ; vel mitte
me visendæ sorori : vel soror ve-
niat huc : promittes focero redi-
turam parvo tempore. Dabis
mibi instar magni muneris si fe-
ceris me vidisse germanam. Ille
35 jubet carinas deduci in freta :
que intrat Cecropios portus velo
& remige, que tangit Piræa lit-
tora. Ut primum data copia
foceri, que dextra jungitur dex-
træ ; sermo committitur infausto
40 omine. Cæperat referre causam
adventus, mandata conjugis, &
spondere celeres recursus Philo-
melæ missæ. Ecce ! Philomela
venit, dives magno paratu, divi-
45 tior formâ : quales solemus au-
dire Naidas & Dryadas ince-
dere mediis sylvis, si modò des
cultus, similesque paratus illis.
Tereus non secus exarsit, conspectâ
virgine, quam si quis supponat
ignem canis aristis ; aut fron-

dem, que cremet positas herbas fœnilibus. Facies quidem digna ; sed & innata libido extimulat hunc,
que genus pronum in Venerem illis regionibus, que flagrat vitio gentisque suoque.

NOTES.

22. Hâc ave.] By this Augury.
24. Thracia, &c.] The Thracians congratulated them.
Ipsi grates egere.] Tereus and Progne gave Thanks to the Gods.
26. Itys.] The Son of Tereus and Progne.
27. Usque adeo, &c.] An Epiphonema.
Jam, &c.] Five Years were now elapsed.
29. Si gratia, &c.] If I have any Influence over you.
33. Germanam.] My Sister Philomel.
Ille.] Tereus.
35. Cecropios.] The Athenians.
Piræaque littora.] Attica, a Station for Ships, and Port of the Athenians.
36. Ut primum, &c.] As soon as Tereus had Admittance to his Father-in-law Pandion, he shook Hands with him, and told him his Mes- sage from Progne.

39. Celeres recursus.] A quick Return.
Missæ.] sc. Philomel.
40. Paratu.] In Apparel.
41. Formâ.] In Beauty.
42. Naidas.] The Nymphs, which are very beautiful.
44. Virgine.] Philomel.
45. Canis.] With yellow; dry.
46. Cremet.] Should burn.
Positasque fœnilibus herbas.] Or Hay laid up in Stacks.
47. Digna, &c.] Philomel was indeed wor- thy to be beloved by any Body, but Tereus was violently inflamed, by his own vicious Disposition, and the libidinous Climate of his Country.
48. Pronumque.] The Thracians were a very uxorious People, and upon that Account mar- ried two Wives.

Impetus est illi corrumpere curam comitum, que fidem nutritis, necnon sollicitare ipsam ingentibus datis, que impendere totum regnum. Aut rapere & defendere raptam sævo bello. Et nihil est quod non ausit captus effræno amore; nec pectora capiunt inclusas flammæ. Jamque malè fert moras, que revertitur ad mandata Prognæ cupido ore, & agit sua vota sub illâ. Amor faciebat facundum: quoties rogabat ulterius jussu; ferebat Prognem velle ita. Et addidit lacrymas, tanquàm mandasset & illas. Proh Superi! Quantum cæcæ noctis mortalia pectora habent! Tereus creditur esse pius ipso molimine sceleris, que sumit laudem à scelere. Quid quod Philomela optat idem? Que blanda tenens patrios humeros lacertis, illa petit ut ea visura suam sororem, perque suam, contraque suam salutem. Tereus spectat eam præcontrectatque videndo, & cernens oscula, & brachia circumdata collo, accipit omnia pro stimulis facibusque ciboque furoris: & quoties illa amplectitur parentem, vellet esse parens; neque enim minùs impius esset. Genitor vincitur prece ambarum, que illa gaudet agitque grates patri, & putat id successisse infelix duabus, quod erat lugubre duabus. Jam exiguus labor restabat Phœbo: equique

Impetus est illi comitum corrumpere curam, Nutricisque fidem, necnon ingentibus ipsam Sollicitare datis; totumque impendere regnum: Aut rapere, & sævo raptam defendere bello. Et nihil est, quod non effræno captus amore Ausit; nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammæ. Jamque moras malè fert, cupidoque revertitur ore Mandata ad Prognæ, & agit sua vota sub illâ. Facundum faciebat amor: quotiesque rogabat Ulterius jussu; Prognem ita velle ferebat. Addidit & lacrymas, tanquàm mandasset & illas. Proh Superi! Quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ Noctis habent! Ipso sceleris molimine Tereus Creditur esse pius, laudemque à crimine sumit. Quid quod idem Philomela cupit? Patriosque lacertis Blanda tenens humeros, ut eat visura sororem, Perque suam, contraque suam, petit illa salutem. Spectat eam Tereus, præcontrectatque videndo, Osculaque, & collo circumdata brachia cernens, Omnia pro stimulis, facibusque ciboque furoris Accipit: & quoties amplectitur illa parentem, Esse parens vellet; neque enim minùs impius esset. Vincitur ambarum genitor prece: gaudet agitque Illa patri grates, & successisse duabus Id putat infelix, quod erat lugubre duabus. Jam labor exiguus Phœbo restabat: equique

NOTES.

50. Illi.] To Tereus.
 Curam comitum.] Her Guard, or Attendants.
 51. Ingentibus datis.] With great Gifts.
 54. Effræno.] Unrestrain'd, unbridled.
 55. Capiunt.] Contain. For the Love of Tereus for Philomel discovered itself.
 56. Cupidoque ore.] With eager Mouth. He returns again to discourse of the Message of Prognæ.
 57. Agit, &c.] Tereus endeavours to accomplish his Desire, under Pretence of its being the Will of Prognæ.
 58. Facundum.] Eloquent. He is said to be facundus, who has his Words at Command.
 59. Ulterius jussu.] Beyond what was honest, too far.
 61. Quantum, &c.] In what Ignorance are the Minds of Men involved. An Epiphonema.
 62. Ipso molimine.] By the very Attempt of

Wickedness.

65. Sororem.] Prognæ.
 66. Contra salutem.] Because she was not only ravished by Tereus, but had also her Tongue cut out.
 67. Præcontrectatque.] He feeds beforehand his lewd Desires by the very Sight of her.
 72. Ambarum.] Of Tereus and Philomel.
 Genitor.] The Father of Pandion.
 73. Successisse.] To have succeeded happily.
 Duabus.] To herself and her Sister Prognæ.
 74. Lugubre.] Fatal, the Cause of Mourning.
 75. Jam labor.] The End of the Day came.
 Phæbo.] To Apollo, who in the Day-time is commonly believed to be employed in directing the Course of the Sun, and to rest at Night.
 Equique, &c.] The Horses of the Sun had now come to the western Part of Heaven.

Pulsabant pedibus spatium declivis Olympi.
 Regales epulæ mensis, & Bacchus in auro
 Ponitur : hinc placido tradunt sua corpora somno.
 At rex Odrysius, quamvis secessit ab illâ ;
 Æstuat : & repetens faciem, motûsque, manûsque, 80
 Qualia vult fingit, quæ nondum vidit, & ignes
 Ipse suos nutrit, curâ removente soporem.
 Lux erat : & generi dextram complexus euntis
 Pandion, comitem lacrymis commendat obortis :
 [Et voluere ambæ, voluisti tu quoque Tereu :] 85
 Hanc ego, care gener, quoniam pia causa coëgit,
 Do tibi : perque fidem, cognataque pectora supplex,
 Per Superos oro, patrio ut tuearis amore ;
 Et mihi sollicitæ lenimen dulce senectæ, 89
 Quamprimùm (omnis erit nobis mora longa) remittas,
 Tu quoque quamprimùm (satis est procûl esse sororem)
 Si pietas ulla est, ad me Philomela redito.
 Mandabat, pariterque suæ dabat oscula natæ :
 Et lacrymæ mites inter mandata cadebant.
 Ut pignus fidei dextras utrasque poposcit, 95
 Inter seque datas junxit, natamque nepotemque
 Absentes pro se memori, rogat, ore saluent :
 Supremumque vale pleno singultibus ore,
 Vix dixit, timuitque suæ præfagia mentis.
 Ut simul imposita est pictæ Philomela carinæ, 100
 Admotumque fretum remis, tellusque repulsa est :

pulsabant spatium declivis Olympi pedibus. Regales epulæ mensis, & Bacchus ponitur in auro : hinc tradunt sua corpora placido somno. At rex Odrysius, quamvis secessit ab illâ ; æstuat : & repetens faciem, motusque, manusque, fingit quæ nondum vidit qualia vult, & ipse nutrit suos ignes, curâ removente soporem. Lux erat : & Pandion complexus dextram generi euntis, commendat illi comitem lacrymis obortis : [Et ambæ voluere, tu Tereu quoque voluisti :] Care gener, ego do hanc tibi : quoniam pia causa coëgit, que supplex oro per fidem, cognataque pectora, per Superos, ut tuearis eam patrio amore ; & remittas mihi dulce lenimen sollicitæ senectæ, quamprimùm (omnis mora erat longa nobis). Tu quoque Philomela redito quamprimùm ad me, si est ulla pietas (satis est tuam sororem Procnen esse procûl). Mandabat, pariterque dat oscula suæ natæ : & mites lacrymæ cadebant inter mandata. Poposcit utrasque dextras ut pignus fidei, que junxit datas inter se, que rogat natamque Procnen nepotemque Ityn

saluent pro se memori ore : que vix dixit supremum vale ore pleno singultibus, que timuit præfagia suæ mentis. Ut simul Philomela est imposita pictæ carinæ, que fretum admotum remis, tellusque est repulsa :

NOTES.

76. *Spatium.*] The Part.
Olympi.] Of the declining Heaven, whither when the Horses of the Sun come, they seem to go down into the Sea.
 77. *Bacchus.*] Wine, the Inventor for the thing invented. A Metonymy of the Efficient.
 79. *Odrysius.*] *Thracian* : The *Odrysi* are a People of *Thrace*, and *Odrysæ* is their City.
 80. *Æstuat.*] He burns, sc. *tamen*.
 82. *Curâ.*] Love driving away Sleep.
 83. *Lux erat.*] The Day was come.
Generi euntis.] Of *Tereus* departing.
 86. *Quoniam, &c.*] It is a kind Action to send one Sister to see another.
 88. *Tuearis.*] May'st thou defend and keep.
 89. *Sollicitæ.*] Anxious, because of the Absence of my Daughter.
Lenimen.] The Comfort.
 91. *Satis.*] It is enough that *Procne* is

- far from me.
 93. *Mandabat.*] He gave such Commands as these.
 95. *Utrasque.*] Both of *Tereus* and *Philomel*.
 96. *Natamque nepotemque.*] Both *Procne* and *Itys*.
 97. *Pro se.*] In his Name and Words.
Memori.] Mindful.
 98. *Supremumque, &c.*] And last of all he could scarce say farewell, for *Pandion* was so interrupted with Sobs, that he could scarce speak.
 99. *Præfagia.*] The Forebodings ; for the Mind presages Evil.
 101. *Admotumque.*] An Hypallage. For the Oars are put to the Sea, and not the Sea to the Oars ; and *remi* are then said *admoventi mari* when they row, and the Ship sails forward. And so in the following, *Tellusque repulsa est*.
 Vicimus,

Barbarus exclamat, Vicimus ; Vicimus, exclamat : mecum mea vota feruntur ;
 mea vota feruntur mecum ; [Ex- [Exultatque, & vix animo sua gaudia differt]
 ultatque, & vix differt sua Barbarus, & nusquam lumen detorquet ab illâ.
 gaudia animo.] Et nusquam Non aliter, quàm cùm pedibus prædatur obuncis 105
 detorquet lumen ab illâ. Non Deposuit nido leporem Jovis ales in alto :
 aliter quàm cùm ales Jovis Nulla fuga est capto : spectat sua præmia raptor.
 prædator deposuit leporem in Jamque iter effectum est, jamque in sua littora fessis
 alto nido obuncis pedibus. Nulla Puppibus exierant ; cùm rex Pandione natam
 fuga est capto lepori ; raptor In stabula alta trahit, sylvis obscura vetustis. 110
 spectat sua præmia. Jamque iter Atque ibi pallentem, trepidamque & cuncta timentem,
 est effectum, Jamque exierant Et jam cum lacrymis, ubi sit germana rogantem,
 à fessis puppibus in sua littora ; Includit : fassusque nefas, & virginem, & unam
 cùm rex trahit natam Pandione Vi superat ; frustra clamato sæpè parente,
 in alta stabula, obscura ve- Sæpè sorore suâ, magnis super omnia Divis. 115
 tustis sylvis. Atque ibi includit Illa tremit velut agna pavens, quæ faucia cani
 pallentem, trepidamque, & ti- Ore excussa lupi, nondùm sibi tuta videtur ;
 mentem cuncta, & jam rogan- Utque columba suo madefactis sanguine plumis
 tem cum lacrymis, ubi germana Horret adhuc, avidosque timet, quibus hæserat, ungues.
 sit : que fassus nefas, superat Mox ubi mens rediit, passos laniata capillos, 120
 & virginem & unam vi, pa- [Lugenti similis, cæsis plangore lacertis,]
 rente sæpè clamato frustra, sæpè Intendens palmas, Pro diris Barbare factis,
 suâ sorore, magnis Divis super Pro crudelis ! ait. Nec te mandata parentis
 omnia. Illa tremit velut pavens Cum lacrymis movère piis, nec cura sororis,
 agna, quæ faucia excussa ore Nec mea virginitas, nec conjugalia jura ? 125
 cani lupi, nondùm videtur sibi Omnia turbasti ; pellex ego facta sorori,
 tuta ; utque columba plumis
 madefactis suo sanguine, adhuc
 horret, que timet avidos ungues,
 quibus hæserat. Mox ubi mens
 rediit, laniata passos capillos, si-
 milis lugenti, lacertis cæsis plan-
 gore, intendens palmas, ait, Prob
 Barbare diris factis, prob crudelis ! Nec mandata parentis cum piis lacrymis movère te, nec cura
 sororis, nec mea virginitas, nec conjugalia jura ? Turbasti omnia, ego facta pellex sorori,

NOTES.

104. *Lumen.*] His Eyes.
 106. *Jovis ales.*] An Eagle, which, because it is never hurt by Lightning, is said to be under the Tutelage of Jupiter.
 108. *Effectum est.*] Is performed, finished. For they were now come into Thrace.
 109. *Rex.*] Tereus.
Pandione natum.] Philomel, the Daughter of Pandion.
 113. *Fassusque nefas.*] Now making known his base Love.
Unam.] And alone, committed to his Trust.
 115. *Super omnia.*] In the first place, chiefly, especially. So Book VIII.
 - - - - *Super omnia, vultus*
Accessere boni, nec iners, pauperque voluntas.
 116. *Illâ.*] Philomel.
 117. *Excussa.*] Escaped out of.
Canis lupi.] For Wolves seem to be hoary with Age.

119. *Horret adhuc.*] She trembles, although she is got from the Hawk.
Avidos.] Ravenous.
 120. *Mox.*] By and by, when she was come to herself. So in Book IX.
Mens tamen ut rediit.—
Ter. Ist hoc verbo animus mihi rediit.
Passos capillos.] Her dishevelled Hair. It was customary for Women to tear their Hair for Grief.
 121. *Cæsis lacertis.*] Beating her Arms.
 122. *Diris factis.*] For thy wicked Villanies.
 125. *Conjugalia jura.*] The Laws of Matrimony, by which it is unlawful to lie with two Sisters.
 126. *Omnia turbasti.*] Thou hast confounded all Laws, human and divine.
Pellex.] She is properly called *Pellex* that has criminal Conversation with a married Man.

Tu geminis conjux, [non hæc mihi, debita pœna.]
 Quin animam hanc (ne quod facinus tibi perfide, restet)
 Eripis? Atque utinam fecisses ante nefandos
 Concubitus! Vacuas habuiffem criminis umbras. 130
 Si tamen hoc Superi cernunt, si Numina Divum
 Sunt aliquid, si non perierunt omnia mecum:
 Quandocunque mihi pœnas dabis. Ipsa pudore
 Projecto tua facta loquar; si copia detur,
 In populos veniam; si sylvis clausa tenebor, 135
 Implebo sylvas, & conscia saxa movebo.
 Audiat hæc æther, & si Deus ullus in illo est.
 Talibus ira feri postquam commota tyranni,
 Nec minor hæc metus est, causâ stimulatus utrâque,
 Quo fuit accinctus, vaginâ liberat enssem, 140
 Arreptamque comâ, flexis post terga lacertis
 Vincla pati cogit: jugulum Philomela parabat,
 Spemque suæ mortis viso conceperat ense.
 Ille indignanti, & nomen patris usque vocanti,
 Luctantique loqui, comprehensam forcipe linguam 145
 Abstulit ense ferox. Radix micat ultima linguæ.
 Ipsa jacet, terræque tremens immurmurat atræ.
 Utque salire solet mutilatæ cauda colubræ,
 Palpitat; & moriens domini vestigia quærit.
 Hoc quoque post facinus (vix ausim credere) fertur 150
 Sæpè suâ lacerum repetisse libidine corpus.

Tu geminis conjux, [hæc pœna non debita mihi.] Quin eripis hanc animam perfide? (ne quod facinus restet perpetrandum tibi) atque utinam fecisses ante nefandos concubitus! Habuiffem umbras vacuas criminis, tamen si Superi cernunt hoc, si Numina Divum sunt aliquid, si omnia non perierunt mecum: quandocunque dabis pœnas mihi. Ipsa loquar tua facta pudore projecto, si copia detur, veniam in populos; si tenebor clausa in sylvis, implebo sylvas, & movebo conscia saxa. Æther audiat hæc, & si ullus Deus est in illo. Postquam ira feri tyranni commota talibus vocibus, nec metus est minor hæc, que stimulatus utrâque causâ ira & timore, liberat enssem vaginâ, quo fuit accinctus, que cogit arreptam comâ pati vincla, lacertis flexis post terga: Philomela parabat jugulum, que conceperat spem suæ mortis ense viso. Ille ferox abstulit linguam comprehensam forcipe indignanti illi, & usque vocanti nomen patris, que lu-

anti loqui. Ultima radix linguæ micat. Ipsa lingua jacet, que tremens immurmurat terræ atræ sanguine ipsius. Utque cauda mutilatæ colubræ solet salire, palpitat; & moriens quærit vestigia domini. Quoque post hoc facinus (vix ausim credere) fertur sæpè repetisse laceram corpus suâ libidine.

NOTES.

127. *Tu geminis.*] Thou art a Husband to two, to me and my Sister.

Debita Mihi.] Due to me, viz. in being a Harlot to my Sister.

128. *Quin, &c.*] Why do you not take away my Life?

Ne quod, &c.] That no Crime may be uncommitted by you toward me.

130. *Vacuas criminis.*] I should have been guiltless.

134. *Projecto.*] Being cast away, laid aside.

Si copia.] If I am able.

137. *Æther.*] Heaven.

139. *Nec minor, &c.*] His Fear of being betrayed by his Sister *Philomel*, was as great as is Anger.

Stimulatus.] Being spurred on by Anger and fear.

140. *Quo, &c.*] This is related after the same Manner as above, concerning *Pyramus*.

Quoque erat accinctus demisit in ilia ferrum. He takes the Sword out of the Sheath.

142. *Jugulum, &c.*] She of her own accord voluntarily offered her Throat to the Sword, that she might be the sooner slain.

143. *Spemque.*] Hopes; for *Philomel* desired to die.

144. *Ille.*] *Tereus*.

Usque.] Incessantly.

145. *Luctantique.*] Endeavouring.

Forcipe.] With Pincers; a Smith's Instrument, for the more easy taking up and holding Iron.

146. *Abstulit.*] He cut out.

Ferox.] He being fierce and cruel.

Micat.] Pants, has a Motion.

147. *Ipsa.*] The Tongue being cut off.

148. *Mutilatæ colubræ.*] Or a Serpent cut into two Parts. But they are said to be *mutilati*, which have had some Member cut off.

149. *Palpitat.*] Leaps, writhes.

150. *Post hoc facinus.*] After her Tongue was cut out.

151. *Lacerum.*] Maimed of her Tongue.

Sustinet

Sustinet reverti ad Prognem post talia facta; quæ conjuge viso quærit germanam: at ille dat fictos genitus, quæ narrat commenta funera. Et lacrymæ Terei fecere fidem ut mors suæ sororis esset vera. Progne deripit velamina fulgentia lato auro ex humeris, quæ induitur atras vestes; & constituit inane sepulchrum: quæ infert piacula falsis manibus: & luget fata sororis non lugendæ sic. Apollo, Deus lucis lustraverat bis sex signa anno acto. Quid Philomela faciat? Custodia claudit fugam, structa mœnia stabulorum rigent solido saxo: mutum os caret indice facti. Ingenium doloris est grande, quæ solertia venit miseris rebus. Callida suspendit stamina Barbaricâ telâ, quæ intexuit purpureas notas albis filis, indicium sceleris, quæ tradidit perfectâ uni ex famulis, quæ rogat ut ferat dominæ. Illa rogata pertulit ad Prognem, nec scit quid tradat in illis. Matrona sævi tyranni evoluit vestes, quæ legit miserabile carmen suæ germanæ. Et filet (mirum potuisse): dolor orâ repressit, quæ verba satis indignantia defuerant quærenti linguæ, nec vacat flere; sed ruit confusura omne, & fasque nefasque,

Sustinet ad Prognem post talia facta reverti; Conjuge quæ viso germanam quærit: at ille Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat. Et lacrymæ fecere fidem. Velamina Progne Deripit ex humeris auro fulgentia lato: Induiturque atras vestes; & inane sepulchrum Constituit: falsisque piacula manibus infert: Et luget non sic lugendæ, fata sororis. Signa bis Deus sex acto lustraverat anno. 155 Quid faciat Philomela? Fugam custodia claudit, Structa rigent solido stabulorum mœnia saxo: Os mutum facti caret indice. GRANDE doloris Ingenium est, miserisque venit solertia rebus. 160 Stamina barbaricâ suspendit callida telâ, Purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis, Indicium sceleris, perfectaque tradidit uni, Utque ferat dominæ, gestu rogat. Illa rogata Pertulit ad Prognem, nec scit quid tradat in illis. 165 Evolvit vestes sævi matrona tyranni, Germanæque suæ carmen miserabile legit. Et (mirum potuisse) filet: dolor orâ repressit, Verbaque quærenti satis indignantia linguæ Defuerant; nec flere vacat; sed fasque nefasque

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NOTES.

152. *Sustinet.*] He dares, he has the Confidence.

153. *Germanam.*] Her Sister *Philomel*.

154. *Commentaque funera.*] The feigned Death of *Philomel*.

155. *Lacrymæ fecere fidem.*] His Tears made *Progne* believe that the Death of *Philomel* was true.

157. *Atras.*] Black, Mourning.

Inane.] Without a Corpse, which the Greeks call *Cenotaphium*.

158. *Falsisque manibus.*] To her fictitious Shade; because *Philomel* was not yet dead.

159. *Non sic.*] She was not to be mourned for as dead, but to be revenged and set at Liberty.

Lustraverat.] Had passed thro' the twelve Signs of the Zodiack; that is, twelve Months were past.

161. *Quid faciat.*] What could she do?

Custodia.] The Keepers set there by *Tereus*.

162. *Rigent.*] Are rough, so that there was no going out but at the Door.

Mœnia.] The Walls.

163. *Os mutum.*] Her dumb Mouth was not able to declare the Wickedness.

164. *Miserisque rebus.*] In Adversity Men are quick of Invention, and ingenious.

166. *Purpureasque notas.*] Purple Letters.

167. *Sceleris.*] The Wickedness committed by *Tereus*.

Uni.] To one of the waiting Maids.

170. *Evolvit.*] She unfolds.

Vestes.] The white Cloth, in which the Purple Letters were inwrought, and sent by *Philomel* to her Sister.

Matrona.] *Progne*, the Wife of cruel *Tereus*. The Wives of Princes and rich Men are called *Matronæ*, Matrons.

171. *Miserabile carmen.*] The mournful Story, the Discoverers of her Misfortune.

172. *Potuisse.*] sc. *silere*, To hold her Peace.

Repressit.] Checked.

174. *Nec vacat flere.*] Nor has she Time to weep.

Sed fasque, &c.] But she is in a Rage, and ready to put all things into Confusion, human and divine.

Confusura

Confusura ruit, pœnæque in imagine tota est. 175 que est tota in imagine pœnæ
 Tempus erat, quo sacra solent Trieterica Bacchi quo afficiat maritum. Erat tem-
 Sithoniæ celebrare nurus. Nox conscia sacris. pus, quo Sithoniæ nurus solent
 Nocte sonat Rhodope tinnitibus æris acuti. celebrare sacra Trieterica Bac-
 Nocte suâ est egressa domo regina; Deique cchi. Nox conscia sacris. Rho-
 Ritibus instruitur; furialiaque accipit arma. 180 dope sonat nocte tinnitibus a-
 Vite caput tegitur: lateri cervina sinistro cuti sonantis æris. Regina
 Vellera dependent: humero levis incubat hasta. est egressa suâ domo nocte; que
 Concita per sylvas, turbâ comitante suarum, instruitur ritibus Dei, que accipit
 Terribilis Progne, furiisque agitata doloris. furialia arma. Caput tegitur
 Bacche, tuas simulat. Venit ad stabula avia tandem, 185 vite: cervina vellera dependent
 Exululatque, Evoëque sonat, portasque refringit; sinistro humero: levis hasta
 Germanamque rapit: raptæque insignia Bacchi incubat humero. Progne ter-
 Induit, & vultus hederarum frondibus abdit, ribilis, concita per sylvas, turbâ
 Attonitamque trahens intrâ sua limina ducit. suarum comitante, agitata furiis
 Ut sensit tetigisse domum Philomela nefandam, 190 doloris, simulat tuas furias,
 Horruit infelix, totoque expalluit ore. Bacche. Tandem venit ad avia
 Necta locum Progne, sacrorum pignora demit, stabula, exululatque, que sonat
 Oraque develat miseræ pudibunda sorori, Evoë, que refringit portas; que
 Amplexuque petit. Sed non attollere contrâ rapit germanam: que induit in-
 Sustinet hæc oculos, pellex sibi visa sororis signia Bacchi raptæ, & abdit
 Dejectoque in humum vultu. Jurare volenti, vultus frondibus hederarum, que
 Testarique Deos, per vim sibi dedecus illud trahens attonitam ducit intrâ
 Illatum, pro voce manus fuit. Ardet & iram sua limina. Philomela, ut sen-
 Non capit ipsa suam Progne: fletumque sororis sit tetigisse nefandam domum,
 sustinet attollere oculos, visa sibi pellex sororis, que vultu dejecto in humum. Manus fuit pro voce
 volenti jurare, testarique Deos illud dedecus illatum sibi per vim. Progne ardet, & ipsa non capit
 suam iram: que corripuens fletum sororis,

N O T E S.

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| <p>175. <i>Pœnæque in imagine.</i>] In the Imagination of the Punishment she will inflict upon her Husband.</p> <p>176. <i>Trieterica.</i>] The Trietries, or sacred Rites dedicated to <i>Bacchus</i> every three Years, which in the Greek are called <i>ἐτη</i>.</p> <p>177. <i>Sithoniæ.</i>] <i>Sitbonia</i> is a Country of <i>Thrace</i>.</p> <p><i>Nox conscia.</i>] The sacred Rites of <i>Bacchus</i> were performed in the Night.</p> <p>178. <i>Rhodope.</i>] A Mountain of <i>Thrace</i>.</p> <p><i>Acuti.</i>] Shrill.</p> <p>180. <i>Ritibus.</i>] According to the Rites of <i>Bacchus</i>.</p> <p><i>Furialia arma.</i>] <i>Bacchanalian</i> Arms, such as they who celebrated the Rites of <i>Bacchus</i> wore.</p> <p>182. <i>Cervina vellera.</i>] Deer Skins.</p> <p><i>Levis hasta.</i>] A light Spear; which, when adorned with Vine-Leaves, was called <i>Thyrus</i>. See Book III.</p> | <p>185. <i>Tuas.</i>] The Furies which thou inspirest.</p> <p><i>Avia.</i>] Lonely, out of the Way, and hid in the Woods.</p> <p>186. <i>Evoë.</i>] She makes use of the Cries of the <i>Bacchanalians</i>.</p> <p>187. <i>Germanam.</i>] Her Sister <i>Philomel</i>.</p> <p><i>Insignia Bacchi.</i>] The Habit of the <i>Bacchanalians</i>.</p> <p>188. <i>Abdit vultus.</i>] She hides her Face, that she might not be known.</p> <p>191. <i>Horruit.</i>] She is terrified at the Remembrance of what she suffered from <i>Tereus</i>.</p> <p><i>Pignora sacrorum.</i>] The Ornaments of the Sacrifices of <i>Bacchus</i>.</p> <p><i>Demit.</i>] She uncovers.</p> <p>197. <i>Testarique.</i>] To call to witness.</p> <p><i>Illud dedecus.</i>] That Shame.</p> <p>198. <i>Pro voce.</i>] She signified that with her Hand, which she could not do by her Voice.</p> <p><i>Ardet.</i>] Is in a Rage.</p> |
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NOTES.

200. Corripiens.] Reprehending.
 202. In omne nefas.] To commit all manner of Mischief.
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 205. Pudorem.] Virginity.
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 Magnum.] sc. Supplicium or malum.
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 210. Admonita est.] By the Coming of Itys, she resolved what Punishment to lay upon Tereus: for she intended to kill him.
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 Adductaque brachia solvit.
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 218. Labare.] To stagger, and to be moved to Pity.
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Cui sis nupta vide, Pandione nata, marito:
Degeneras. Scelus est pietas in conjuge Tereo.
Nec mora: traxit Ityn: veluti Gangetica cervæ 225
Lactantem foetum per sylvas tigris opacas.
Utque domûs altæ partem tenuère remotam,
Tendentemque manus, & jam sua fata videntem,
Et Mater, Mater, clamantem, & colla petentem
Ense ferit Progne, lateri quâ pectus adhæret, 230
Nec vultum avertit; satis illi ad fata vel unum
Vulnus erat. Jugulum ferro Philomela resolvit,
Vivæque adhuc, animæque aliquid retinentia membra
Dilaniant. Pars indè cavis exultat ahenis,
Pars verubus stridet; manant penetralia tabo. 235
His adhibet conjux ignarum Terea mensis:
Et patrii moris sacrum mentita, quod uni
Fas sit adire viro, comites famulosque removit.
Ipse sedens folio Tereus sublimis avito,
Vescitur: inque suam sua viscera congerit alvum. 240
Tantaque nox animi est, Ityn huc accersite, dixit.
Dissimulare nequit crudelia gaudia Progne,
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223. *Pandione nata.*] Progne speaks to herself. *q. d.* Ego nata sum è Pandione viro generosissimo, omnique virtute prædito rege.

Cui marito.] *q. d.* The most base, the most wicked of all Men.

224. *Degeneras.*] You degenerate from your Kindred, if you suffer such a Wickedness long.

Conjuge Tereo.] Toward her Husband Tereus.

225. *Nec mora, &c.*] As soon as she had said that it was Wickedness to shew any Duty or Affection to Tereus, she dragged Itys into a private Apartment of the House.

Gangetica.] Indian, from the great River Ganges in India.

Cervæ.] A Periphrasis of a Hind.

228. *Tendentem manus.*] Supplicating her.

230. *Adhæret.*] Is joined to. Itys was wounded by his Mother between the Side and the Breast.

231. *Ad fata.*] To Death.

234. *Exultat.*] Boils; the Flesh of Itys was part boiled and part roasted.

235. *Penetralia manant.*] The inward Parts of the House flow with the Blood of Itys.

236. *Ignarum.*] Ignorant of the Murder of his Son.

His mensis.] To this Feast. The Thing containing, for the Thing contained.

237. *Sacrum.*] An Athenian Sacrifice.

Uni.] To none but her Husband.

238. *Removit.*] She sent away.

239. *Solio avito.*] In the Seat of his Grandfathers.

240. *Sua viscera.*] His own Flesh, meaning that of his Son Itys.

241. *Nox.*] Blindness. So above, *Proh Superi, quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ Noctis habent!*

Accersite.] Call ye hither.

242. *Nequit dissimulare.*] She cannot hide.

Crudelia gaudia.] Her Joy for the cruel Murder of her Son, whom his Father had eaten.

243. *Jamque.*] And presently.

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223. *Pandione nata.*] Progne speaks to herself. *q. d.* Ego nata sum è Pandione viro generosissimo, omnique virtute prædito rege.

Cui marito.] *q. d.* The most base, the most wicked of all Men.

224. *Degeneras.*] You degenerate from your Kindred, if you suffer such a Wickedness long.

Conjuge Tereo.] Toward her Husband Tereus.

225. *Nec mora, &c.*] As soon as she had said that it was Wickedness to shew any Duty or Affection to Tereus, she dragged Itys into a private Apartment of the House.

Gangetica.] Indian, from the great River Ganges in India.

Cervæ.] A Periphrasis of a Hind.

228. *Tendentem manus.*] Supplicating her.

230. *Adhæret.*] Is joined to. Itys was wounded by his Mother between the Side and the Breast.

231. *Ad fata.*] To Death.

234. *Exultat.*] Boils; the Flesh of Itys was part boiled and part roasted.

235. *Penetralia manant.*] The inward Parts of the House flow with the Blood of Itys.

236. *Ignarum.*] Ignorant of the Murder of his Son.

His mensis.] To this Feast. The Thing containing, for the Thing contained.

237. *Sacrum.*] An Athenian Sacrifice.

Uni.] To none but her Husband.

238. *Removit.*] She sent away.

239. *Solio avito.*] In the Seat of his Grand-fathers.

240. *Sua viscera.*] His own Flesh, meaning that of his Son Itys.

241. *Nox.*] Blindness. So above, *Prob Superi, quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ Noctis habent!*

Accersite.] Call ye hither.

242. *Nequit dissimulare.*] She cannot hide. *Crudelia gaudia.*] Her Joy for the cruel Murder of her Son, whom his Father had eaten.

243. *Jamque.*] And presently.

ait, Habes intus quod teipsum Intus habes, quod poscis, ait. Circumspicit ille,
 poscis. Ille circumspicit, atque Atque ubi sit, quærit. Quærenti, iterumq; vocanti,
 quærit ubi sit. Philomela sicut Sicut erat sparsis furiali cæde capillis, 246
 erat, capillis sparsis furiali cæde, profiliit quærenti & iterum vocanti; que misit cruentum
 caput Itys in ora patris: nec Misit in ora patris: nec tempore maluit ullo
 maluit ullo tempore posse loqui, Posse loqui, & meritis testari gaudia dictis.
 & testari gaudia meritis dictis. Thracius ingenti mensas clamore repellit, 250
 Thracius Rex repellit mensas ingenti clamore, que ciet vipereas
 sorores de Stygiâ valle: & gestit, si modò possit, pectore referato, egere diras dapes indè, semesaque viscera.
 Modò flet, que vocat se miserabile bustum nati; Nunc sequitur nudo genitas Pandione ferro. 255
 Corpora Cecropidum pennis pendere putares; Pendebant pennis. Quarum petit altera sylvas,
 Altera tecta subit. Neque adhuc de pectore cædis Excessere notæ, signataque sanguine pluma est.
 Ille dolore suo, pænæque cupidine velox, 260
 Vertitur in volucrem; cui stant in vertice cristæ; Prominet immodicum pro longâ cuspide rostrum.
 Nomen Epops volucris; facies armata videtur. Hic dolor antè diem, longæque extrema senectæ
 Tempora, Tartareas Pandiona misit ad umbras. 265

ait, Habes intus quod teipsum poscis. Ille circumspicit, atque quærit ubi sit. Philomela sicut erat, capillis sparsis furiali cæde, profiliit quærenti & iterum vocanti; que misit cruentum caput Itys in ora patris: nec maluit ullo tempore posse loqui, & testari gaudia meritis dictis. Thracius Rex repellit mensas ingenti clamore, que ciet vipereas sorores de Stygiâ valle: & gestit, si modò possit, pectore referato, egere diras dapes indè, semesaque viscera. Modò flet, que vocat se miserabile bustum nati; nunc sequitur genitas Pandione nudo ferro. Putares corpora Cecropidum pendere pennis; pendebant pennis. Altera quarum petit sylvas, altera subit tecta. Neque notæ cædis adhuc excessere de pectore, que pluma est signata sanguine. Ille velox suo dolore, que cupidine pænæ, vertitur in volucrem; cui cristæ stant in vertice; immodicum rostrum prominet pro longâ cuspide. Nomen volucris Epops; facies videtur armata. Hic dolor, misit Pandiona antè diem, & extrema tempora longæ senectæ, ad Tartareas umbras.

NOTES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>244. <i>Intus.</i>] Within thyself.
 <i>Ille.</i>] Tereus.
 245. <i>Ubi sit.</i>] Where Itys can be.
 249. <i>Meritis dictis.</i>] In apt Words, suited to the Wrongs she had received.
 250. <i>Thracius.</i>] Tereus, the Thracian Tyrant.
 <i>Repellit.</i>] Overturns.
 251. <i>Ciet.</i>] He calls.
 <i>Stygiâ de valle.</i>] From the Regions below.
 <i>Sorores.</i>] The Furies which are said to have Vipers instead of Hair. Concerning these, Mention has often been made before.
 252. <i>Referato pectore.</i>] By tearing open his Breast.
 253. <i>Egerere.</i>] To cast out, to vomit up.
 <i>Semesaque.</i>] The Bowels of his Son half eaten.
 <i>Gestit.</i>] He desires earnestly.
 254. <i>Bustum.</i>] The Sepulchre of his Son, for he had the Flesh of his Son in his Stomach.
 255. <i>Nunc sequitur.</i>] Sometimes he pursues.</p> | <p><i>Nudo ferro.</i>] With a drawn Sword.
 256. <i>Cecropidum.</i>] Of the Athenians, Progne and Philomel.
 <i>Putares, &c.</i>] One would think they were poised in the Air by Wings, for they were now turned into Birds.
 <i>Quarum altera.</i>] Philomel, who was turned into a Nightingale.
 258. <i>Altera.</i>] Progne, who was turned into a Swallow.
 259. <i>Notæ.</i>] Signs, Tokens.
 <i>Signataque, &c.</i>] And the Feathers were spotted with Blood.
 260. <i>Ille.</i>] Tereus.
 <i>Pænæque.</i>] Of Revenge upon Progne and Philomel.
 261. <i>Stant.</i>] Stand up, are raised.
 262. <i>Immodicum.</i>] Very great.
 <i>Pro longâ cuspide.</i>] For the long Sword with which he followed them.
 265. <i>Umbras.</i>] To the Regions below, i. e. Pandion, the Father of Progne, died for Grief.</p> |
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F A B. X. *Zethes and Calais into Birds.*

Boreas falling in Love with Orythya, the Daughter of Erechtheus, and not being able by any Entreaties to obtain her of her Parents, made use of Force ; and coming to Athens, stole her away, and carried her into Thrace, where he got her with Child, and had by her Zethes and Calais, who afterwards had Wings growing on their Shoulders, representing the Person of their Father.

SCeptra loci, rerumque capit moderamen Erechtheus.

Justitiâ dubium, validisne potentior armis.

Quatuor ille quidem juvenes, totidemque creârat
Fœmineæ sortis ; sed erat par forma duarum.

Equibus Æolides Cephalus te conjuge fœlix,
Procri, fuit : Boreæ Tereus Thraceique nocebant :

Dilectâque diu caruit Deus Orithyîâ ;

Dùm rogat, & precibus mavult quàm viribus uti.

Ast ubi blanditiis agitur nihil, horridus irâ ;

Quæ solita est illi, nimiùmque domestica vento ; 10

Et, Meritò, dixit : Quid enim mea tela reliqui,

Sævitiâ, & vires, iramque animosque minaces,

Admovique preces, quarum me dedecet usus ?

Apta mihi vis est. Vi tristia nubila pello,

Vi freta concutio, nodosa robora verto,

Induroque nives, & terras grandine pulso.

Idem ego cùm fratres cœlo sum nactus aperto,

induro nives, & pulso terras grandine. Ego idem cùm nactus sum fratres aperto cœlo,

Erechtheus capit sceptrâ loci, que moderamen rerum. Dubium fueritne potentior justitiâ, validisne armis. Quidem ille creârat quatuor juvenes, totidemque fœmineæ sortis ; sed forma duarum erat par. E quibus Cephalus Æolides fuit fœlix te conjuge, Procri : Tereus, que Thraces nocebant Boreæ : que Deus caruit diu dilectâ Orithyîâ ; dùm rogat, & mavult uti precibus quàm viribus. Ast ubi nihil agitur blanditiis, horridus irâ ; quæ est solita, nimiùmque domestica vento : Et dixit, Merito, quid enim reliqui mea tela. Sævitiâ & vires, iramque, que minaces animos, admovique preces, usus quarum dedecet me ? Vis est apta mihi : pello tristia nubila vi, concutio freta vi, verto nodosa robora vi. Que

N O T E S.

1. *Sceptrâ.*] The Empire of the *Athenians*.
Moderamen.] the Government of the Kingdom.

4. *Par forma.*] He says, that of four Daughters two were equal in Beauty : *Procris*, who married *Cephalus* the Son of *Deione* : and *Orythia*, who is said to be carried away by the Wind *Boreas*.

5. *Æolides.*] The Grandson of *Æolus* : For *Æolus* was the Father of *Deioneus*.

7. *Deus.*] *Boreas*.

9. *Horridus.*] Terrible with Indignation.

He describes the Nature of *Boreas* : For it is a very impetuous and violent Wind.

11. *Et meritò.*] *Boreas* confesses that he deserved to go without *Orithyia*, because he used fair Speeches, and not Force.

13. *Admovi.*] I joined, I added.

Quarum, &c.] Which it is unbecoming me to use.

17. *Fratres.*] The Winds. So *Book I.*

——— *Tanta est discordia fratrum.*

Cœlo aperto.] In the open Air, in which Winds as it were, fight with one another.

Nam

(nam is est campus mihi) luctor
tanto molimine; ut medius æther
intonet nostris concursibus; que
ignes elisi cavis nubibus exiliant.

Ego idem, cum subii convexa foramina terræ, que ferox supposui
mea terga imis cavernis; sollicito manes, totumque orbem tremoribus.
Debueram petiisse thalamos hac ope, que Erectheus non
erat orandus focer mihi, sed faciendus vi. Boreas locutus hæc,
aut non inferiora his, excussit pennas. Jactatibus quarum omnis
tellus est afflata, que latum æquor perborruit. Que trabens
pulveream pallam per summa cacumina verrit humum, que
tectus caligine, amans amplectitur Oribyian pavidam metu,
fulvis alis. Dum volat; ignes agitati arserunt fortius: nec
raptor suppressit habenas aërii cursus prius quam tenuit populos
& mœnia Ciconum. Et illic Actæa facta est conjux gelidi
tyranni, & genitrix, que enixa gemellos partu, qui haberent
pennas genitoris, cætera matris. Tamen non memorant has natas
unâ cum corpore: que Calais puer Zethesque fuerunt implumes
dum barba aberat subnixa rutilis capillis. Mox pennæ
cœpere cingere utrumque latus pariter. Ritu volucrum, malæ flavescere pariter.

Ergo ubi concessit juventæ, peti-
ere vellera radiantia nitido villo primâ carinâ cum Minyis, per mare non notum.

(Nam mihi campus is est) tanto molimine luctor;
Ut medius nostris concursibus intonet æther;
Exiliantque cavis elisi nubibus ignes.

Idem ego, cum subii convexa foramina terræ,
Supposuique ferox imis mea terga cavernis;
Sollicito manes, totumque tremoribus orbem.

Hæc ope debueram thalamos petiisse: focerque
Non orandus erat, sed vi faciendus Erectheus.

Hæc Boreas, aut his non inferiora locutus,
Excussit pennas. Quarum jactatibus omnis
Afflata est tellus, latumque perhorruit æquor.

Pulvereamque trahens per summa cacumina pallam,
Verrit humum, pavidamque metu caligine tectus
Orithyian amans fulvis amplectitur alis.

Dum volat; arserunt agitati fortius ignes:
Nec prius aërii cursus suppressit habenas,
Quam Ciconum tenuit populos, & mœnia, raptor.

Illic & gelidi conjux Actæa tyranni,
Et genitrix facta est, partuque enixa gemellos,
Cætera qui matris, pennas genitoris, haberent.

Non tamen has unâ memorant cum corpore natas:
Barbaque dum rutilis aberat subnixa capillis,
Implumes Calaisque puer Zethesque fuerunt.

Mox pariter ritu pennæ cœpere volucrum
Cingere utrumque latus, pariter flavescere malæ.
Ergo ubi concessit tempus puerile juventæ,

Vellera cum Minyis nitido radiantia villo,
Per mare non notum primâ petiére carinâ.

NOTES.

18. Tanto.] I resist with so great Force.

19. Medius.] Ovid follows the Opinion of the Naturalists, who say Thunder is produced by the Collision of the Clouds.

20. Ignis elisi.] Fire expelled, i. e. Lightning.

21. Foramina.] Earthquakes, according to the Opinion of Naturalists, are caused by Winds pent up in the Caverns of the Earth, which struggling for vent, cause those violent Concussions of the Ground.

29. Pulveream pallam.] A dusty Garment which is elegantly attributed to Boreas, because when that Wind blows, a violent Dust is raised: that being a dry Wind.

32. Ignis.] Love.

33. Nec prius, &c.] Nor did he leave off flying, till he came to the Cicones, a City of Thrace.

Aërii.] Of his high Flight,

35. Actæa.] Athenian Orithyia, from King Actæus.

Gelidi tyranni.] The North Wind, which is the coldest of all.

37. Pennas.] The Wings of his Father Boreas.

39. Subnixa.] Covered.

Rutilis capillis.] With yellow Hairs.

40. Implumes.] Without Feathers and Wings.

42. Flavescere.] Become yellow, the Down growing.

43. Ergo, &c.] After they became young Men, they sailed with the rest of the Argonauts to steal the Golden Fleece.

Concessit.] Gave place.

44. Vellera.] the Golden Skin of the Ram.

Minyis.] A People of Thessaly, the Principal of the Argonauts.

45. Primâ.] In the first Ship, called Argo, but this will be seen more fully in the following Book.



P. OVIDII NASONIS
 METAMORPHOSEON
 LIBER VII.

F A B. I. *Jason obtains the Golden Fleece by the Assistance of Medea.*

The A R G U M E N T.

Jason, the Son of Æson, being sent to Colchos by Peleus the Son of Neptune, with the Grecian Nobility, to bring away the Golden Fleece, arrived at the Court of Aeta, the Son of Sol, by the Assistance of Juno and Minerva; and having captivated Medea by his Beauty, drew her off from her Duty to her Father, and prevailed upon her rather to consult his Interest than her Father's. Medea having made Jason promise to marry her, gave him Potions and Enchantments, by which he compell'd the Bulls that breathed out Fire, and the Dragon that kept the Temple, to be obedient to him. So that having caused the Ground to open, it produced Serpents Teeth, from which a Company of armed Men sprang up; among which, as he had been commanded by Medea, throwing a Flint Stone, he set them a fighting; so that they killed each other. Jason having performed these Exploits, went with Medea to Colchos.

*Amque fretum Minyæ Pagasæâ puppe secabant,
 Perpetuâque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam
 Phineus visus erat; juvenesque Aquilone creati*

*Jamque Minyæ secabant fretum
 Pagasæâ puppe, que Phineus
 visus erat trahens inopem
 senectam, sub perpetuâ nocte;
 juvenesque creati Aquilone*

N O T E S.

1. *Minyæ.*] A People of *Thessaly*.
Pagasæa.] In the Ship *Argo*, built under
Pagasa, a Promontory and Town of *Thessaly*.

2. *Sub nocte.*] Blindness.

3. *Phineus.*] A King of *Arcadia* who, for
 his Impiety towards *Plexippus* and *Pandione*,

Sons of *Cleopatra*, the Daughter of *Boreas* and
Orithyia, was punished by the Gods, who sent
 Harpies, to devour and foul the Meat which
 was set before him.

Juvenesque.] *Calais* and *Zethes*.

*fugârant virgineas volucres ore
miseri senis. Que perpeffi mul-
ta sub claro Iasone, tandem
contigerant rapidas undas limosi
Phasidos. Dùmque adeunt re-
gem, que poscunt Phryxæa vel-
lera, que vox horrenda numeris
magnorum laborum datur Mi-
nyis : intereâ Ætias concipit
validos ignes, & ratione luctata
diu, postquàm non poterat vin-
cere suorem, Medea ait, Repug-
nas frustrâ : quis nescio Deus
obstat ; que est nisi mirum hoc :
aut certè aliquid simile huic, quod
vocatur amare. Nam cur jussa
partis videntur nimium dura
mibi ? Quoque sunt nimis dura.
Denique cur timeo ne pereat,
quem vidi modò ? Quæ causa
tanti timoris ? Infelix si potes,
excute flammæ conceptas vir-
gineo pectore. Si possem, essem sanior ; sed, Nova vis trahit invitam, que cupido suadet aliud,
mens aliud. Video meliora, proboque ;*

*Virgineas volucres miseri senis ore fugârant.
Multaque perpeffi claro sub Iasone ; tandem
Contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas.
Dùmque adeunt regem, Phryxæaque vellera poscunt,
Voxque datur Minyis magnorum horrenda laborum :
Concipit intereâ validos Ætias ignes,
Et luctata diu, postquàm ratione furorem
Vincere non poterat ; Frustrâ, Medea repugnas ;
Nescio quis Deus obstat, ait ; mirumque nisi hoc est :
Aut aliquid certè simile huic, quod amare vocatur.
Nam cur jussa patris nimium mihi dura videntur !
Sunt quoque dura nimis. Cur, quem modò deniq; vidi,
Ne pereat timeo ? Quæ tanti causa timoris ?
Excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammæ,
Si potes infelix. Si possem, sanior essem :
Sed trahit invitam nova vis : aliudque cupido,
Mens aliud suadet. Video meliora, proboque ;*

NOTES.

4. *Virgineas.*] Harpies, which had the Faces of Virgins. See *Virg. Æneid* III.

7. *Regem.*] Phineus.

Phryxæaque vellera.] The Golden Fleece, which Phryxas had carried into Colchos. What others have variously conjectured and related about the Golden Fleece, whether it was a Ram, having his Fleece of Gold, or a golden Vial, having the Figure of a Ram embossed upon it, or a Temple adorned with Gold built by Phryxus ; I am of Opinion, that the Riches of the Colchians are couched under the Name of this Golden Fleece, and the Golden Mines also, which were not to be come at without immense Labour. Therefore Jason, with his Companions, went to Colchos, as the Spaniards did of later times into America. If I am not mistaken, the Original of this Fable, a great Nan, in his *Notes on Catullus*, has very ingeniously found out. He conjectures that the precious Furs of Zibelines were anciently carried from Colchos to Greece by the Merchants. The Grecians knowing no Fleeces but those of Sheep ; and having never seen that Animal alive, could have no proper Idea of the Form of it. And no Body that knows the Situation of those Countries, will deny, that they might be easily carried out of Iberia, and the Northern Parts of Colchis.

8. *Voxque, &c.*] And an Answer is given by Æeta, that there was great Difficulty in steal-
ing the Golden Fleece,

Magnorum laborum.] For the Number of great, or hazardous Adventures.

9. *Ætias.*] Medea, Daughter of Æetas King of Colchos.

Concipit, &c.] She falls violently in love with.

10. *Luctata.*] And after she had long struggled with her Love.

Furorem.] The Rage of Love.

11. *Medea, &c.*] Medea speaks to himself.

14. *Nam cur, &c.*] Medea concludes that she is in Love with Jason, because she thought the Commands of Æeta to be so hazardous, and because she was in so much Pain for Jason, whom she had but lately seen.

Nimium dura.] For that which Æeta had commanded Jason to do, was very hard to be performed, viz. to yoke those untameable Oxen, which breathed Fire out of their Nostrils ; to sustain the Attack of so many armed Men, and to overcome the watchful Dragon.

15. *Modò.*] But lately, just now.

16. *Tanti timoris.*] Of so great Sollicitude.

17. *Excute.*] Cast off.

19. *Nova vis.*] The Power of Love which I never experienced before.

Aliudque, &c.] Love persuades one thing, and Reason another.

Video meliora, proboque.] I see and approve the Right. These Words are extant in the *Medea* of Euripedes.

Deteriora sequor. Quid in hospite, regia virgo,
Ureris? Et thalamos alieni concipis orbis?
Hæc quoq; terra potest quod ames dare. Vivat, an ille
Occidat, in Dīs est. Vivat tamen. Idque precari
Vel sinè amore licet. Quid enim commisit Iason? 25
Quam nisi crudelem, non tangat Iasonis ætas,
Et genus, & virtus? Quam non, ut cætera defint,
Forma movere potest? Certè mea pectora movit.
At, nisi opem tulero, taurorum afflabitur ore:
Concurretque suæ segeti, tellure creatis
Hostibus: aut avido dabitur fera præda draconi.
Hoc ego si patiar, tūm me de tigride natam,
Tūm ferrum, & scopulos gestare in corde fatebor.
Cur non & specto pereuntem? Oculosque videndo
Conscelero? Cur non tauros exhortor in illum? 35
Terrigenasque feros, insopitumque draconem?
Dī meliora velint! Quanquam non ista precanda,
Sed facienda mihi. Prodamne ego regna parentis?
Atque ope nescio quis servabitur advena nostrā?
Ut, per me sospes, sinè me det lintea ventis,
Virque sit alterius; pœnæ Medea relinquer? 40
Si facere hoc, aliamve potest præponere nobis,

*nibi. Prodamne ego regna parentis? Atque nescio quis advena servabitur nostrā ope? ut sospes per-
ne, det lintea ventis sinè me, que sit vir alterius; ego interim Medea relinquer pœnæ? Si po-
est facere hoc, ve præponere aliam nobis,*

N O T E S.

21. *Deteriora sequor.*] Yet pursue the Wrong.
Whence in another Place:

Odi, nec possum cupiens non esse quod odi:
Heu quàm, quod studeas ponere, ferre grave est!

And,
Quod sequitur fugio, quod fugit ipse sequor:
Quid in hospite.] Why, being a King's Daugh-
er, are you so much enflamed with the Love of
Stranger? Our Poet very finely expresses here
and in the following Sentences, the Struggle that
was in *Medea's* Mind between Reason and Love.

Regia virgo.] The Daughter of a King.

22. *Thalamos.*] Marriage. *Thalamus* is pro-
perly the Chamber of a Bride and Bridegroom.

Alieni orbis.] Of another Country.

24. *In Dīs.*] In the Hands and Power of the
Gods.

25. *Quid, &c.*] What Evil has he done?

26. *Tangat.*] Move.

27. *Virtus.*] His Courage and Strength of
body.

Ut cætera defint.] Though I grant the other
things are wanting in him.

28. *Movere.*] Captivate.

29. *Taurorum ore.*] For *Iason* was obliged to
take the Oxen that breathed Fire out of their
nostrils.

30. *Concurretque.*] And to fight with the
armed Men that sprang out of the Earth from
the Dragons Teeth.

Suæ.] Sowed by him.

31. *Avido.*] Insatiable.

32. *Hoc ego, &c.*] If I can suffer *Iason* to be
exposed to the Dragon.

Tum me, &c.] Then I will confess myself to
be the cruelest Person living.

35. *Conscelero.*] Why do I not profane my
Eyes with the dismal Scene? An Irony, by which
Medea argues the Impossibility of such Things.

Exhortor, &c.] Do I not animate the Bulls
against him?

36. *Terrigenas.*] Men sprung out of the
Earth.

Insopitumque.] Wakeful, which never sleeps.

39. *Nescio quis.*] As though she should say,
an unknown Stranger.

40. *Ut per me, &c.*] That being saved by my
Assistance, he should return into his own Coun-
try and leave me behind.

Det lintea.] That he should sail back; for
dare lintea & vela ventis, is to sail.

41. *Pœnæ.*] Either to Grief, for the Love I
have for him, or to the Punishment that I shall
suffer from my Father.

occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo, non ea nobilitas est animo, ea gratia formæ; ut timeam fraudem, que oblivia nostri meriti. Et dabit fidem ante quàm juvero eum me futuram uxorem sibi, que cogam Deos esse testes in fœdera. Quid times, tuta? Accingere; & pelle omnem moram. Iason debet se semper tibi. Junget se tibi solenni face, que celebrabere servatrix per Pelasgas urbes turbâ matrum. Ergo ego ablata ventis relinquam germanam, fratremque, patremque, Deosque, & natale solum! Nempè pater est sævus, nempè mea tellus est barbara, frater adhuc infans: vota sororis stant mecum. Maximus Deus est intrâ me. Non relinquam magna, sequar magna; titulum servatæ pubis Achivæ, que notitiam melioris loci, & oppida, fama quorum viget

hic quoque, cultusque artesque virorum; que Æsonidem, quem velim mutasse cum rebus quas totus orbis possidet; quo conjuge ferar, felix & cara Dîs, & tangam sydera vertice. Quid quod nescio qui montes dicuntur concurrere mediis undis?

Occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo, Non ea nobilitas animo est, ea gratia formæ; Ut timeam fraudem, meritique oblivia nostri. 45 Et dabit ante fidem, cogamque in fœdera testes Esse Deos. Quid tuta times? Accingere; & omnem Pelle moram. Tibi se semper debebit Iason. Te face solenni junget sibi, perque Pelasgas Servatrix urbes matrum celebrare turbâ. 50 Ergo ego germanam, fratremque, patremque, Deosque; Et natale solum ventis ablata relinquam? Nempè pater sævus, nempè est mea barbara tellus, Frater adhuc infans: stant mecum vota sororis. Maximus intrâ me Deus est. Non magna relinquam, Magna sequar; titulum servatæ pubis Achivæ, 56 Notitiamque loci melioris, & oppida, quorum Hic quoque fama viget, cultusque, artesque virorum: Quemque ego cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis, Æsonidem mutasse velim; quo conjuge felix, 60 Et Dîs cara ferar, & vertice sydera tangam. Quid quod nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis

NOTES.

43. *Occidat ingratus.*] Let the ungrateful Man perish.

Non is.] Not such.

46. *Ante fidem.*] And before I give him my Assistance, he shall promise me upon Oath, to make me his Wife. *Dare fidem* is to promise any thing religiously.

47. *Accingere.*] Prepare thyself to assist Jason.

48. *Tibi, &c.*] Jason shall owe his whole remaining Life to thee.

49. *Face solenni.*] By lawful Matrimony, whose Token is five Torches, which, according to the Roman Custom, were carried before the new married Bride. See Book IX. Ver. 60.

50. *Servatrix, &c.*] Thou shalt be extolled as the Preserver of the Grecian Youth.

51. *Ergo ego.*] Medea hitherto followed the Bent of her Love, she now returns to the Duty she owed her Father and her Country; but soon quits it again.

Germanam.] My Sister Chalciope.

Fratremque.] Absyrtus.

52. *Natale solum.*] This is a known Expression:

Nescio quâ natale solum, &c.

Ablata ventis.] Wafted hence by the Winds.

Relinquam.] Can I leave. She complains in a Letter which she sent to Jason, that she had generously done this for him: *Læse pater, usque*

ad Perdomuisse virum. Again, in the same Epistle:

Redde torum pro quo tot res insana reliqui.

Adde fidem dictis auxiliumque refer.

53. *Nempè.*] Medea answers her Objections, and resolves to assist Jason, and to have him for a Husband.

Nempè.] Indeed.

54. *Stant mecum.*] My Sister Chalciope is of my Opinion. Chalciope was a Favourer of Jason.

55. *Deus.*] Cupid.

56. *Titulum.*] Glory.

57. *Melioris loci.*] Of a more civilized Place.

58. *Hic.*] Whole Fame even here is great.

Cultusque.] The Dress.

59. *Quemque, &c.*] Whom I would not exchange for all the World.

61. *Vertice sydera tangam.*] And I shall think myself the happiest Woman in the World. *Her.*

Sublimi feriam sydera vertice.

An hyperbolical Exaltation.

62. *Quid quod, &c.*] Medea assigns another Reason by which she persuades herself to follow Jason; for she says, she shall see a great many new and dangerous Things, as the Cyanean Rocks called *Symplegades*, which are said to fight one with another; but against the Danger of these she encourages herself, by having the Object of her Love along with her.

Dicuntur

Dicuntur montes ? ratibusque inimica Charybdis,
Nunc sorbere fretum, nunc reddere ; cinctaque sævis
Scylla rapax canibus, Siculo latrare profundo ? 65
Nempè tenens quod amo, gremioque in Iasonis hærens,
Per freta longa ferar. Nihil illum amplexa verebor ;
Aut si quid metuam, metuam de conjuge solo.
Conjugiumne putas, speciosaque nomina culpæ
Imponis, Medæ, tuæ ? Quin aspice quantum 70
Aggrediare nefas ; & dùm licet, effuge crimen.
Dixit, & antè oculos rectum, pietasque, pudorque,
Constiterant, & victa dabat jam terga Cupido.
Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perseïdos aras :
Quas nemus umbrosum, secretaque sylva tegebant : 75
Et jam fractus erat, pulsusque resederat ardor.
Cùm vidit Æsonidem, extinctaque flamma revixit,
Erubuère genæ, totoque recanduit ore.
Ut solet à ventis alimenta resumere, quæque
Parva subinductâ latuit scyntilla favillâ
Crescere ; & in veteres agitata resurgere vires.
Sic jam lentus amor, quem jam languere putares,
[Ut videt juvenem, specie præsentis inarfit.]
Et casu, solito formosior, Æsone natus
Illâ luce fuit. Posses ignoscere amanti.
Spectat : & in vultu, veluti tùm denique viso,
Lumina fixa tenet, nec se mortalia demens

que Charybdis inimica ratibus,
nunc sorbere fretum, nunc red-
dere ; que rapax Scylla cincta
sævis canibus latrare Siculo pro-
fundo ? Nempè ferar per longa
freta, tenens quod amo, que bæ-
rens in gremio Iasonis. Am-
plexa illum verebor nihil ; aut
si metuam quid, metuam de con-
juge solo. Putas ne conjugium,
Medæ, imponisq; speciosa nomi-
na tuæ culpæ ? Quin aspice quan-
tum nefas aggrediare ; & dùm
licet, effuge crimen. Dixit, &
rectum pietasque pudorque consti-
terant ad resistendum amorì
antè oculos, & Cupido victa jam
dabat terga. Ibat ad antiquas
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flamma revixit, genæ erubuère,
que recanduit toto ore. Que
ut parva scyntilla quæ subin-
ductâ favillâ latuit, solet re-
sumere alimenta à ventis ; cres-
cere ; & agitata resurgere in ve-
teres vires. Sic jam lentus a-
mor, quem jam putares languere,

[ut videt juvenem, inarfit specie præsentis.] Et natus Æsone, fuit casu, formosior solito illâ luce.
Posses ignoscere amanti. Spectat, & tenet lumina fixa in vultu, veluti tùm denique viso, nec de-
mens putat se viaere

NOTES.

63. Charybdis.] A dangerous Whirlpool in the Bay of Sicily.

64. Reddere.] Throws it out again.

Cinctaque.] Encompassed with furious Dogs, for her Thighs are said to be turned into Dogs.

69. Conjugium ne putas ?] Another Objection.

Speciosa.] Plausible.

70. Quin.] Nay but.

Aspice.] Consider.

71. Dum licet.] Whilst thou may'st.

72. Rectum.] Honesty, Honour.

Pietasque.] Love to her Parents and Country.

73. Victa.] Cupid was overcome by a Sense of Honour and Piety.

74. Antiquas aras.] An old Temple.

Hecates.] This was Hecate the Daughter of Persa, who was the Brother of Æetes.

76. Resederat.] Had abated.

Ardor.] The Violence of her Love.

77. Æsoniden.] Jason, the Son of Æson.

Extincta flamma.] The extinguished Flame.

It is a common Expression among the Romans, to say of a Flame vivere, or mori, and the same Form is used by the English, living or dead Coals.

83. Specie præsentis.] With the Appearance of Jason before her Eyes. Although Minellius would willingly agree with Heinsius to take away this Verse, yet as the Sense is lame without it, he rather chooses to say it is corrupted, than spurious ; for it is very far from the Elegance of Ovid's Style.

84. Et casu, &c.] And perhaps Jason looked handsomer that Day than he had used to do.

85. Posses.] Every one who has been in love, may forgive Medea.

86. Tum denique.] Never before then, the first Time.

mortalia ora : nec declinat se ab illo. Verò ut hospes cœpit loqui, que prebendit dextram, & rogavit auxilium submissâ voce, que promissit torum ; illa ait lacrymis profusis : Video quid faciam, nec ignorantia veri decipiet me, sed amor. Servabere nostro munere : servatus dato promissa. Ille jurat per sacra triformis Deæ, que Numen quod foret in illo luco, perque patrem futuri Soceri, cernentem cuncta, que suos eventus ; per tanta pericula. Creditus, protinùs accepit cantatas herbas, que edidicit usum earum, que lætus recessit in tecta. Postera Aurora depulerat micantes stellas, populi conveniunt in sacrum arvum Mavortis, consistuntque jugis. Rex ipse resedit medio agmine, purpureus, que insignis eburno sceptro. Ecce ! Æripedes tauri efflant Vulcanum adamanteis naribus, que herbæ tactæ vaporibus ardent. Utque pleni camini solent resonare, aut ubi silices soluti terrena fornaci concipiunt ignem aspergine liquidarum aquarum : sic pectora volventia flammæ clausas intus, gutturaque usta sonant. Tamen natus Æsone it obvius illis ; truces vertere terribiles vultus ad ora venientis, que cornua præfixa ferro,

Ora videre putat : nec se declinat ab illo.
 Ut verò cœpitque loqui, dextramque prehendit
 Hospes, & auxilium submissâ voce rogavit,
 Promissitque torum ; lacrymis ait illa profusis :
 Quid faciam video, nec me ignorantia veri
 Decipiet, sed amor. Servabere munere nostro :
 Servatus promissa dato. Per sacra triformis
 Ille Deæ, lucoque foret quod Numen in illo,
 Perque patrem Soceri cernentem cuncta futuri,
 Eventusque suos, per tanta pericula jurat.
 Creditus, accepit cantatas protinùs herbas,
 Edidicitque usum ; lætusque in tecta recessit.
 Postera depulerat stellas Aurora micantes :
 Conveniunt populi sacrum Mavortis in arvum,
 Consistuntque jugis. Medio Rex ipse resedit
 Agmine purpureus, sceptroque insignis eburno.
 Ecce ! adamanteis Vulcanum naribus efflant
 Æripedes tauri : tactæque vaporibus herbæ
 Ardent. Utque solent pleni resonare camini,
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 Concipiunt ignem liquidarum aspergine aquarum :
 Pectora sic intus clausas volventia flammæ,
 Gutturaque usta sonant. Tamen illis Æsone natus
 Obvius it : vertere truces venientis ad ora
 Terribiles vultus, præfixaque cornua ferro,

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88. *Nec se declinat ab illo.*] Nor does she turn herself from him.

90. *Submissâ voce.*] With a low Voice ; lest what he said should be heard by others.

91. *Torum.*] His Bed, or Marriage.

94. *Triformis.*] Of Hecate, who is believed to be the Moon, and Diana and Proserpine.

95. *Numen.*] sc. *per. i. e.* By the Deity of Hecate the Daughter of Persa, who was worshipped in that Grove.

96. *Patrem, &c.*] The Sun, the Father of Æetas, whom Medea desired to have for her Father-in-law.

Cernentem cuncta.] Beholding all things.

97. *Pericula.*] By the Hardships he was to undergo.

98. *Cantatas.*] Enchanted.

101. *Arvum Mavortis.*] For in that Field the Golden Fleece was kept by a wakeful Dragon.

102. *Medio.*] In the Middle of the Multitude.

Rex.] Æeta.

103. *Purpureus.*] Cloathed in Purple, we call that *purpureum*, which is made wholly of Purple, and that *purpuratum*, which is adorned with Purple.

104. *Adamanteis.*] Not to be tamed.

Vulcanum.] Fire, a Metonymy of the Efficient.

105. *Æripedes.*] Having Feet, not armed or covered with Brass, but of solid Brass, which Vulcan had made.

106. *Pleni camini.*] Furnaces full of burning Coals.

107. *Silices.*] Flints, of which Chalk is made.

110. *Usta.*] Scorch'd, by the Flame passing through them.

111. *Truces.*] The grim Bulls.

Venientis.] Of Jason.

112. *Præfixaque, &c.*] Having their Horns tipped with Iron.

Pulvereumque

Pulvereumque solum pede pulsavêre bisulco ;
 Fumificisque locum mugitibus implevêre.
 Diriguêre metu Minyæ ; subit ille, nec ignes
 Sentit anhelatos, (tantùm medicamina possunt) :
 Pendulaque audaci mulcet palearia dextrâ :
 Suppositosque jugo pondus grave cogit aratri
 Ducere, & insuetum ferro proscindere campum.
 Mirantur Colchi ; Minyæ clamoribus augent,
 Adjiciuntque animos. Galeâ tùm sumit ahenâ
 Vipereos dentes ; & aratos spargit in agros.
 Semina mollit humus valido prætincta veneno,
 Et crescunt, fiuntque sati nova corpora dentes.
 Utque hominis speciem maternâ sumit in alvo,
 Perque suos intus numeros componitur infans ;
 Nec nisi maturus communes exit in auras :
 Sic ubi visceribus gravidæ telluris imago
 Effecta est hominis, foeto confurgit in arvo ;
 Quodque magis mirum est, simul edita concutit arma.
 Quos ubi viderunt præacutæ cuspidis hastas
 In caput Hæmonij juvenis torquere parantes ;
 Demisêre metu vultumque animumque Pelasgi.
 Ipsa quoque extimuit, quæ tutum fecerat illum ;
 Utque peti vidit juvenem tot ab hostibus unum,
 Palluit ; & subito sinè sanguine frigida fedit.
 Neve parum valeant à se data gramina, carmen

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Auxiliare

que advocat secretas artes. Ille
jaculatus gravem silicem in me-
dios hostes, convertit Martem de-
pulsum à se in ipsos. Terrigenæ
fratres pereunt per mutua vul-
nera, que cadunt civili acie.
Achivi gratantur : que tenent
victorem, quæ hærent avidis
amplexibus. Tu quoque bar-
bara Medea, velles complecti
victorem. [Pudor obstitit ince-
pto : at fuisses complexa :] sed re-
verentia famæ tenuit te, ne fa-
ceres. Quod licet lætaris tacito
effectu : agisque grates carmini-
bus, & Dīs auctoribus horum.
Supereſt sopire pervigilem dra-
conem herbis : qui præsignis
cristâ que tribus linguis, & hor-
rendus uncis dentibus, erat custos
aurei arietis. Postquàm sparsit
hunc gramine Lethæi succi ; &
dixit ter verba facientia placidos
somnos, que sistunt turbatum
mare, quæ concita flumina ;
somnus subrepat in ignotos oculos,
& Æsonius heros potitur auro ;
vellerâ aurea que superbus spolio, portans auctorem muneris altera spolia secum, victor tetigit
Iolciacos portus cum conjuge.

Auxiliare canit ; secretasque advocat artes.
Ille gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes,
A se depulsum Martem converit in ipsos. 140
Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres ;
Civilique cadunt acie. Gratantur Achivi :
Victoremque tenet, avidisque amplexibus hærent.
Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbara velles :
[Obstitit incepto pudor : at complexa fuisses :] 145
Sed te, ne faceres, tenuit reverentia famæ.
Quod licet, affectu tacito lætaris : agisque
Carminibus grates, & Dīs auctoribus horum.
Pervigilem supereſt herbis sopire draconem :
Qui cristâ, linguisque tribus, præsignis & uncis 150
Dentibus horrendus, custos erat arietis aurei.
Hunc postquàm sparsit Lethæi gramine succi ;
Verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,
Quæ mare turbatum, quæ concita flumina sistunt ;
Somnus in ignotos oculos subrepat, & auro 155
Heros Æsonius potitur ; spolioque superbus,
Muneris auctorem secum spolia altera portans,
Victor Iolciacos tetigit cum conjuge portus.

NOTES.

138. *Secretas artes.*] Secret magical Arts.
139. *Ille.*] Jason.
140. *Martem.*] War.
141. *Terrigenæ.*] Born of the Earth.
142. *Civili acie.*] In civil Fight.
Gratantur.] Rejoice and congratulate Jason
as Conqueror.
143. *Victoremque tenent.*] They embrace
him as Conqueror.
147. *Affectu tacito.*] With a hidden Love.
148. *Dīs.*] To the infernal Gods, and
chiefly to Hecate.
149. *Supereſt.*] It only now remained what
Æetes had commanded.
Herbis.] By the Virtue of Herbs.
Sopire.] To lay asleep.
Pervigilem.] Wakeful. So in another
Place :
*Pervigil ecce draco squamis crepitantibus
horrens,*
Sibilat, & toto corpore verrit humum.
150. *Præsignis.*] Adoured.

151. *Aurei arietis.*] Of the Golden Fleece,
which was hung upon a Beech-Tree, and
watched by a Dragon of a monstrous Size.
132. *Lethæi succi.*] Of a Juice that causes
Sleep and Forgetfulness. *Lethe* is a River of
Hell, which takes the Name of *τῆς λήθης* i. e.
of Forgetfulness, the Water of which, who-
ever tastes, forgets every thing that is past.
153. *Verbaque facientia.*] Verses causing
Sleep.
154. *Quæ sistunt.*] Which would still.
155. *Ignotos.*] The Dragon never slept be-
fore.
156. *Æsonius heros.*] Jason, the Son of
Æson.
157. *Auctorem.*] Medea, who was the Author
and Cause of Jason's obtaining the Golden
Fleece.
158. *Victor.*] Victorious, having obtained
his Desire.
Iolciacos portus.] A Town of Thessaly.

F A B. II. Of the renewing of *Æson's* Youth.

After Jason had carried Medea into Greece, and married her according to his Promise, having had Experience of her Art in many things, he desired her to restore his Father *Æson* to Youth, who was far advanced in Age. Medea, who still retained her former Love for Jason, could not deny him any thing; she therefore set up a Cauldron, in which she boils different sorts of Herbs, procured from various Countries. When she perceiv'd the Stick with which she stirred them to be turned into an Olive-branch, which by chance fell on the Ground, thinking it to be the proper Time, she puts *Æson*, who had been killed, into the moist Herbs, and so restored him from Old Age to his former Vigour.

HÆmoniaë matres pro gnatis dona receptis,
Grandævique ferunt patres; congestaque flammâ
thura liquefaciunt; inductaque cornibus aurum
victima vota cadit. Sed abest gratantibus *Æson*,
jam propior letho, fessusque senilibus annis.
Tunc sic *Æsonides*, O cui debere salutem
Confiteor, conjux, quanquam mihi cuncta dedisti,
Excessitque fidem meritorum summa tuorum:
Si tamen hoc possunt (quid enim non carmina possunt?)
Deme meis annis; & demptos adde parenti.
Nec tenuit lacrymas. Mota est pietate rogantis;
Dissimilemque animum subiit pater *Æeta* relictus.
Non tamen affectus tales confessa, Quod, inquit,

pietate rogantis; que pater *Æeta* relictus subiit dissimilem animum. Tamen non confessa tales affectus inquit, Conjux,

*Hæmoniaë matres grandævi-
que patres ferunt dona pro
gnatis receptis; que liquefaciunt
thura congesta, flammâ; que
vota victima inducta aurum
cornibus cadit. Sed Æson abest
gratantibus, jam propior letho,
fessusque senilibus annis. Tunc
Æsonides ait sic, O conjux,
cui confiteor debere salutem,
quanquam dedisti cuncta mihi,
que summa tuorum meritorum
excessit fidem: tamen si possunt
hoc, (quid enim carmina non pos-
sunt?) Deme meis annis; &
adde demptos parenti. Nec tenuit
lacrymas. Medea mota est*

N O T E S.

1. *Hæmoniaë.*] *Thessalian.*
Dona.] *Sc. Templis:* For they offered Sa-
crifice to the Gods, for the safe Return of
their Sons.
3. *Inducta aurum.*] Having gilded Horns,
such as the greater Sacrifices had. So *Lib. X.*
— *Inductæ cornibus aurum,*
Considerant ietæ nivea ceruice juventæ.
4. *Vota.*] Devoted.
Gratantibus.] From they who give Thanks
to the Gods, or from them who were congra-
tulating Jason upon account of his safe Return.
5. *Jam propior letho.*] Being now near his

- Death.
Fessusque, &c.] Well stricken in Age. So
Venus, Æneid II. says of *Anchises*, *Fessus
ætate.*
6. *Æsonides.*] Jason, the Son of *Æson*, *sc.*
dixit.
12. *Dissimilem.*] Undutiful towards her Fa-
ther. For *Medea* had betrayed her ancient Fa-
ther, and forsaken him.
13. *Non tamen.*] Nevertheless *Medea* made
no Profession of the Sense of her Dutifulness
towards her Father *Æeta*.

quod scelus excidit pio ore? Ergo
ego videor posse transcribere spa-
tium tuæ vitæ cuiquam? He-
cate non sinat hoc, nec tu petis
æqua: sed Iason, experiar dare
majus munus isto, quod petis.
Tentabimus revocare longum æv-
um socii meâ arte, non tuis an-
nis. Modò triformis Diva He-
cate adjuvet, & præsens an-
nuat ingentibus ausis. Tres noctes
aberant, ut tota cornua coïrent
efficerentque orbem. Postquàm
Luna fulsit plenissima, & spec-
tavit terras solidâ imagine,
Medea egreditur tectis, in-
duta recinctas vestes, nuda pe-
dem, infusa nudos capillos hume-
ris, que incommitata fert vagos
gradus per muta silentia mediæ
noctis. Alta quies solverat
homines, volucresque, ferasque;
sepes cum nullo murmure; que
frondes immotæ silunt; humidus
aër silet, sidera sola micant. Ad-
quæ tendens sua brachia, con-
vertit se ter; irroravit crinem
ter aquis sumptis flumine, solvit
ora ternis ululatibus; & poplite
summisso in durâ terrâ, ait,
Nox, fidissima arcanis, quæ aurea
astra, quæ succeditis diurnis ig-
nibus cum Lunâ; que tu triceps
Hecate, quæ conscia venis adjutrix nostris cæptis, cantusque ar-
tesque magarum, que tellus, quæ magas instruis pollentibus herbis, auræque & venti, montesque,
amnesque, lacusque,

Excidit ore pio, conjux, scelus? Ergo ego cuiquam,
Posse tuæ videor spatium transcribere vitæ?
Non sinat hoc Hecate, nec tu petis æqua; sed isto,
Quod petis, experiar majus dare munus, Iason.
Arte meâ socii longum tentabimus ævum,
Non annis revocare tuis. Modò Diva triformis
Adjuvet; & præsens ingentibus annuat ausis.
Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota coïrent,
Efficerentque orbem. Postquàm plenissima fulsit,
Et solidâ terras spectavit imagine Luna,
Egreditur tectis vestis induta recinctas,
Nuda pedem, nudos humeris infusa capillos,
Fertque vagos mediæ per muta silentia noctis
Incommitata gradus. Homines, volucresque, ferasque,
Solverat alta quies; nullo cum murmure sepes;
Immotæque silent frondes; silent humidus aër,
Sidera sola micant. Ad quæ sua brachia tendens,
Ter se converit, ter sumptis flumine crinem
Irroravit aquis, ternis & ululatibus ora
Solvit: & in durâ summisso poplite terrâ,
Nox, ait, arcanis, fidissima, quæque diurnis
Aurea cum Lunâ succeditis ignibus astra;
Tuque triceps Hecate, quæ cæptis conscia nostris,
Adjutrixque venis, cantusque artesque magarum,
Quæque magas, tellus, pollentibus instruis herbis,
Auræque, & venti, montesque, amnesque, lacusque,

Hecate, quæ conscia venis adjutrix nostris cæptis, cantusque ar-
tesque magarum, que tellus, quæ magas instruis pollentibus herbis, auræque & venti, montesque,
amnesque, lacusque,

NOTES.

14. Cuiquam.] To any Body that is dearer to me than thee.

15. Transcribere.] To transpose. An elegant Metaphor, taken from those who transfer Money, or endorse Bills to other Creditors. So Terence,

Jube illud autem transcribi denuò.

16. Æqua.] A fair Demand.

18. Socii.] Of Iason.

19. Diva.] Hecate. An infernal Deity, the Goddess of Enchantresses.

20. Præsens.] Favourable.

Annuat.] Agree to, favour.

21. Cornua.] sc. Lunæ.

Coïrent.] Might be fulfilled, and come into Conjunction, that it might be a Full-moon.

23. Postquam, &c.] A Periphrasis of a Full-moon.

25. Humeris.] Her Hair hanging loose about her Shoulders.

28. Solverat alta.] It was the dead Time of the Night, or Midnight, when all Animals are disposed to rest.

32. Irroravit.] She sprinkled.

33. Ternis, &c.] She opened her Mouth three Times.

33. Summisso poplite.] With bended Knees.

34. Nox, &c.] The Poet describes the Invocations and Prayers of Medea, such as are most befitting an Enchantress.

Diurnis ignibus.] To the Sun.

36. Triceps Hecate.] Τρικέφαλος, who has on the right Side the Head of a Horse, on the left that of a Dog; in the Middle a Woman, or the Moon, which is also said to be the same as the Moon, or Proserpine. See Horace, Sat. 8. Book 1. Of the Witches Canidia and Sagana.

37. Cantusque.] Enchantments.

Dique omnes nemorum, Dique omnes noctis adeste,
 Quorum ope cum volui, ripis mirantibus amnes
 In fontes rediere suos: concussaque sisto,
 Stantia concutio cantu freta; nubila pello,
 Nubilaque induco: ventos abigoque, vocoque;
 Vipereas rumpo verbis & carmine fauces:
 Vivaque saxa, sua convulsaque robora terra,
 Et sylvas moveo; jubeoque tremiscere montes,
 Et mugire solum, manesque exire sepulchris.
 Te quoque Luna traho; quamvis Temesæa labores
 Æra tuos minuant. Currus quoque carmine nostro
 Pallet, avi; pallet nostris Aurora venenis.
 Vos mihi taurorum flammæ hebetastis, & unco
 Haud patiens oneris collum pressistis aratro.
 Vos serpentigenis in se fera bella dedistis,
 Custodemque rudem somno sopistis: & aurum
 Vindice decepto Græias misistis in urbes.
 Nunc opus est succis, per quos renovata senectus
 In florem redeat, primosque recolligat annos.
 Et dabitis: neque enim micuerunt sidera frustra;
 Nec frustra volucrum tractus cervice draconum
 Currus adest. Aderat demissus ab æthere currus.
 Quò simul ascendit; frænataque colla draconum
 Permulsit, manibusque leves agitavit habenas;

que omnes Dî nemorum, que omnes Dî noctis adeste, ope quorum, cum volui, amnes rediere in suos fontes ripis mirantibus: que sisto concussa, concutio stantia freta cantu; pello nubila, que induco nubila: que abigo ventos, vocoque; rumpo vipereas fauces verbis & carmine: vivaque saxa, que robora convulsa sua terra, & moveo sylvas; que jubeo montes tremiscere, & solum mugire, que manes exire sepulchris. Quoque Luna traho te; quamvis Temesæa æra minuant tuos labores. Currus quoque avi pallet nostro carmine; Aurora pallet nostris venenis. Vos O succi hebetastis flammæ taurorum mihi, & pressistis collum haud patiens oneris unco aratro. Vos dedistis serpentigenis fera bella in se, que sopistis custodem rudem somno: & misistis aurum, vindice decepto, in Græias urbes. Nunc opus est succis, per quos senectus renovata redeat in florem, que recolligat primos annos. Et dabitis: neque enim sidera micuerunt frustra; nec currus adest frustra tractus cervice volucrum draconum. Currus aderat demissus ab æthere. Quò simul ascendit; que permulsit frænata colla draconum, que agitavit leves habenas manibus;

NOTES.

40. *Adeste.*] Be present to my Assistance.
 42. *Concussaque sisto.*] I make those Things which shake, to stand still.
 43. *Stantia freta.*] The quiet calm Sea.
 49. *Trabo.*] I draw down from Heaven, I allure; for Witches are feigned to draw the Moon from Heaven by their Verses.

Carmina vel cælo possunt deducere Lunam.

Temesæa.] A Town of the Brutians, very famous for Brasses.

50. *Æra.*] Brazen Vessels. The common People believed that the Moon, when in an eclipse, was made faint by the Verses of Enchantresses: To prevent which they used to make a tinkling Noise on Vessels of Brasses.

Currus quoque, &c.] As well of the Sun as

of thee; for the Moon is said to be carried in a Chariot as well as the Sun.

52. *Mibi.*] For my Sake, in Favour of me.
Hebetastis.] You have blunted the Fire, made harmless, so that they could not burn.

54. *Serpentigenis.*] To Men born of the Serpent's Teeth.

In se.] Against themselves, one another.

55. *Rudem somno.*] Wakeful. *Rudis* not only governs a Genitive Case, but also an Ablative. *Ovid. Trist. II.*

Ennius ingenio maximus arte rudis.

Aurum.] The Golden Fleece.

56. *Vindice.*] The Dragon being Keeper.

60. *Volucrum draconum.*] Of winged Dragons, by which *Medea* was carried,

63. *Permulsit.*] She stroaked.

rapitur sublimis, que despicit
Theffala Tempe subjecta, & ap-
 plicat angues creteis regionibus :
 & perspicit herbas quas *Ossa*
 tulit, que quas altus *Pelion*,
Othrysque, & *Pindus*, & *Olym-*
pus major *Pindo* ; & partim
 revellit placitâ radice, partim
 succidit curvamine ahenæ falcis.
 Multa quoque gramina placue-
 runt ripis *Apidani*, multa quo-
 que *Amphrysi* ; neq; *Enipeu* eras
 immunis : nec non *Peneus*, nec
 non *Spercheïdes undæ*, juncosa-
 que littora *Bæbes* contribuere
 aliquid. Carpsit & vivax gra-
 men *Euboïca Anthedone* nondum
 vulgatum corpore *Glauci* mutato.
 Et jam nona dies, nonaque nox
 viderat lustrantem agros curru,
 pennisque draconum, cum re-
 diit. Neq; erant dracones pasti
 nisi odore, & tamen posuere pel-
 lem annosæ senectæ. Adveniens
 constitit antè limenque foresque,
 aras de cespite.

Sublimis rapitur, subjectaque *Theffala Tempe*
 Despicit, & creteis regionibus applicat angues : 65
 Et quas *Ossa* tulit, quasque altus *Pelion* herbas,
Othrysque, & *Pindus*, & *Pindo* major *Olympus*,
 Perspicit ; & placitâ partim radice revellit,
 Partim succidit curvamine falcis ahenæ.
 Multa quoque *Apidani* placuerunt gramina ripis, 70
 Multa quoque *Amphrysi* ; neq; eras immunis *Enipeu* :
 Nec non *Peneus*, nec non *Spercheïdes undæ*.
 Contribuere aliquid, juncosaque littora *Bæbes*.
 Carpsit & *Euboïca* vivax *Anthedone* gramen,
 Nondum mutato vulgatum corpore *Glauci*. 75
 Et jam nona dies curru, pennisque draconum,
 Nonaque nox omnes lustrantem viderat agros,
 Cum rediit. Neq; erant pasti nisi odore dracones,
 Et tamen annosæ pellem posuere senectæ.
 Constitit adveniens citrà limenque foresque, 80
 Et tantum cœlo tegitur, refugitque viriles
 Contactus, statuitque aras de cespite binas.

tantum tegitur cœlo, refugitque viriles contractus, statuitque binas

NOTES.

64. *Sublimis.*] She is carried aloft in the Air. From such Fables as these, various Persons have fancied various things concerning Witches, as that their Bodies are carried by Dæmons into foreign Places, and other fabulous Conjectures.

Tempe.] A Place of *Theffaly*, between the high Mountains *Olympus* and *Ossa*, very pleasant, by reason of the Shadiness of the Trees, the Bubbling of the Springs, and the Melody of the Birds. Our Poet has elegantly described *Tempe*, Book I. Fab. x. ver. 2.

65. *Despicit.*] Looketh downwards.

Creteis.] Chalky, viz. *Theffaly*, which is very fertile in Chalk. In *Petronius's Catalecta*, we find this Distich :

*Dum simul creteam faciens fertoria, Cretam
 Perdidit illa simul, perdidit & faciem.*

66. *Ossa.*] Concerning this and the rest of the Mountains, see *Lib. II. Fab. 1.*

Pelion.] a Mountain of *Theffaly*.

68. *Perspicit.*] She searches diligently.

Radice.] By the Roots.

69. *Curvamine, &c.*] With a crooked, brazen Scythe. A Pleonasm.

70. *Apidani.*] A River of *Theffaly*, that runs into *Enipeus*.

71. *Amphrysi.*] A Marsh in *Theffaly*.

Immunis.] Free ; Because *Medea* had gathered a great many Herbs on its Banks.

Enipeu.] A very swift River of *Theffaly*.

72. *Peneus.*] A River of *Theffaly*.

73. *Juncosa.*] Abounding with Bulrushes.

Bæbes.] A Town in *Theffaly*.

74. *Vivax.*] From the Effect, which restores and preserves Life.

Anthedone.] A City of *Bæotia*.

75. *Vulgatum.*] Commonly known.

Corpore Glauci.] *Glaucus*, a Fisherman, observing the Fishes, by touching a certain Herb, to leap back into the Sea, tasted it himself ; which when he had done, he also leaped into the Sea, and being turned into a Sea-God, fell deeply in Love with *Scylla*.

78. *Pasti.*] Fed.

82. *Statuitque.*] She erected.

Dexteriore Hecates, at lævâ parte. Juventæ.
 Has ubi verbenis, sylvâque incinxit agresti;
 Haud procùl egestâ scrobibus tellure duabus
 Sacra facit; cultrosque in guttura velleris atri
 Conjicit; & patulas perfundit sanguine fossas.
 Tùm super invergens liquidi carchesia Bacchi,
 Æneaque invergens tepidi carchesia lactis;
 Verba simul fundit, terrenaque Numina poscit:
 Umbrarumque rogat raptâ cum conjuge regem,
 Ne properent artus animâ fraudare seniles.
 Quos ubi placavit, precibusque & murmure longo;
 Æsonis effœtum proferri corpus ad aras
 Jussit: & in plenos resolutum carmine somnos
 Exanimi similem stratis porrexit in herbis.
 Hinc procùl Æsoniden, procùl hinc jubet ire ministros:
 Et monet arcanis oculos removere profanos.
 Diffugiunt jussi. Passis Medea capillis
 Bacchantùm ritu flagrantem circuit aras:
 Multifidasque faces in fossâ sanguinis atrâ
 Tingit, & intinctas geminis accendit in aris:
 Terque senem flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulphure lustrat.
 Interea validum posito medicamen aëno
 Fervet & exultat; spumisque tumentibus albet.
 Illic Hæmoniâ radices valle resectas,
 Seminaque, floresque, & succos incoquit atros.
 Adjicit extremo lapides Oriente petitos,
 Et quas Oceani refluxum mare lavit, arenas.
 Addidit exceptas Lunâ pernocte pruinas,

Dexteriore parte Hecates, at læ-
 vâ Juventæ. Ubi incinxit has
 verbenis que agresti sylvâ; facit
 85 sacra haud procùl duabus scrobi-
 bus egestâ tellure; que conjicit cul-
 tros in guttura atri velleris, &
 perfundit patulas fossas sanguine.
 Tùm invergens super carchesia
 liquidi Bacchi, que invergens
 90 ænea carchesia tepidi lactis;
 simul fundit verba, que poscit
 terrena Numina; que rogat regem
 umbrarum cum raptâ conjuge,
 ne properent fraudare seniles ar-
 tus animâ. Quos ubi placavit,
 95 precibusque & longo murmure,
 jussit effœtum corpus Æsonis
 proferri ad aras: & porrexit
 resolutum in plenos somnos car-
 mine, similem exanimi in stratis
 herbis. Jubet Æsoniden ire pro-
 100 cùl hinc, ministros procul hinc:
 & monet removere profanos ocu-
 los arcanis. Jussi diffugiunt. Me-
 dea circuit flagrantem aras passis
 capillis ritu Bacchantùm: que
 tingit multifidas faces in atrâ
 105 fossâ sanguinis, & accendit in-
 tinctas in geminis aris: lustrat
 senem ter flammâ, ter aquâ, ter
 sulphure. Interea validum me-
 dicamen posito aëno fervet &
 exultat; que albet tumentibus
 110 spumis. Illuc incoquit radices
 resectas Hæmoniâ valle, semina-

que, floresque, & atros succos. Adjicit lapides petitos extremo Oriente, & quas arenas refluxum mare
 Oceani lavit. Addidit pruinas exceptas pernocte Luna,

N O T E S.

83. *Juventæ.*] To the Goddess of Youth.
 84. *Verbenis.*] Vervein, a sacred Herb with
 which Altars were crowned.
 85. *Egestâ tellure.*] Throwing up the Earth.
Scrobibus.] In Ditches.
 86. *Velleris atri.*] Black Sheep are grateful
 to Hecate, and other infernal Gods.
 88. *Carchesia.*] Drinking Vessels. *Καρχήσιον*
 is originally a Greek Word.
 90. *Poscit.*] She invokes.
 91. *Regem umbrarum.*] Pluto.
Cum raptâ conjuge.] With Proserpine, who
 was carried away by Pluto.
 92. *Fraudare.*] To deprive, *i. e.* that they
 would not hastily deprive the old Man Æson
 of Life.
 94. *Effœtum.*] Unfruitful, enervated.
 95. *Plenos.*] Sound.
Carminē.] By Enchantment,

96. *Porrexit.*] She stretched out.
 98. *Profanos.*] Those that had not been ini-
 tiated into the holy Mysteries. This was a
 common Expression of those that did Sacrifice.
Procul hinc, procul ite profani.
 100. *Bacchantùm.*] After the Manner of the
 Priestesses of Bacchus.
 101. *Multifidasque.*] Cleft into many Parts.
 102. *Tingit.*] She dipped.
Intinctas.] Made wet. Ovid delights in such
 Repetitions. He had before used *infectas*.
 103. *Terque, &c.*] She thrice purged the
 old Man with Fire, Water, and Brimstone.
 106. *Hæmoniâ valle.*] In the Valley of
 Thessaly.
 108. *Extremo Oriente.*] In the utmost Part
 of the East.
 110. *Pernocte Lunâ.*] The Moon is called
Pernox, when she shines all Night.

Et

*Et infames alas strigis cum ipsis
carnibus; que profecta ambigui
lupi soliti mutare ferinos vultus
in virum. Nec defuit illic
squamea membrana tenuis Ci-
nyphii chelydri, que jecur viva-
cis cervi. Quibus insuper ad-
didit ora caputque cornicis pas-
sæ sæcula novem. Postquam bar-
bara instruxit propositum munus
mortali, bis & mille aliis rebus
finè nomine; confundit omnia,
ramo jampridem arenti mitis Oli-
væ; que immiscuit ima summis.
Eccè vetus stipes versatus ca-
lido aëno fit primò viridis: in-
duit frondem nec longo tempore,
& subito oneratur gravidis olivis.
At quacunque ignis ejecit spumas
cavo aëno, & calentes guttæ
cecidere in terram; humus ver-
nat: floresque & mollia pabula
surgunt. Quod simul ac Medea
vidit; recludit jugulum senis
stricto ense: que passa veterem
eruoem exire replet succis. Quos postquam Æson combibit, aut acceptos ore, aut vulnere; barba
comæque*

*Et strigis infames, ipsis cum carnibus, alas;
Inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos
Ambigui profecta lupi. Noc defuit illic
Squamea Cinyphii tenuis membrana chelydri,
Vivacisque jecur cervi. Quibus insuper addit 115
Ora caputque novem cornicis sæcula passæ.
His & mille aliis postquam finè nomine rebus
Propositum instruxit mortali barbara munus;
Arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivæ
Omnia confundit; summisque immiscuit ima. 120
Eccè vetus calido versatus stipes aëno
Fit viridis primò: nec longo tempore frondem
Induit; & subito gravidis oneratur olivis.
At quacunque cavo spumas ejecit aëno
Ignis, & in terram guttæ cecidère calentes; 125
Vernat humus: floresque & mollia pabula surgunt.
Quod simul ac vidit; stricto Medea recludit
Ense senis jugulum: veteremque exire cruorem
Passa, replet succis. Quos postquam combibit Æson
Aut ore acceptos, aut vulnere; barba comæque 130*

NOTES.

111. *Strigis.*] The Screech Owl. The Poet, in this Place, calls the Wings of the *Strix*, *infames*, because the common People called *Striges* Witches. *Striges* are so called of *Stridendo*, as Ovid writes, *Fast. VI.*

*Et illis, Strigibus nomen, sed nominis hujus
Causa quòd horrendâ stridere nocte solent.*

112. *Inque virum, &c.*] Particles of a Wolf, which used to transform itself into the Shape of a Man, were added to this Medicine. Concerning this fabulous Story, see *Lib. I. Fab. vi. Ver. 74.*

113. *Profecta.*] The Inwards, Intrails; so called of *prosecando*, i. e. cutting.

114. *Cinyphii.*] A Lybian Serpent. *Cinyphs* is a River of *Libya*, which empties itself into the *Lybian* Sea between two Quick-sands.

115. *Vivacis.*] Long-lived. There is much said concerning the long Life of Stags.

116. *Ora caputque cornicis.*] The Head and

Bill of a Crow.

117. *Mille.*] A finite Number for an infinite.

118. *Mortali.*] To Æson. *Minellius* reads it *mortari*, the Ablative Case of *mortare*. i. e. *mortario*, but this Word is scarce ever read.

119. *Mitis.*] Peaceful or soft, from the Effect; because Oil makes all Things soft, or because the Olive is dedicated to Peace, which makes Men mild and gentle.

121. *Eccè.*] The Poet shews, that, on a sudden, the dry Branch of the Olive became green.

Vetus stipes.] The dry Branch of the Olive.

123. *Gravidis.*] Full of Juice, Sap.

124. *Quacunque.*] The Poet describes another Metamorphosis; for the frothy Drops, that were cast out of the boiling Cauldron, by the Heat of the Fire were changed into various Flowers.

126. *Surgunt.*] They spring up.

127. *Recludit.*] She opens.

Canitie positâ nigrum rapuère colorem.
 Pulsa fugit macies : abeunt pallorque situsque ;
 Adjectoque cavæ suppleantur sanguine venæ ;
 Membraque luxuriant. Æson miratur, & olim
 Ante quater denos hunc se reminiscitur annos.

135

*rapuère nigrum colorem, canitie
 positâ. Macies pulsa fugit : pal-
 lorque situsque abeunt ; que ca-
 væ venæ suppleantur adjecto san-
 guine ; que membra luxuriant.
 Æson miratur, & reminiscitur
 se hunc ante quater denos annos.*

NOTES.

131. *Nigrum colorem.*] Black Hairs were
 accounted beautiful by the Ancients.

Rapuère.] They took suddenly.

132. *Situsque.*] Filthiness. *Situs* is a filthy
 down growing out of the Ground in those
 places especially that want the Sun. And for
 that Reason we say of unwashed Things and
 Filthiness, *Situm contrabere.*

133. *Suppleantur sanguine.*] The Veins are
 filled with Blood. So below,

Ut repleam vacuas, juvenili sanguine venas.

134. *Luxuriant.*] Become plump and fine.

135. *Ante quater, &c.*] He remembers him-
 self to have been formerly such 40 Years before.
 By which the Poet intimates that Æson from
 a decrepit old Man was changed into one of 40
 Years of Age. This Verse, that is in some
 vulgar Editions, *viz.*

Diffimilemque animum subiit ætate relicta.

Heinsius does not receive into the Text, nor
 make any mention of it in his Notes.

F A B. III. The Nurses of *Bacchus* restored to Youth.

*Bacchus, perceiving that Medea had restored Æson to Youth, required
 Tethys to do the same good Office for his Nurses. Tethys, constrained
 by his Authority, restored them to Youth in the same Manner as Medea
 had before restored Æson's, and thus eternally obliged the God.*

Viderat ex alto tanti miracula monstri
 Liber : & admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos
 posse suis reddi ; capit hoc à Tethye munus.

*Liber viderat miracula tanti
 monstri ex alto : & admonitus
 juvenes annos posse reddi suis nu-
 tricibus, capit hoc munus à Te-
 thye.*

NOTES.

2. *Juvenes annos.*] Youth.

Nutricibus suis.] To the Nymphs who had
 brought up *Bacchus* when an Infant.

3. *Tethye.*] The depraved Reading of this
 place, which is *Colchide*, instead of *Tethye*,
 ascribing to *Medea* what ought to be attributed

to *Tethys*, has hitherto deceived the greatest
 Men. For it certainly ought to be *Tethye* in-
 stead of *Colchide*. *Tethys* hid *Bacchus* when he
 fled from *Lycurgus*, who, coming to the Know-
 ledge of *Medea's* Performance, asked the same
 Service of *Tethys*, for his Nurses.

F A B. IV. *Pelias*, by the Artifice of *Medea*, is killed by his own Daughter.

The Daughters of Pelias, having seen an old Ram made a young Lamb, by Medea, very urgently intreated her to restore their Father Pelias to Youth. Medea takes upon her to do it, but with an Intent to make use of the Opportunity of punishing Jason's Enemy. She therefore makes them kill their Father; and having cut him in Pieces to put him into a boiling Cauldron, she ascends her Chariot drawn by Dragons, and was carried into the Air, out of the Sight of her Enemies.

Nene doli cessent; Phasias assimulat falsum odium cum conjuge: que confugit supplex ad limina Peliae. Atque natae excipiunt illam (quoniam ipse gravis senectâ). Quas Colchis callida cepit parvo tempore, imagine fallacis amicitiae. Dumque refert inter meritorum maxima demptos situs Aesonis esse demptos; atque moratur in hac parte; spes est subiecta virginibus creatis Peliâ suum parentem posse & revirescere parili arte; [que petunt id: que jubent pretium pacisci sinè fine] illa silet brevi spatio; & videtur dubitare: que suspendit rogantes animos fictâ gravitate. Mox ubi pollicita est, Quò sit fiducia major

NEve doli cessent; odium cum conjuge falsum Phasias assimulat: Peliaeque ad limina supplex Confugit. Atque illam (quoniam gravis ipse senectâ) Excipiunt natae. Quas tempore callida parvo Colchis amicitiae fallacis imagine cepit. Dumque refert, inter meritorum maxima demptos Aesonis esse situs; atque hâc in parte moratur; Spes est virginibus Peliâ subiecta creatis, Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem; [Idque petunt; pretiumque jubent sinè fine pacisci.] Illa brevi spatio silet; & dubitare videtur: Suspenditque animos fictâ gravitate rogantes. Mox ubi pollicita est, Quò sit fiducia major

NOTES.

1. *Doli.*] The Frauds of *Medea*.
2. *Phasias.*] *Medea*, so called from *Phasis*, a River of the *Colchians*.
- Assimulat.*] She pretends that she was hated by her Husband *Jason*.
3. *Illam.*] *Medea*.
- Ipsa.*] *Pelias*.
- Senectâ.*] With old Age. The Reason why *Pelias* did not entertain her.
4. *Natae.*] The Daughters of *Pelias*.
5. *Cepit.*] Ensnared.
6. *Refert.*] She relates.
7. *Situs.*] Infirmities, old Age.

8. *Subiecta.*] Injected, *Spes est subiecta virginibus*, they were put in Hope. *Spes injici*, is proper Latinism.
- Creatis Peliâ.*] To the Daughters of *Pelias*.
9. *Parili arte.*] By a like Art.
- Parentem.*] Their Father *Pelias*.
10. *Sinè fine.*] A great, immense Price, i. e. as much as she would. [Heinsius rejects this Verse.]
12. *Fictâ gravitate.*] Making a Show as if it was a Thing of great Difficulty.
- Rogantes animos.*] The eager Minds of the Daughters of *Pelias*.

Muner

Muneris hujus, ait : qui vestri maximus ævo est
Dux gregis inter oves, agnus medicamine fiet.
Protinus innumeris effectus laniger annis
Attrahitur, flexo circum cava tempora cornu :
Cujus ut Hæmonio marcentia guttura cultro
Fodit, & exiguo maculavit sanguine ferrum ;
Membra simul pecudis, validosque venefica succos 20
Mergit in ære cavo. Minuuntur corporis artus :
Cornuaque exuitur, nec non cum cornibus annos ;
Et tener auditur medio balatus aëno.
Nec mora ; balatum mirantibus exsilit agnus :
Lascivitque fugâ ; lactantiaque ubera quærit.
Obstupuere sata Peliâ : promissaque postquam
Exhibuere fidem ; tum verò impensius instant.
Ter juga Phœbus equis in Ibero gurgite merfis
Dempserat ; & quartâ radiantia nocte micabant
Sidera ; cum rapido fallax Æetias igni
Imponit purum laticem, & sinè viribus herbas.
Jamque neci similis, resoluto corpore, regem,
Et cum rege suo, custodes somnus habebat,
Quem dederant cantus, magicæque potentia linguæ.
Intrârant jussæ cum Colchide limina natæ :
Ambierantque torum : Quid nunc dubitatis inertes ? 35
Stringite, ait, gladios : veteremque haurite cruorem ;
Ut repleam vacuas juvenili sanguine venas.

bujus muneris vestri : dux gre-
gis, qui est maximus ævo inter
oves fiet agnus medicamine. Pro-
tinus laniger effectus innumeris
annis attrahitur, cornu flexo cir-
cum cava tempora : ut fodit
marcentia guttura cujus Hæmo-
nio cultro, & maculavit ferrum
exiguo sanguine ; venefica mer-
git simul membra pecudis, vali-
dosque succos in cavo ære. Artus
corporis minuuntur, que exuitur
cornua, nec non annos cum corni-
bus ; & tener balatus auditur
medio aëno. Nec mora ; agnus
exsilit mirantibus balatum : las-
civitque fugâ ; que quærit lac-
tantia ubera. Sata Peliâ ob-
stupuere : que postquam promissa
exhibuere fidem ; tum verò in-
stant impensius. Phœbus demp-
serat juga ter equis merfis in Ibe-
ro gurgite ; & radiantia sidera
micabant quartâ nocte ; cum
fallax Æetias imponit purum
laticem & herbas sinè viribus ra-
pido igni. Jamque somnus simi-
lis neci habebat regem, corpore
resoluto, & custodes cum suo re-
ge, quem cantus, que potentia
magicæ linguæ dederant. Natæ

jussæ intrârunt limina cum Colchide : ambierantque torum : Quid nunc dubitatis inertes ? ait, Stringite
gladios : que haurite veterem cruorem, ut repleam vacuas venas juvenili sanguine.

N O T E S .

15. Dux gregis.] A Ram, which seems to
be the Captain of the Sheep. So Virgil :
Vir gregis ipse caper.
16. Innumeris.] With many.
Effectus.] His Strength being spent.
17. Flexo cornu.] His Horns, on both Sides,
being bent about his Head.
20. Pecudis.] Of the Ram. Every Animal
is properly called Pecus, which is under the Go-
vernment of Man, and feeds on Grass, as Oxen,
Asses, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and the like ; some-
times Pecus is taken for all kinds of Animals,
which have not human Shape and Speech ; so
Drones are called Pecus by Virgil :
Ignavum fucus pecus à præsepibus arcent.
Validos succos.] Juices of great Efficacy, such
as not only restored the Ram to Life, but also
transformed it into a Lamb.
23. Tener balatus.] The bleating of a young

Lamb.
25. Lactantiaque.] Full of Milk.
26. Sata Peliâ.] The Daughters of Pelias.
27. Exhibuere.] Procured.
28. Ter juga.] Three Days had passed. Phœ-
bus is feign'd at Night to unharness the Horses
that draw the Chariot of the Sun. So Fast. IV.
Dempserat emeritus jam juga Phœb : equis.
Ibero.] A River in Spain, emptying itself into
the Hesperian Sea. According to the Opinion
of the Vulgar, the Poet says, that the Sun hav-
ing performed his Day's Journey, plunges him-
self into the Western Sea.
30. Æetias fallax.] Medea, skilful in de-
ceiving.
34. Dederant.] Which Enchantment, or
magical Verses had caused.
35. Colchide.] With Medea.

[*Via ætasque parentis est vestris manibus.*] Si ulla pietas est, nec agitatæ inanes spes; præstate officium patri, quæ exigite senectam telis; & emittite sanie[m] coniecto ferro. Ut quæque est pia, est prima impia bis hortatibus, & facit scelus ne sit scelerata. Tamen haud ulla potest spectare suos ictus: quæ reflectunt oculos; quæ aversæ dant cæca vulnera sævis dextris. Ille fluens cruore, allevat artus cubito: quæ semilacer tentat confurgere toro, quæ tendens pallentia brachia, medius inter tot gladios; Gnatae quid facitis? ait, Quid armat vos in fata parentis? Animique manusque cecidère illis.

Colchis abstulit guttura cum verbis locuturo plura, & merfit laniatum calidis ahenis.

[In manibus vestris vita est, ætasque parentis.]

Si pietas ulla est, nec spes agitatæ inanes; Officium præstate patri: telisque senectam Exigite; & sanie[m] coniecto emittite ferro.

His, ut quæque pia est, hortatibus impia prima est: Et ne sit scelerata facit scelus. Haud tamen ictus

Ulla suos spectare potest: oculosque reflectunt; Cæcaque dant sævis aversæ vulnera dextris.

Ille, cruore fluens, cubito tamen allevat artus:

Semilacerque toro tentat confurgere; & inter

Tot medius gladios pallentia brachia tendens;

Quid facitis gnatae? Quid vos in fata parentis Armat, ait? Cecidère illis animique manusque.

Plura locuturo cum verbis guttura Colchis

Abstulit, & calidis laniatum merfit ahenis.

NOTES.

39.] This Verse Heinſius rejects.

41. *Telisque.*] With the Sword.

42. *Exigite.*] Expel.

Sanie[m].] The congealed Blood.

44. *Et ne sit.*] And that she may not be impious by not letting out her Father's Blood, and so prevent his Return to Youth, she commits a

greater Wickedness by killing him.

46. *Cæcaque.*] Hidden, which the Daughters did not see.

47. *Ille.*] Pelias.

50. *Fata.* The Death, Destruction.

52. *Colchis.*] Medea.

53. *Abstulit.*] Took away, cut off.

FAB. V. VI, VII, VIII, IX. Cerambus into a Bird, &c.

Medea, according to Hesiod, in her Flight reached Othrys, a Mountain of Thessaly, where, in the Time of Deucalion's Flood, Cerambus, by the Assistance of the Nymphs, was carried. She also ascended the Top of Parnassus, the highest Mountain in the World. Leaving Pitane, a City of Æolia, she sees a Dragon turned into a Stone. From thence she goes to the Idæan Grove, in which Bacchus had transform'd his Son Thyoneus, who had stole a young Ox, into a Huntsman, that he might not be known by the Shepherds that pursued him; the Ox he also transformed into the Shape of a Stag. She visited likewise the Place where the Father of Corythus was interred in a Sepulchre; and where Mæra was transformed into a Bitch.

QUÆ nisi pennatis serpentibus ïffet in auras,
Non exempta foret pœnæ : fugit alta superque
Pelion umbrosum Philyreia tecta, superque
Othryn, & eventu veteris loca nota Cerambi.
Hic ope nympharum sublati in aëra pennis,
Cùm gravis infuso tellus foret obruta ponto,
Deucalionas effugit inobrutus undas.
Æoliam Pitane à lævâ parte relinquit,
Factaque de saxo longi simulacra draconis,
Idæumque nemus : quo raptum furta juvencum
Occulit Liber, falsi sub imagine cervi :
Quaque Pater Corythi parvâ tumultatur arenâ ;
Et quos Mæra novo latratu terruit agros.

Quæ nisi ïffet in auras pennatis serpentibus, non foret exempta pœnæ : fugit alta superque umbrosum Pelion, Philyreia tecta, superque Othryn & loca veteris Cerambi, nota eventu. Hic sublati in aëra pennis ope nympharum, cùm gravis tellus foret obruta infuso ponto, effugit inobrutus Deucalionas undas. Relinquit Æoliam Pitane à lævâ parte, que simulacra longi draconis facta de saxo, Idæumque nemus : quo Liber occulit furta juvencum raptum, sub imagine falsi cervi : quaque pater Corythi tumultatur parvâ arenâ ; & quos agros Mæra terruit novo latratu.

NOTES.

1. *Quæ.*] *Medea.*
Pennatis serpentibus.] On winged Dragons, as above.
3. *Pelion.*] See above, *Fab. II. ver. 64.*
Philyreia tecta.] The House of *Chiron*, whom the Nymph *Philyra* bore by *Saturn*.
4. *Veteris Cerambi.*] Of old *Cerambus*.
5. *Hic.*] *Cerambus*.
6. *Obruta.*] Covered,
7. *Deucalionas.*] The Deluge which was in the Time of *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*. See *Lib. I.*
8. *Pitane.*] *Pitane* is a City in *Æolia*.
9. *Factaque, &c.*] This Metamorphosis of the Serpent into a Stone signifies, that he was

so transformed by *Apollo*, when he would have bit off the Head of *Orpheus*. See *Book XI.*

10. *Idæum.*] This is the third Metamorphosis, viz. of the Ox which *Thyoneus*, the Son of *Bacchus*, had stolen, into a Stag ; and they say, that *Thyoneus* himself was turned into a Huntsman by *Bacchus*, when he fled from the Shepherds who pursued him.

12. *Pater Corythi.*] *Paris*, who was buried in *Gebrina* of *Troy*.

13. *Mæra.*] The fourth Transformation the Poet mentions, is of *Mæra* turned into a Bitch. Some of the following Fables are very obscure, and entirely unaccountable.

FAB. X, XI, XII. The Coan Women into Cows, and the Jalyfii into Rocks.

Leaving this Country, *Medea* arrived at the City of *Eurypilus*, where the Matrons of *Coos* were transformed into Cows by *Juno*, whom they reviled, being provoked because the Gorgonian Herds, that were stolen by *Hercules*, were by her means driven through their Country. Hence she went to the *Telchinian Jalyfii*, who because they were Wizards and Enchanters, and by their Looks changed all Things for the worse, *Jupiter* turned into Rocks, and exposed them to the Sea. Leaving these Regions, she came into the Island *Cæa*, in which *Alcidamus* saw a Dove brought forth by his Daughter.

*Que urbem Eurpyli, quâ
Coæ matres gesserunt cornua,
tum cùm agmen Herculis dis-
cederat; Phæbeamque Rhodon:
& Jalyfios Telchinas, oculos quo-
rum vitiantes omnia ipso visu,
Jupiter exosus subdidit fra-
ternis undis. Transiit & Car-
theïa mœnia antiquæ Cœæ: quâ
pater Alcidas miraturus erat
placidam columbam potuisse nasci de corpore natæ.*

EUrypylique urbem, quâ Coæ cornua matres
Gesserunt, tum cùm discederat Herculis agmen:
Phæbeamque Rhodon: & Jalyfios Telchinas,
Quorum oculos ipso vitiantes omnia visu
Jupiter exosus, fraternis subdidit undis.
Transit & antiquæ Cartheïa mœnia Cœæ;
Quâ pater Alcidas placidam de corpore natæ
Miraturus erat nasci potuisse columbam.

NOTES.

1. *Eurpylique.*] *Eurpylus* was the Son of *Hercules*, who reigned in the Island *Coos*, a very skilful Soothsayer.

Coæ.] *Cos* is an Island of the *Ægean Sea*, situate over-against *Ionia*, from whence comes *Cous*. In this Island was born *Hippocrates* the Prince of Physicians.

3. *Phæbeamque.*] Dedicated to *Phæbus*; for there is no Day so cloudy, but that the Sun is

seen.

Jalyfios.] *Jalyfus* is one of the *Rhodian Cities*.

Telchinas.] The *Telchines* were a People of *Rhodes*, who, because they turned all things to the worse by their Aspects, were transformed into Rocks.

5. *Fraternis.*] Of *Neptune*.

6. *Cartheïa.*] A Town in the Island *Cœa*.

FAB. XIII, XIV. *Cycnus* into a Bird, and *Hyrie* into a Lake.

Medea next sees the Lake Hyrie, and Cycnus of Tempe; with whom one Phylus was deeply in love. Phylus, at his Command, had taken many wild Birds, and a Lion, which having tamed, he presented to Cycnus; notwithstanding this he could not obtain his Love. Phylus upon this grew angry, and therefore denied him a Bull which Cycnus had asked him for; the Lad taking it to Heart, threw himself off from a steep Place, and was turned into a Swan. But Hyrie, his Mother, weeping for her Son's Condition, by the Mercy of the Gods, melted into a Lake, which bears her own Name.

*Indè videt lacus Hyries, &
Cycneïa Tempe, que subitus Olor
celebravit; nam Phylus illic
tradiderat volucresque ferumque
leonem*

INDè Lacus Hyries vidit, & Cycneïa Tempe,
Quæ subitus celebravit Olor; nam Phylus illic
Imperio pueri volucresque ferumque leonem

NOTES.

1. *Hyries.*] *Medea*, going from thence, saw *Tempe*, not that in *Theffaly*, but that in *Bœotia*, where *Cycnus*, the Son of *Hyrie*, was turned into a Swan.

2. *Subitus.*] Being suddenly made. An Epithet from the Event.

2. *Phylus.*] It is incorrectly called *Phylus* in the vulgar Editions. By *Antoninus Liberalis*, in whom only *Heinsius* found this Fable, (*Metamor.* XII.) φύλας, is oftentimes mentioned.

Tradiderat

Tradiderat domitos: taurum quoque vincere jussus,
Vicerat; & spreto toties iratus amore;
Præmia poscenti taurum suprema negabat.
Ille indignatus, Cupies dare, dixit; & alto
Desiluit saxo: cuncti cecidisse putabant.
Factus Olor niveis pendebat in aëre pennis.
At genitrix Hyrie, servari nescia, flendo
Delicuit: stagnumque suo de nomine fecit.

domitos imperio pueri; quoque
jussus vincere taurum vicerat;
5 & iratus amore toties spreto;
negabat taurum poscenti su-
prema præmia. Ille indig-
natus dixit, Cupies dare;
& desiluit alto saxo: cuncti pu-
tabant cecidisse. Factus Olor
10 pendebat in aëre niveis pennis.
At genitrix Hyrie nescia serva-
ri, delicuit flendo: que fecit
stagnum de suo nomine.

NOTES.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 7. <i>Ille.</i>] The Lad, the Son of <i>Hyrie</i> . | Fail. |
| 10. <i>Servari.</i>] That he was preserved; for she thought her Son had perish'd by the great | |
| | 11. <i>Delicuit.</i>] Dissolved. |

FAB. XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX. Combe into a Bird, Menephron into a wild Beast, &c.

Medea, leaving these Places, comes to Pleuron, in which City Combe, that she might not be slain by her own Sons (for she is reported to have borne an Hundred) by the Commiseration of the Gods, was turned into a Bird. After that she comes to Calaurea, where Latona was worshipped in the most especial Manner; the King of which Place, with his Wife, were turned into Birds. Then she goes to Cyllene, where Menephron was transformed by Jupiter, into the Form of a wild Beast, to prevent his laying with his Mother. Going thence, she sees Cephissus bewailing the Destruction of her Nephew, who had been turned into a Sea Calf by Apollo. And she sees the House of Eumelus, the Son of King Admetus, who was bewailing his Daughter turned into a Bird.

A Djacet his Pleuron; in quâ trepidantibus alis
Ophias effugit natorum vulnera Combe.
Indè Calauræ Latoïdas aspicit arva,
In volucrem versi cum conjuge conscia regis.
Dextera Cyllene est: in quâ cum matre Menephron

*Pleuron adjacet his: in quâ
Combe Ophias effugit vulnera
natorum trepidantibus alis. Indè
aspicit arva Calauræ Latoï-
das. Conscia regis versi in vo-
lucrum cum conjuge. Cyllene est
dextera: in quâ Menephron erat*

NOTES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Pleuron.</i>] A City of <i>Ætolia</i> . | formerly presided, before she changed it for
<i>Delos</i> . |
| 2. <i>Ophias.</i>] The Daughter of <i>Ophius</i> . | |
| 3. <i>Calauræ.</i>] An Island situated between
Crete and the <i>Peloponnese</i> , over which <i>Latona</i> | 5. <i>Cyllene.</i>] A Mountain of <i>Arcadia</i> , where
<i>Mercury</i> is said to have been born. |

Concubitus

*concubiturus cum matre, more
sævarum ferarum. Respicit Cep-
bison procūl hinc deflentem fata
nepotis, versi in tumidam Pho-
cen ab Apoline: que aspicit do-
mum Eumeli lugentis natam in
aëre.*

Concubiturus erat, sævarum more ferarum.
Cephison procūl hinc deflentem fata nepotis
Respicit, in tumidam Phocen ab Apolline versi:
Eumelique domum lugentis in aëre natam.

NOTES.

7. *Cepbison.*] A River in *Bæotia*, that glides by *Delpbos*, whose Son was transformed into a Sea-Calf by *Apollo*. Our Poet relates a Story concerning her Nephew.

Domum.] *Patras*, a City of *Achaia*, in

which *Eumelus* reigned, when he gave Enter-
tainment to *Triptolemus*, whose Chariot, while
he was asleep, his Daughter got up into, and
was killed by falling out of it.

F A B. XX, XXI. Phineus, Periphas, and Polyphemos, into Birds.

Medea, drawn by her winged Dragons, came to Corinth, where is the Fountain Pyrene, in which, as it is related, Men sprung from Mush-rooms. At length, returning home, and finding Creusa, the Daughter of Creon, King of the Corinthians, preferred by Jason before herself; she set the Palace on Fire, in which Creusa and her Father perished; and also slew the Children she had by Jason. Having gratified herself with the Misfortunes of these miserable Persons, she fled to Athens, where Phineus, Periphas, and her Niece Polyphemos were turned into Birds.

*Tandem contigit Pirenida
Ephyren, vipereis pennis. Hic
veteres vulgârunt in primo ævo
mortalia corpora edita pluvia-
libus fungis. Sed postquàm
nova nupta arsit venenis Colchis,
utrumque mare vidit domum re-
gis flagrantem,*

TAndem vipereis Ephyren Pirenda pennis
Contigit. Hic ævo veteres mortalia primo
Corpora vulgârunt pluvialibus edita fungis.
Sed postquàm Colchis arsit nova nupta venenis,
Flagrantemque domum regis mare vidit utrumque, 5

NOTES.

1. *Ephyren.*] *Corinth*, so called of *Ephir*, the Daughter of *Oceanus*, who is said to have dwelt there first. The Poet adds *Pirenida*, so called from the Fountain *Pyrene*, which is situated at the Foot of *Acrocorinthus*.

3. *Pluvialibus fungis.*] Mushrooms produced by Rain. At *Corinth*, as *Sabinus* has it in his Notes, Men were reported to have sprung from Mushrooms. This Story arose from the Stu-

pidity of its first Inhabitants; For, by way of Proverb, foolish Persons are called *Fungi*, Mushrooms.

4. *Colchis.*] *i. e. Colchicis*, adj. *Medea* carried her Poisons along with her from *Colchis*.

5. *Mare utrumque.*] Two Seas which wash the Isthmus of *Corinth* saw the King's House in a Flame.

Sanguine

Sanguine natorum perfunditur impius ensis;
[Ultraque se malè mater, Iasonis effugit arma.]
Hinc Titaniacis ablata draconibus, intrat
Palladias arces; quæ te, justissime Phineu,
Teque senex Peripha, pariter vidêre volantes,
Innixamque novis, neptem Polypemonis alis.

*impius ensis perfunditur sanguine
natorum; [mater ultra se malè,
effugit arma Iasonis.] Hinc ab-
lata Tritanacis draconibus, in-
trat Palladias arces, quæ te,
10 justissime Phineu; que senex Pe-
ripba vidêre te, volantes pariter,
que neptem Polypemonis innixam
novis alis.*

NOTES.

6. *Natorum.*] *Medea* had two Sons by *Ja-
son*, which she afterwards killed, being slighted
by *Jason*, who married *Creusa*, the Daughter
of *Creon*, King of *Corinth*. Whence in *Ovid's*
Epistle of *Hypsipyle*, he says of *Medea*,
*Utque ego destituor conjux, materque duorum,
A totidem natis orba sit, atque viro.*

7. *Effugit.*] *Heinsius* leaves out this Verse.
8. *Titaniacis draconibus.*] The *Titanian*
Dragons.
9. *Palladias.*] *Athens* dedicated to *Pallas*.

F A B. XXII. The Foam of Cerberus into Henbane.

Medea, coming to *Athens*, was entertained by King *Ægeus*, who took her
to Wife. In the mean Time *Theseus*, the Son of *Ægeus*, whom his Fa-
ther had never seen before, came home from his Travels. *Medea*, being
fearful of him, prepares for him a Poison called *Henbane*. For *Hercules*,
when he went down to *Hell*, being sent by *Eurystheus*, to bring the three
headed Dog *Cerberus* to the Gods, and brought him into the Country of
Pontus, observed that being disordered by the Alteration of the Climate, he
vomited; taking therefore Notice of the Place, the Spume was found to
have been turned to *Aconite*, one of the rankest Poisons, which was called
by that Name, because it grows upon the Cliffs or Rocks.

Excipit hanc Ægeus, factò damnandus in uno:
Nec satis hospitium est, thalami quoque fœdera
junxit.

Jamque aderat Theseus proles ignara parenti:
Qui virtuto suâ bimarem pacaverat Isthmon.

*Ægeus excipit hanc, dam-
nandus in uno factò: nec est hos-
pitium satis, quoque junxit fœ-
dera thalami. Jamque Theseus
aderat, proles ignara parenti;
qui pacaverat bimarem Isthmon
suâ virtute.*

NOTES.

1. *Hanc.*] *Medea*.
Damnandus.] Blameable.
In uno.] For this one Fact, that he had gi-
ven Entertainment to *Medea*.
4. *Bimarem.*] The *Isthmus* of *Peloponnese*,

from which the *Isthmian Games* took their
Name, which, as *Plutarch* writes, *Theseus* in-
stituted in Honour of *Neptune*. Geographers
make mention of several *Isthmus's*.

Hujus

Medea miscet in exitium hujus aconiton quod olim attulerat secum ab Scythicis oris. Memorant illud esse ortum è dentibus canis Echidneæ. Est cæcus specus tenebroso hiatu, est via declivis per quam Tirynthius heros abstraxit Cerberon, restantem, que obliquantem oculos contra diem, que micantes radios, catenis nexis adamante, qui concitus rabidâ irâ, pariter implevit auras ternis latratibus: & sparsit virides agros albetibus spumis. Putant has concrêsse; que nudas alimenta feracis fœcundique soli, cepisse vires nocendi. Quæ quia vivacia nascuntur durâ caute, agrestes vocant Aconita. Ipse parens Ægeus, astu conjugis porrexit ea nato, ut hosti. Theseus sumpserat data pocula ignarâ dextrâ; cum pater cognovit signa sui generis in eburno capulo gladii, que excussit facinus ab ore. Illa effugit necem, nebulis motis per carmina.

Hujus in exitium miscet Medea, quod olim Attulerat secum Scythicis aconiton ab oris. Illud Echidneæ memorant è dentibus ortum Esse canis. Specus est tenebroso cæcus hiatu: Est via declivis, per quam Tirynthius heros Restantem, contraque diem radiosque micantes Obliquantem oculos, nexis adamante catenis, Cerberon abstraxit; rabidâ qui concitus irâ Implevit pariter ternis latratibus auras: Et sparsit virides spumis albetibus agros. Has concrêsse putant; nactasque alimenta feracis Fœcundique soli, vires cepisse nocendi. Quæ quia nascuntur durâ vivacia caute Agrestes Aconita vocant. Ea conjugis astu Ipse parens Ægeus nato porrexit, ut hosti. Sumpserat ignarâ Theseus data pocula dextrâ; Cum pater in capulo gladii cognovit eburno Signa sui generis: facinusque excussit ab ore. Effugit illa necem, nebulis per carmina motis.

NOTES.

6. *Aconiton.*] An Herb which is the rankest Poison, called *Aconitum*, of τῆς Ἀκόντης, i. e. a Cliff of a Rock, because it grows thereon.

7. *Echidneæ.*] Of Cerberus, ἐχιδνα; in Latin, *Vipera*, a Viper.

9. *Tirynthius.*] Hercules, so named from his Country *Tirynthe*.

10. *Restantem.*] Resisting.

11. *Nexis adamante.*] Of Adamant, and therefore the stronger.

13. *Ternis.*] Triple, from his triple Head.

18. *Conjugis astu.*] By the Craft of his Wife.

19. *Nato.*] To his Son *Theseus*.

20. *Ignara.*] Being ignorant, knowing nothing of the Matter.

22. *Signa.*] Ægeus knew his Son *Theseus* by a Figure that was engraved upon the Ivory Hilt of his Sword.

Facinusque, &c.] He pushed away the Poison from his Son's Mouth, by which the villainous Deed was intended to be done.

23. *Illa.*] *Medea*.

Nebulis motis.] Clouds arising, by her Enchantments, which concealed her, and by which she was carried through the Air.

F A B. XXIII. The Atchievements of *Theseus*, and the Bones of *Sciron* into a Rock.

Ægeus, overjoy'd to find his Son *Theseus*, proclaimed a Festival, in which the Guests celebrate the Praises of *Thesus*; how he had slain the Marathonian Bull; and the fierce Sow, the Dam of the Calydonian and Erymanthian Bears, near *Cremyona*, and also how he killed

Procrustes.

Procrustes, and Peripheta, the Robber, the Son of Epidaurus, also Sinis the Robber. They likewise relate the Slaughter of Cercyonia, who made Engines to torment those whom he overcame: And of Sciron, the Son of Neptune, who laid in wait for Travellers, who, after he had been slain by Theseus, was, for his Cruelty, tossed about by the Waves, and at last stuck upon a Rock, whence, after his Name, the Rocks were called Scironides.

AT genitor, quanquàm lætatur sospite nato;
Attonitus tantum leti discrimine parvo
Committi potuisse nefas, foveat ignibus aras,
Muneribusque Deos implet: feriuntque secures
Colla torosa boum victorum cornua vittis.
Nullus Erichthidis fertur celebratior illo
Illuxisse dies. Agitant convivia patres,
Et medium vulgus: nec non & carmina, vino
Ingenium faciente, canunt. Te maxime Theseu,
Mirata est Marathon Cretæi sanguine tauri:
Quodque suis securus arat Cromyona colonus,
Munus opusque tuum est. Tellus Epidauria per te
Clavigeram vidit Vulcani occumbere prolem.
Vidit & immitem Cepheſias ora Procrusten:

At genitor, quanquàm læta-
tur nato sospite, attonitus tantum
nefas potuisse committi parvo
discrimine leti, foveat aras igni-
bus, que implet Deos muneribus:
5 que secures feriunt torosa colla
boum victorum cornua vittis.
Nullus dies fertur illuxisse cele-
bratior Erichthidis illo. Pa-
tres & medium vulgus agitant
convivia: nec non canunt &
10 carmina, vino faciente ingenium.
Marathon mirata est te, maxime
Theseu, sanguine Cretæi tauri:
est tuum munus opusque quod co-
lonus arat Cromyona, securus suis.
Epidauria tellus vidit clavige-
ram prolem Vulcani occumbere.
Et ora Cepheſias vidit immitem Procrusten:

NOTES.

1. Genitor.] *Ægeus.*

Nato sospite.] *Theseus* being safe.

2. Discrimine parvo.] By a small Difference.
Because he was within a very little of drinking
the Poison.

5. Torosa.] Thick and fat.

Victorum, &c.] Having Horns bound with
Ribbands, according to Custom.

6. Erichthidis.] The *Athenians* are called
Erichthides, from *Erichtheus* their King.

7. Agitant.] They celebrate.

9. Ingenium vino faciente.] Wine raising their
Wit. So *Horace*,

Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum.

Te.] He relates the Verses which were sung
in Praise of *Theseus*.

10. Marathon.] A Metonymy of the Sub-
ject, the Place for the Inhabitants. *Marathon*
is a City of *Attica*, about 10 Miles from *A-*
thens. *Miltiades*, the *Athenian* General, over-
came, and put to flight *Darius's* Army in the
Fields of *Marathon*.

Cretæi.] *Cretensian*, for the Bull was led by
Hercules, from *Crete* to *Eutistheus*. The Story

is this, *Minos* was about to sacrifice to *Neptune*,
and being desirous to have a Victim suitable to
his Majesty, *Neptune* presents him with a very
fine Bull, which *Minos* was so fond of, that he
had a mind to keep him for himself. *Neptune*
taking this ill, made him so furious, that he
laid the greatest Part of the Island waste, and
this Bull *Theseus* killed.

11. Cromyona.] A Town in the Territory of
Corinth, which a Sow of an incredible Size laid
waste. This Sow *Theseus* killed: [*Suis secu-*
rus is a very elegant Expression, that is, secure
from all Damage from the Sow that was slain.
So *Virg.* *Securus amorum Germanæ.*]

12. Epidauria.] *Epidaurus* is a City of *Pe-*
loponnese, renowned for the Temple of *Æscu-*
lapius.

13. Clavigeram.] A Robber that carried a
great Club, the Son of *Vulcan*, called *Peripheta*.

14. Immitem.] Cruel.

Cepheſias.] A Region that the River *Cephisus*
flows through.

Procrusten.] *Procrustes*, *Cercyon*, *Sciron*, and
Sinis, are the Robbers that *Theseus* subdued.

Cerealis Eleusin vidit letum Cercyonis. Sinis ille occidit, malè usus magnis viribus : qui poterat curvare trabes, & agebat pinus ab alto, ad terram, corpora sparsurus latè. Limes patet tutus ad Alcatbœn, Lelegeia mœnia, Scirone composito : quæ terra negat sedem sparsi latronis, unda negat sedem ossibus, quæ diu jactata, vetustas dicitur durasse in scopulos. Nomen Scironis inhærit scopulis. Si velimus numerare tuos titulos annosque ; facta premant annos. Fortissime, suscipimus publica vota pro te : sumimus haustus Bacchi tibi. Regia consonat assensu populi, precibusque faventum : nec est ullus locus tristis in totâ urbe.

Cercyonis letum vidit Cerealis Eleusin. Occidit ille Sinis, magnis malè viribus usus : Qui poterat curvare trabes ; & agebat ab alto Ad terram latè sparsurus corpora pinus. Tutus ad Alcatbœn Lelegeia mœnia limes, Composito Scirone, patet : sparsique latronis Terra negat sedem, sedem negat ossibus unda : Quæ jactata diu fertur durasse vetustas In scopulos. Scopulis nomen Scironis inhæret. Si titulus annosque tuos numerare velimus ; Facta premant annos. Pro te, fortissime, vota Publica suscipimus : Bacchi tibi sumimus haustus. Consonat assensu populi, precibusque faventum Regia : nec totâ tristis locus ullus in urbe est.

NOTES.

15. *Eleusin.*] A Town and City of Athens, where stood the Temple of Ceres, whence it was called *Cerealis*. Hence the Mysteries of Ceres, which are celebrated there, are called, *Eleusina*.

16. *Sinis.*] A Thief that infested the *Isthmus*, who tormented those who had the Misfortune to fall into his Hands in the most cruel Manner, by fastening their Arms to two Pine-trees, which he had the Strength to bend to the Ground, then suddenly letting them spring up, tore their Bodies in the most miserable and excruciating Manner. This Robber *Theseus* slew.

19. *Ad Alcatbœn.*] The Road is safe to the City of *Megara*, that was rebuilt by *Alcatbœ*.

Lelegeia.] Built by *Lelix*, who travelling from *Egypt*, fortified *Megara*, and would have the Inhabitants called *Leleges*, after his own Name. See below, Book VIII. verse 6th and 8th.

20. *Composito.*] Being slain. For *componere* sometimes signifies to finish, or put an End to.

25. *Facta, &c.*] Thy Achievements are more in Number than the Years of thy Life.

Vota publica.] The *Thescian* Festivals, which the *Athenians* instituted in Honour of *Theseus*.

26. *Tibi.*] To thy Honour.

FAB. XXIV. Arne into a Jack-Daw.

Arne, captivated with the Love of Gold, sold her native Country to its Enemy Minos, and to prevent her suffering the Punishment that she deserved, was transformed into a Bird called a Jack-Daw, which to this Day retains a Love of that Metal.

Nec tamen (usque adeò voluptas est sincera nulli : quæ aliquid solliciti intervenit lætis) Ægeus percepit gaudia secura nato recepto. Minos parat bella : qui quanquàm valet milite,

NEC tamen (usque adeò nulli sincera voluptas ; Sollicitique aliquid lætis intervenit) Ægeus Gaudia percepit nato secura recepto. Bella parat Minos : qui quanquàm milite, quanquàm

NOTE.

4. *Minos.*] King of *Crete* ; he was the Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*.

Classe valet; patriâ tamen est firmissimus irâ: 5 *quancquam classe; tamen est fir-*
 Androgeique necem justis ulciscitur armis. *missimus, patriâ irâ: que ul-*
 Ante tamen bellum vires acquirit amicas: *ciscitur necem Androgei justis*
 Quaque potens habitus, volucris freta classe pererrat. *armis. Tamen, acquirit ami-*
 Hinc Anaphen sibi jungit, & Astypaleia regna; *câs vires ante bellum: quaque*
 Promissis Anaphen, regna Astypaleia bello. 10 *habitus potens, pererrat freta*
 Hinc humilem Myconon, cretosaque rura Cimoli, *volucris classe. Hinc jungit Ana-*
 Florentemque Cythnon, Scyron, planamque Seriphon, *phen sibi, & Astypaleia regna;*
 Marmoreamque Paron, quaque impia prodidit arcem *Anaphen promissis, Astypaleia*
 Sithonis accepto, quod avara poposcerat, auro. *regna bello. Hinc humilem My-*
 Mutata est in avem, quæ nunc quoque diligit aurum; *conon, cretosaque rura Cimoli,*
 Nigra pedem, nigris velata Monedula pennis. 16 *florentemque Cythnon, Scyron,*
planamque Seriphon, Marmo-
reamque Paron, quaque impia
Sithonis prodidit arcem, accepto
auro quod avara poposcerat.
Mutata est in avem, quæ nunc quoque diligit aurum; Monedula nigra pedem, velata nigris pennis.

NOTES.

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|--|---|
| <p>5. <i>Firmissimus.</i>] Most fierce.
 <i>Irâ.</i>] An Anger becoming a Father, because of the Murder of his Son.
 6. <i>Androgeique.</i>] This Son of Minos the Athenians had murdered out of Envy.
 <i>Justis.</i>] With a just War, because it was to take Vengeance for the Death of his Son.
 7. <i>Ante bellum.</i>] Nevertheless, before he made War upon the Athenians, he procures auxiliary Troops.
 8. <i>Quaque.</i>] With a Navy for which he was accounted formidable, he scoured all the neighbouring Seas.
 <i>Volucris classe.</i>] With a swift Fleet.
 9. <i>Anaphen.</i>] An Island that arose of its own accord out of the Sea of Crete.
 <i>Astypaleia.</i>] An Isle of the Ægean Sea,</p> | <p>one of the Cyclades.
 11. <i>Myconon.</i>] This is also one of the Cyclades.
 <i>Cretosaque.</i>] Chalky.
 <i>Cimoli.</i>] An Island in the Cretan Sea.
 12. <i>Cythnon.</i>] Cythnos, Scyros and Seriphos, are Islands of the Cyclades.
 13. <i>Marmoreamque.</i>] Paros is an Island, and one of the Cyclades, which produces very white Marble, called Parian Marble.
 14. <i>Sithonis.</i>] An Island, in which Sithonian Arne was transformed into a Jack-daw.
 16. <i>Velata.</i>] Covered.
 <i>Monedula.</i>] A Bird of the Jack-daw kind, so called, quasi Monetula, because it is delighted with Moneta, i. e. Money, say some.</p> |
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FAB. XXV. Pismires transformed into Men, or Myrmidons.

Æacus, the Son of Jupiter and Ægina, inhabiting Oenopia, which he afterwards called Ægina, after his Mother's Name, having had his Country dispeopled by a grievous Pestilence inflicted by Juno, entreated Jupiter to grant him as many Men as there were Ants in an Oak. Jupiter therefore transformed those Ants into Men, to fill up the Number of those that perished; who because they arose from these Creatures, were called Myrmidons, from the Greek Word Myrmeces, Ants.

At non Oliaros, Didymæque,
 & Tenos, & Andros, & Gya-
 ros, & Peparethos ferax ni-
 tidæ olivæ; juvère Gnosfiacas
 rates. Indè sinistro latere, Mi-
 nos petit Oenopiam Æacideia reg-
 na. Veteres appellavère Oeno-
 piam: sed Æacus ipse dixit
 Æginam, nomine genitricis. Tur-
 ba ruit, que expetit cognoscere
 virum tantæ famæ. TELA-
 monque, que Peleus minor quam
 Telamon, & Phocus tertia pro-
 les, occurrunt illi. Æacus ipse
 quoque egreditur, tardus senili
 gravitate: & requirit quæ sit
 causa veniendi. Rector centum
 populorum, admonitus patrii luctus
 suspirat, & refert talia dicta
 illi: Oro juves arma sumpta
 pro gnato; que sis pars piæ
 militiæ. Posco solatia tumulo.
 Asopiades dixit huic, Petis ir-
 rita, & haud facienda meæ
 urbi: neque enim ulla tellus est
 conjunctior Cecropidis hâc. Ea
 fœdera sunt nobis. Abit tristis, que
 dixit, Tua fœdera stabunt magno:
 & putat esse utiliùs minari bel-
 lum quàm gerere, atque ibi præ-
 consumere suas vires. Etiam-
 num Lyctia classis poterat spec-
 tari ab Oenopiis muris; cum Attica puppis adest concita pleno velo, que intrat in amicos portus,
 Quæ ferebat Cephalum, que simul mandata patriæ.

AT non Oliaros, Didymæque & Tenos & Andros
 Et Gyaros, nitidæque ferax Peparethos olivæ;
 Gnosfiacas, juvère rates. Latere indè sinistro
 Oenopiam Minos petit Æacideia regna.
 Oenopiam veteres appellavère: sed ipse
 Æacus Æginam genitricis nomine dixit.
 Turba ruit, tantæque virum cognoscere famæ
 Expetit. Occurrunt illi Telamonque minorque
 Quàm Telamon, Peleus, & proles tertia Phocus.
 Ipse quoque egreditur tardus gravitate senili
 Æacus: & quæ sit veniendi causa requirit.
 Admonitus patrii luctus suspirat, & illi
 Dicta refert rector populorum talia centum:
 Arma juves oro pro gnato sumpta, piæque
 Pars sis militiæ. Tumulo solatia posco.
 Huic Asopiades, Petis irrita, dixit, & urbi
 Haud facienda meæ: neque enim conjunctior ulla
 Cecropidis hâc est tellus. Ea fœdera nobis.
 Tristis abit, stabuntque tibi tua fœdera magno,
 Dixit: & utiliùs bellum putat esse minari,
 Quàm gerere, atque suas ibi præconsumere vires.
 Classis ab Oenopiis etiamnum Lyctia muris
 Spectari poterat; cum pleno concita velo
 Attica puppis adest, in portusque intrat amicos.
 Quæ Cephalum, patriæque simul mandata ferebat.

NOTES.

1. Oliaros, &c.] Are Islands in the Ægean Sea, which did not assist Minos against the Athenians.

2. Olivæ ferax.] Abounding in Oil.

3. Gnosfiacas rates.] Ships of Crete, Gnossus was one of the chief Cities of Crete, and the Court of Minos.

4. Oenopiam.] Now commonly called Ægina, or Engia, an Island in the Bay of Scaronica, called the Gulf of Engia.

6. Æacus.] He was the Son of Jupiter; he had three Sons, Telamon, Peleus, and Phocus.

8. Minorque.] That is to say, Minos.

12. Patrii.] A Father's Sorrow, which Minos had for his Son, whom the Athenians had slain.

13. Centum populorum.] Crete, of old, is said to have had 100 Cities. It is a Periphrase of Crete; of which see in another Place.

Non hoc te centum Cretæ digesta per urbes

Aspiciam puero cognita terra Jovi. And

Non hoc, quæ centum sustinet urbes,

Quamvis sit mendax Creta negare solet.

It is now called Candia, and was some Years since taken by the Turks.

16. Asopiades.] Æacus, the Grandson of Asopus; for Ægina, the Mother of Æacus, was the Daughter of Asopus, a River of Bæotia.

Irrita.] Vain Things, and such as I must not do.

18. Cecropidis.] To the Athenians, so called from King Cecrops, very often mentioned above.

Fœdera nobis.] That we may be Friends, and assist one another.

19. Tristis.] Minos goes away discontented, because he could not obtain what he desired.

Stabuntque magno.] Shall cost you dear.

22. Classis Lyctia.] The Navy of Crete. Lyctus is a City of Crete; so above, Gnosfiacas of Gnossus.

25. Cephalum.] The Plenipotentiary of the Athenians.

Æacida

Æacidæ longo juvenes pòst tempore visum
 Agnovère tamen Cephalum ; dextraſque dedère :
 Inque patris duxère domum. Spectabilis heros,
 Et veteris retinens etiamnùm pignora formæ,
 Ingreditur : ramumque tenens popularis olivæ,
 A dextrâ lævâque duos ætate minores
 Major habet, Clyton & Buten, Pallante creatos.
 Poſtquàm congreſſus primi ſua verba tulerunt ;
 Cecropidum Cephalus peragit mandata, rogatque
 Auxilium ; fœduſque refert, & jura parentum :
 Imperiumque peti totius Achæidos addit.
 Sic ubi mandatam juvit facundia cauſam ;
 Æacus in ſceptri capulo nitente ſiniſtrâ,
 Ne petite auxilium, ſed ſumite, dixit, Athenæ.
 Nec dubiè vires, quas hæc habet infula, veſtras
 Ducite, & omnis eat rerum ſtatus iſte mearum.
 Robora non deſunt : ſuperat mihi miles & hoſti.
 Gratia Dîs ; felix & inexcufabile tempus.
 Immò ita ſit, Cephalus, creſcat tua civibus opto
 Reſ, ait. Adveniens equidem modò gaudia cepi ;
 Cùm tam pulchra mihi, tam par ætate juvenus
 Obvia proceſſit. Multos tamen indè requiro,
 Quos quondam vidi veſtrâ priùs urbe receptus.
 Æacus ingemuit ; triſtique ita voce locutus :
 Flebile principium melior fortuna ſequetur.
 Hanc utinam poſſem vobis memorare ! finè ullo

Æacidæ juvenes agnovère Ce-
 phalum tamen viſum poſt longo
 tempore ; que dedère dextraſ :
 que duxère in domum patris.
 Spectabilis heros etiamnùm reti-
 nens pignora veteris formæ in-
 greditur : que tenens ramum po-
 popularis olivæ, major habet duos
 minores ætate à dextrâ lævâque,
 Clyton & Buten, creatos Pal-
 lante. Poſtquàm primi congreſſus
 tulerunt ſua verba ; Cephalus
 peragit mandata Cecropidum :
 rogatque auxilium, que refert
 fœdus, & jura parentum :
 que addit imperium totius A-
 chæidos peti. Sic ubi facundia
 juvit mandatam cauſam ; Æa-
 cus, ſiniſtrâ nitente in capulo
 ſceptri, dixit, Ne petite auxi-
 lium, Athenæ, ſed ſumite. Nec
 dubiè ducite vires quas hæc
 infula habet veſtras, & omnis
 ſtatus mearum rerum eat. Ro-
 bora non deſunt : miles ſuperat
 mihi & hoſti. Gratia Diſ ;
 tempus felix & inexcufabile.
 Cephalus ait, Immò ita ſit, opto
 tua reſ creſcat civibus. Equi-
 dem adveniens modò cepi gaudia,
 cùm juvenus tam pulchra, tam
 par ætate proceſſit obvia mihi.
 Tamen indè requiro multos, quos

quondam vidi priùs receptus veſtrâ urbe. Æacus ingemuit ; que locutus ita triſti voce : Melior for-
 tuna ſequetur flebile principium. Utinam poſſem memorare hanc vobis ! nunc

NOTES.

29. *Veteris formæ.*] Of his former Beauty.
 30. *Popularis.*] Growing at Athens, and grateful to the People. An Olive was a Sign of Peace, and very proper to be used in requiring Aid.
 32. *Clyton & Buten.*] Clytus and Butes, the Sons of Pallas (whose Father was Pandion) were one on the right Hand, and the other on the left Hand of Cephalus.
 34. *Peragit mandata.*] Performs his Commands which he had received from the Athenians.
 35. *Fœduſque refert.*] He puts them in Mind of the League that was made by his Ancestors with the Ægines.
 36. *Imperiumque.*] The Kingdom.
 Peti.] To be aimed at by Minos ; this he did, that he might the more easily persuade Æacus to send auxiliary Forces to the Athe-

- nians against Minos.
 Achæidos.] Of Greece.
 38. *Nitente.*] Leaning on his Scepter.
 39. *Athenæ.*] The Athenians ; the Thing containing, for the Thing contained.
 41. *Eat.*] Shall go, sc. along with you.
 42. *Robora.*] Strength, Forces.
 Superat miles.] I have Soldiers enough, by whom I will assist my Friends.
 43. *Gratia.*] sc. sit, for Æacus gives Thanks to the Gods.
 Tempus.] sc. est mihi, I am not under any Necessity to deny Assistance.
 47. *Obvia proceſſit.*] Came to meet.
 Requirō.] I find wanting.
 50. *FleBILE principium.*] A severe Pestilence ravaged the Kingdom, after which, the Men sprung from Ants.
 52. *Memorare.*] To relate at large.

repetam sinè ullo ordine, nec
 morer vos longâ ambage. Quos
 requiris memori mente, jacent
 ossa cinisque. Et illi quota pars
 periêre mearum rerum ! Dira
 lues incidit populis irâ Junonis,
 exosæ terras dictas à pellice.
 Dùm malum visum mortale,
 que nocens causa tantæ cladis
 latebat ; pugnatum est arte me-
 dendi : exitium superabat opem ;
 quæ jacebat victa. Principio
 cælum pressit terras spissâ cali-
 gine ; & inclusa ignavos æstus
 nubibus : dùmque luna explevit
 orbem quater junctis cornibus,
 quater tenuata retexit ple-
 num orbem : calidi Austri spirâ-
 rant letiferis flatibus. Constat
 & vitium venisse in fontes, la-
 cusque, & multa millia ser-
 pentum errâsse per incultos, atque
 temerâsse fluviis suis venenis.
 Potentia subiti morbi deprensa
 primâ strage canum, volucrum-
 que, oviumque, boumque, inque feris. Infelix arator miratur validos tauros concidere inter opus ; que
 recumbere medio sulco.

Ordine nunc repetam : neu longâ ambage morer vos.
 Ossa cinisque jacent, memori quos mente requiris.
 Et quota pars illi rerum periêre mearum !
 Dira lues irâ populis Junonis iniquæ
 Incidit exosæ dictas à pellice terras.
 Dùm visum mortale malum, tantæque latebat
 Causa nocens cladis ; pugnatum est arte medendi :
 Exitium superabat opem ; quæ victa jacebat.
 Principio cælum spissâ caligine terras
 Pressit ; & ignavos inclusa nubibus æstus :
 Dùmque quater junctis explevit cornibus orbem
 Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem :
 Letiferis calidi spirârunt flatibus Austri.
 Constat & in fontes vitium venisse, lacusque ;
 Milliaque incultos serpentum multa per agros
 Errâsse, atque suis fluviis temerâsse venenis.
 Strage canum primâ volucrumque oviumque boumque
 Inque feris subiti deprensa potentia morbi.
 Concidere infelix validos miratur arator
 Inter opus tauros ; medioque recumbere sulco.

NOTES.

52. Longâ ambage.] With a superfluous Ha-
 rangue. The Poet describes the Transformation
 of Ants into Men. When the Inhabitants of
 Ægina had been consumed by a Pestilence, by
 the Anger of Juno ; Æacus intreated his Fa-
 ther Jupiter, that he would either restore his
 People, or deprive him of Life. And seeing a
 great Multitude of Ants in a hollow Oak, he
 begg'd of Jupiter to let him have as many
 Citizens as there were Ants. Jupiter being
 prevailed upon by the Prayers of Æacus, turn'd
 the Ants into Men, and among these Æacus di-
 vided his Land.

53. Ossa cinisque jacent.] They are dead that
 you ask after, and that you remember you have
 seen formerly.

54. Quota.] A very little.

55. Dira lues.] An incurable Plague, for
 which no Remedy could be found.

56. Exosæ.] Pursuing with Hatred.

Dictas à pellice.] The Island named from
 her Rival, and called Ægina by Æacus, after
 the Name of his Mother, whom Juno hated,
 because Jupiter had lain with her.

57. Mortale.] Human, and not sent by the
 Anger of Juno.

58. Causa.] the Anger of Juno, which
 was the Cause of so great a Calamity.

Pugnatum est.] They strove against it.

59. Exitium.] the Slaughter, the Mor-
 tality.

Opem.] Help.

61. Pressit.] Covered.

Ignavos.] Listless, from the Effect, because
 it makes Men dull and slothful.

62. Dùmque quater.] The South Winds, be-
 ing unhealthy Winds, blêw for four Months ;
 for the Moon every Month increases and de-
 creases.

63. Tenuata.] Diminished.

Retexit.] Opened, unrolled.

64. Letiferis flatibus.] With pestilential
 Heats.

65. Vitium.] A Corruption of the Air.

Τὴν ἀέρος φθορά. Herodian.

67. Temerâsse.] To have corrupted.

68. Strage, &c.] Much after the same
 Manner Homer writes of the Pestilence which
 Apollo sent into the Grecian Army, *Iliad* α.

Οὐρανὸς μὲν πρῶτον ἐπῴχετο καὶ νέφας
 ἀργαῖς.

70. Miratur.] Wonders, because he knows
 not the Cause of the Calamity.

71. Inter opus.] As he is ploughing.

Recumbere.] To fall down.

Lanigeris gregibus balatus dantibus ægros
 Sponte suâ lanæque cadunt, & corpora tabent.
 Acer equus quondam, magnæque in pulvere famæ,
 Degenerat palmas; veterumque oblitus honorum, 75
 Ad præsepe gemit, morbo moriturus inert.
 Non aper irasci meminit; non fidere cursu
 Cerva: nec armentis incurrere fortibus urfi.
 Omnia languor habet: sylvisque, agrisque, viisque,
 Corpora fœda jacent, vitiantur odoribus auræ. 80
 Mira loquor. Non illa canes, avidæque volucres,
 Non cani tetigere lupi: dilapsa liquefcunt;
 Afflatuque nocent; & agunt contagia latè.
 Pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos
 Pēstis, & in magnæ dominatur mœnibus urbis. 85
 Viscera torrentur primò; flammæque latentis
 Indicium rubor est, & ductus anhelitus ægrè.
 Aspera lingua tumet, trepidisque arentia venis
 Ora patent: auræque graves captantur hiatu.
 Non stratum, non ulla pati velamina possunt: 90
 Dura sed in terrâ ponunt præcordia: nec fit
 Corpus humo gelidum, sed humus de corpore fervet.
 Nec moderator adest: inque ipsos fœva medentes
 Erumpit clades; obsuntque auctoribus artes.
 Quò proprior quisque est, servitque fidenti ægro; 95
 In partem leti citiùs venit. Utque salutis
 Spes abiit; finemque vident in funere morbi;
 Indulgent animis: & nulla, quid utile, cura est.

Lanæ cadunt suâ sponte, lanigeris gregibus dantibus ægros balatus, & corpora tabent. Equus quondam acer, magnæque famæ in pulvere, degenerat palmas; que oblitus veterum honorum, gemit ad præsepe, moriturus inert morbo. Aper non meminit irasci; non cerva fidere cursu: nec urfi incurrere fortibus armentis. Languor habet omnia: fœda corpora jacent sylvisque, agrisque, viisque, auræ vitiantur odoribus. Loquor mira. Non canes, avidæque volucres, non cani lupi tetigere illa: dilapsa liquefcunt; que nocent afflatu; & agunt contagia latè. Pēstis pervenit ad miseros colonos graviore damno, & dominatur in mœnibus magnæ urbis. Primò viscera torrentur; que rubor est indicium latentis flammæ, & anhelitus ægrè ductus. Lingua aspera tumet, que arentia ora patent trepidis venis, que graves auræ captantur hiatu. Non possunt pati stratum, non ulla velamina, sed ponunt dura præcordia in terrâ: nec corpus fit gelidum humo, sed humus fervet de corpore. Nec moderator adest: que fœva clades erumpit in medentes ipsos; que artes obsunt

auctoribus. Quò quisque est propior, que servit ægro fidenti, citiùs venit in partem leti. Utque spes salutis abiit; que vident finem morbi in funere; indulgent animis: & est nulla cura quid utile.

N O T E S.

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|---|--|
| <p>72. <i>Lanigeris.</i>] Wool-bearing.
 73. <i>Tabent.</i>] They pine away, grow lean.
 74. <i>Pulvere.</i>] In Races, in which a great Dust is raised.
 75. <i>Degenerat.</i>] Degenerates.
 <i>Palmas.</i>] Victories.
 <i>Veterumque honorum.</i>] Of ancient Glory.
 78. <i>Incurrere.</i>] To set upon.
 79. <i>Omnia, &c.</i>] All Animals were become languid and weak.
 80. <i>Corpora fœda.</i>] Stinking Carcasses.
 81. <i>Illa.</i>] The Carcasses.
 82. <i>Dilapsa liquefcunt.</i>] They rot and fall away. This is an admirable Description of a Pestilence.
 83. <i>Agunt contagia latè.</i>] They spread the Contagion far and near.
 87. <i>Indicium.</i>] A Flushing of the Face</p> | <p>shews the Bowels to be inflamed.
 88. <i>Tumet.</i>] Is puffed up.
 <i>Arentia.</i>] Dry and parched.
 89. <i>Patent.</i>] They gape.
 <i>Graves.</i>] Infectious.
 90. <i>Stratum.</i>] The Bed.
 91. <i>Dura.</i>] Hard, swelled.
 93. <i>Moderator.</i>] A Physician.
 94. <i>Erumpit.</i>] Invades.
 <i>Obsunt, &c.</i>] And the Art of Physic is hurtful to the Professors of it.
 96. <i>Leti.</i>] Of Death.
 97. <i>Finemque, &c.</i>] And they see the End of the Disease in Death.
 98. <i>Indulgent animis.</i>] They indulge their Appetites.
 <i>Utile.</i>] <i>sc. fit.</i></p> |
|---|--|

Utile

Enim nihil est utile. Que posito pudore, hærent passim fontibus & fluviis, que capacibus puteis: nec sitis est extincta bibendo prius quam vita. [Indè multi graves nequeunt consurgere, & immoriuntur ipsi aquis. Tamen aliquis haurit & illas; Tantaque sunt tæda invisi lecti miseris; prosiliunt: aut si vires prohibent consistere, devolvunt corpora in humum, que quisque fugiunt suos penates: sua domus videtur funesta cuique: [Et quia causa latet, locus est notus in crimine.] Aspiceres semianimes errare viis dùm valebant stare; alios flentes, que jacentes terræ; que versantes lassæ lumina supremo motu. Que tendunt membra ad sidera pendentis cæli exhalantes hic, illic ubi mors deprenderat.] Quid animi fuit tunc mihi? An quod debuit esse, ut odissem vitam & cuperem esse pars meorum? Quocunque acies oculorum flexerat se, illic vulgus erat stratum. Veluti cùm putria poma cadunt ramis motis, que glandes ilice agitata. Contrà vides templa sublimia gradibus: Jupiter tenet illa. Quis non tulit irrita thura illis altaribus? quoties conjux pro conjuge, genitor pro gnato, finivit animam: in non exoratis aris dùm dicit precantia verba? Que pars thuris est reperta inconsumpta in manu!

Utile enim nihil est. Passim, positoque pudore, Fontibus, & fluviis, puteisque capacibus hærent: 100 Nec prius est extincta sitis, quam vita, bibendo. [Indè graves multi nequeunt consurgere; & ipsis Immoriuntur aquis; aliquis tamen haurit & illas.] Tantaque sunt miseris invisi tædia lecti; Prosiliunt: aut, si prohibent consistere vires, 105 Corpora devolvunt in humum, fugiuntque Penates Quisque suos; sua cuique domus funesta videtur: [Et, quia causâ latet, locus est in crimine notus.] Semianimes errare viis, dùm stare valebant, Aspiceres; flentes alios, terræque jacentes; 110 Lassaque versantes supremo lumina motu. [Membraque pendentis tendunt ad sidera cæli, Hic, illic ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes.] Quid mihi tunc animi fuit? An, quod debuit esse, Ut vitam odissem, & cuperem pars esse meorum? 115 Quò se cunque acies oculorum flexerat; illic Vulgus erat stratum. Veluti cùm putria motis Poma cadunt ramis, agitataque ilice glandes. Templa vides contrà gradibus sublimia longis: Jupiter illa tenet. Quis non altaribus illis 120 Irrita thura tulit? quoties pro conjuge conjux, Pro gnato genitor, dùm verba precantia dicit, Non exoratis animam finivit in aris, Inque manu thuris pars inconsumpta reperta est!

NOTES.

103. *Haurit.*] He drinks.

Illas.] Those infected Waters, in which many died. This *Distich*, as also *Verse* 108, *Heinsius* would have left out.

104. *Tantaque tædia, &c.*] They hate their Beds so much, that they jump out of them.

105. *Si prohibent, &c.*] If any are so weak that they can't stand, or leap out of Bed, they roll themselves down upon the Ground.

107. *Funesta.*] Pestilential and mortal.

108. *Crimine.*] In the Fault.

109. *Semianimes.*] Half dead.

111. *Lassaque lumina.*] *Oculos jam morte gravatos*, as our Poet says in another Place, Their Eyes heavy with Death.

112. *Pendentis.*] Imminent, pressing down upon them.

113. *Hic.*] Here, and there, and everywhere.

Exhalantes.] Expiring. *Heinsius* takes away these two Verses. But is willing to allow of the latter, if it be thus amended.

Hic ubi mors, animam deprenderat, exhalante

114. *Quid animi.*] What Mind had I? *sc. Æacus*, i. e. What did I desire?

115. *Ut vitam odissem.*] I ought to have had this Mind, to hate Life, and wish for Death.

116. *Flexerat.*] Turned.

117. *Putria.*] Too ripe and rotten.

119. *Templa vides.*] *Æacus* says this, pointing to a Temple with his Finger.

Contrà.] Over against.

121. *Irrita.*] Vain; not profiting.

123. *Non exoratis aris.*] *sc. Deorum.*

Admoti quoties templis, dùm vota sacerdos
 Concipit, & fundit purum inter cornua vinum,
 Haud expectato ceciderunt vulnere tauri!
 Ipse ego sacra Jovi pro me, patriâque tribusque
 Cùm facerem natis, mugitus victima diros
 Edidit: & subito collapsa sinè ictibus ullis
 Exiguo tinxit subjectos sanguine cultros,
 Fibra quoque ægra notas veri, monitûsque Deorum
 Perdiderat. Tristes penetrant ad viscera morbi.
 Antè sacros vidi projecta cadavera postes:
 Antè ipsas, quò mors foret invidiosior, aras.
 Pars animam laqueo claudunt; mortisque timorem
 Morte fugant: ultròque vocant venientia fata.
 Corpora missa neci nullis de more feruntur
 Funeribus: neque enim capiebant funera portæ.
 Aut inhumata premunt terras: aut dantur in altos
 Indotata rogos. Et jam reverentia nulla est,
 Deque rogis pugnant: alienisque ignibus ardent.
 Qui lacryment, defunt: indeſetæque vagantur
 Natorumque virûmque animæ, juvenumque senumque.
 Nec locus in tumulos, nec sufficit arbor in ignes.
 Attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum,
 Jupiter ô, dixi, si te non falsa loquuntur
 Dicta sub amplexus Æginæ Afopidos iſſe:
 Nec te, magne Pater, nostri pudet esse parentem;
 Aut mihi redde meos; aut me quoque conde sepulchro.

125 quoties admoti templis, dùm sacerdos concipit vota, & fundit purum vinum inter cornua, tauri ceciderunt vulnere haud expectato! Ego ipse cùm facerem sacra Jovi pro me, pro patriâ, tribusque natis, victima edidit diros mugitus: que collapsa subito sinè ullis ictibus, tinxit subjectos cultros exiguo sanguine, quoque fibra ægra perdiderat notas veri, monitusque Deorum. Tristes morbi penetrant ad viscera. Vidi cadavera projecta antè sacros postes: antè aras ipsas, quò mors foret invidiosior. Pars claudunt animam laqueo; que fugant timorem mortis morte: ultròque vocant venientia fata. Corpora missa meci feruntur nullis funeribus de more: neque enim portæ capiebant funera. Aut inhumata premunt terras: aut indotata dantur in altos rogos. Et jam nulla reverentia est, que pugnant de rogis, que ardent alienis ignibus. Defunt qui lacryment: que animæ natorumque, virûmque, juvenumque senumque vagantur indeſetæ. Nec locus sufficit in tumulos, nec arbor in ignes. Attonitus tanto

turbine miserarum rerum, dixi, O Jupiter, si non falsa dicta loquuntur te iſſe sub amplexus Afopidos Æginæ: nec, magne pater, pudet te esse parentem nostri, aut redde meos mihi; aut conde me quoque sepulchro.

NOTES.

125. *Admoti templis.*] Being brought to the Temples.

Dùm vota, &c.] While the Priest is making Supplications.

126. *Purum.*] Neat Wine, without Water, for the Ancients used Wine in their Sacrifices.

127. *Haud expectato.*] not look'd for.

132. *Ægra.*] Vitiated. The Soothsayers used to inspect the Fibres of the Beasts offered in Sacrifice, in order to foretel future Events.

Notas.] The Admonitions,

133. *Tristes.*] A Metonymy of the Efficient.

Ad viscera.] To the Bowels.

134. *Sacros postes.*] Before the holy Gates of the Temple.

136. *Pars animam, &c.*] Some strangle themselves.

137. *Venientia fata.*] Approaching Death.

138. *Feruntur.*] Are carried out; for dead Corpses were carried out of the City to be buried.

139. *Funeribus.*] The Honour of Funerals.

Funus is the Pomp of a Burial, so called of *funalibus*, i. e. the Torches which were carried before the Corpse; the Dead being commonly buried by Night.

140. *Aut inhumata.*] Either lie unburied upon the Earth.

141. *Indotata.*] Or were cast into the Fire, without any Funeral Honours; for the Ancients used to burn the Bodies of the Dead in their best Ornaments, their next Relations throwing rich Presents with them into the Fire.

145. *In tumulos.*] To build Sepulchres.

Nec arbor in ignes.] Nor Trees to erect funeral Piles.

146. *Turbine rerum.*] In such Confusion.

147. *Falsa.*] Falsè, falsely. A Noun is put for an Adverb.

Loquuntur.] sc. *Homines.*

148. *Iſſe, &c.* To have lain with Ægina, the Daughter of *Aſopus*, and to have begotten me.

Ille dedit notam fulgore, que secundo tonitrû. Dixi, Accipio, que precor ista sint felicia signa tuæ mentis, pigneror omen quod das mihi. Fortè fuit juxtà quercus de Dodonæo semine, sacra Jovi, rarissima patulis ramis. Hic nos aspeximus frugilegas formicas gerentes grande onus exiguo ore, longo agmineque servantes suum callem rugoso cortice. Dùm miror numerum, dixi, Optimè pater, tu da mihi totidem cives : & reple inania mœnia. Alta quercus intremuit, que dedit sonum ramis motis sinè flamine. Membra horruerant mihi timore pavido, que comæ stabant. Tamen dedi oscula terræ, que roboribus : nec fatebar me sperare : tamen sperabam : atque fovebam mea vota animo. Nox subit : & somnus occupat corpora exercita curis. Eadem quercus visa est adesse antè oculos mihi, & ferre totidem ramos, & totidem animalia ramis ; que tremiscere parili motu : que spargere graniferum agmen in subjèctis arvis. Quod subito crescere, & videri majus majusque, ac tollere se humo : que adsistere recto trunco ; & ponere maciem numerumque pedum, nigrumque colorem, & inducere humanam formam membris. Somnus abit. Vigilans damno mea visa ; querorque nihil opis esse in Superis. At ingens murmur erat in ædibus : que videbar exaudire voces hominum, jam desuetas mihi. Dùm suspicor has quoque somni ; ecce Telamon properus, foribusque reclusis, dixit, Pater videbis majora speque fideque :

NOTES.

151. *Notam.*] A Sign.
Secundo.] Prosperous.
 153. *Quod das.*] The Omen you now give me I take for a happy Pledge.
 155. *Dodonæo.*] Dodona is a City of *Molossus* in *Epirus*, near which was a Wood dedicated to *Jupiter*, in which Doves used to give Answers to Querists. The Ancients asserted, that the *Dodonæan* Oaks foretold future Events ; from thence the Poets feign that the Ship *Argo* also gave Answers.
 156. *Frugilegas.*] Gathering Fruits and Grain.
 158. *Rugosa.*] Rough.
 160. *Totidem cives.*] So many Subjects as I

here see *Ants*.

Inania.] Dispeopled.

161. *Sinè flamine.*] With no Wind.

163. *Stabantque.*] Stood upright.

166. *Subit.*] Comes on.

Exercita.] Tired.

168. *Animalia.*] *Ants*.

170. *Arvis subjèctis.*] In the Fields, underneath.

172. *Rectoque, &c.*] To stand upright.

175. *Visa.*] My Dream, Vision.

179. *Telamon.*] My Son.

180. *Majora speque fideque.*] Things beyond Hope or Belief.

Egredere. Egredior : qualesque in imagine somni
Visus eram vidisse viros, ex ordine tales
Aspicio, agnoscoque. Adeunt ; regemque salutant.
Vota Jovi solvo, populisque recentibus urbem
Partior, & vacuos prisceis cultoribus agros ; 185
Myrmidonasque voco ; nec origine nomina fraudo.
Corpora vidisti ; Mores, quos antè gerebant,
Nunc quoque habent ; parcumque genus, patiensq; laborum,
Quæsitique tenax, & qui quæsitâ reservent.
Hi te ad bella pares annis animisque sequentur : 190
Cum primùm, qui te feliciter attulit, Eurus
(Eurus enim attulerat) fuerit mutatus in Austros.

bella, pares annis animisque : cum primùm Eurus, qui attulit te feliciter, (enim Eurus attulerat) fuerit mutatus in Austros.

Egredere. Egredior : que vi-
ros quales visus eram vidisse in
imagine somni, aspicio, agnosco-
que tales ex ordine. Adeunt ;
que salutant regem. Solvo vota
Jovi, que partior urbem recen-
tibus populis ; & vacuos agros
prisceis cultoribus ; que voco myr-
midonas ; nec fraudo nomina
origine. Vidisti corpora ; quo-
que nunc habent mores, quos
antè gerebant ; parcumque ge-
nus, patiensque laborum, que
tenax quæsitâ, & qui reservant
quæsitâ. Hi sequentur te ad

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 183. Adeunt.] They draw near to me. | Fraudo.] I deprive. |
| 184. Vota Jovi solvo.] I give Thanks to Jupiter, I sacrifice. | 190. Pares annis.] For they were all born on the same Night. |
| 185. Partior.] I divide, I distribute. | 192. Austros mutatus.] Because they that sail from Ægina to Athens need a South Wind. |
| 186. Myrmidonasque.] Of μυρμήκων, i. e. of Ants. | |

FAB. XXVI. Cephalus and Procris.

Cephalus, in his Turn, relates to Æacus the Gifts he had with his Wife Procris, and why she carried a Dart. For when Cephalus was Hunting in Mount Hymettus, in the Country of Attica, he was carried away by Aurora, upon Account of his Beauty. The Goddess finding that he doated on his Wife Procris, being desirous to wean his Affections from her, having changed his Shape, she sent him back to Athens to try her by Promises, or Presents, whether she could keep her Chastity unviolated. Being provided with many captivating Things for a Woman's Use, he by Fallacy gain'd her. Procris finding that she had been beguiled by her own Husband, was so ashamed of her Crime, that she shunn'd his Sight, and hid herself in the Woods : But Cephalus, not able to bear her Absence, prevailed upon her, by Entreaties, to return to him ; when she came back, she made him a Present of a very swift Dog, and a Dart that was inevitable.

Illi implere longum diem,
 talibus atque aliis sermonibus.
 Ultima pars lucis est data men-
 sæ, nox somnis. Aureus Sol ex-
 tulerat jubar : Euris flabat ad-
 buc ; que tenebat reditura vela.
 Sati Pallante conveniunt ad Ce-
 phalum, cui grandior ætas ;
 Cephalus, simul & creati Pal-
 lante ad regem. Sed altus sopor
 adhuc habebat regem. Phocus
 Æacides excipit illos in limine :
 nam Telamon fraterque legebat
 viros ad bella. Phocus ducit
 Cecropidas, in interius spatium,
 pulchrosque recessus, cum quibus
 ipse resedit simul ; aspicit Æo-
 liden ferre jaculum manu, factum
 ex ignotâ arbore ; cuius cuspis
 fuit aurea. Ille prius locutus
 pauca mediis sermonibus, ait, Sum
 studiosus nemorum, que ferinæ
 cædis : tamen jamdudum dubito
 è quâ sylvâ hastile fuit reci-
 sum : si esset fraxinus, certè foret
 fulva colore ; si cornus ; nodus
 inesset : ignoro undè sit : sed
 nostri oculi non viderunt jacula-
 bile telum formosius isto. Alter
 è Actæis fratribus excipit : &
 dixit, Mirabere & usum majorem
 specie in isto. Consequitur quod-
 cunque petit : que fortuna non
 regit missum ; & revolat cruen-
 tum nullo referente. Tum verò

Nereius juvenis quærit omnia ; cur sit, & undè datum ; quis auctor tanti muneris. Ille refert quæ
 petit, sed quæ est pudori narrare, filet quâ mercede tulerit : tactusque dolore

Talibus atque aliis longum sermonibus illi
 Implevere diem. Lucis pars ultima mensæ
 Est data, nox somnis. Jubar aureus extulerat Sol :
 Flabat adhuc Euris ; redituraque vela tenebat.
 Ad Cephalum Pallante sati, cui grandior ætas ;
 Ad regem Cephalus, simul & Pallante creati
 Conveniunt. Sed adhuc regem sopor altus habebat.
 Excipit Æacides illos in limine Phocus :
 Nam Telamon fraterque viros ad bella legebat.
 Phocus in interius spatium, pulchrosque recessus
 Cecropidas ducit, cum quibus simul ipse resedit ;
 Aspicit Æoliden ignotâ ex arbore factum
 Ferre manû jaculum ; cuius fuit aurea cuspis.
 Pauca prius mediis sermonibus ille locutus,
 Sum nemorum studiosus, ait, cædisque ferinæ ;
 Quâ tamen è sylvâ teneas hastile recisum,
 Jamdudum dubito : certè, si fraxinus esset,
 Fulva colore foret ; si cornus ; nodus inesset :
 Undè sit ignoro : sed non formosius isto
 Viderunt oculi telum jaculabile nostri.
 Excipit Actæis è fratribus alter : & usum
 Majorem specie mirabere, dixit, in isto
 Consequitur, quodcunque petit : Fortunaque missum
 Non regit ; & revolat nullo referente cruentum.
 Tum verò juvenis Nereius omnia quærit
 Cur sit, & undè datum ; quis tanti muneris auctor.
 Quæ petit, ille refert, sed, quæ narrare pudori est,
 Quâ tulerit mercede, filet : tactusque dolore

NOTES.

2. Pars ultima lucis.] The Evening.
- Mensæ.] To Supper, to Feasting.
3. Jubar.] His Beams.
- Aureus.] Beautiful and shining.
5. Sati Pallante.] The Sons of Pallas, Cly-
 tus and Bute, the Companions in the Embassy.
- Grandior.] Older.
6. Regem.] To Æacus.
9. Fraterque.] Pelcus.
12. Æoliden.] Cephalus, the Nephew of
 Æolus.
15. Nemorum studiosus.] I delight in hunt-
 ing and killing wild Beasts.
16. E quâ sylvâ.] From what Tree ; the
 Containing for the Contained.
18. Si Cornus, &c.] The Cornel is a knotty
 Tree.
19. Undè.] From what Tree.
20. Telum jaculabile.] A Periphrasis of a

Javelin.

21. Actæis.] Athenians.
- Usum.] The Usefulness.
22. Specie.] Than the Beauty.
23. Fortunaque, &c.] Is not subject to any
 Fortune. For it is never cast in vain.
25. Nereius.] Phocus was the Grandson of
 Nereus ; Psamathe, the Wife of Æacus, was
 the Daughter of Nereus.
26. Auctor.] Who was the Giver of so va-
 luable a Present.
27. Quæ, &c.] Cephalus answers to those
 things which he asks, and to other things that
 were well known ; but, through Modesty,
 says nothing upon what Account he received
 that Dart from his Wife.
28. Tulerit.] He received.
- Tactusque.] And being moved.

Conjugis amissæ, lacrymis ita fatur obortis ;
 Hoc me, nate Deâ (quis possit credere ?) telum
 Flere facit, facietque diu ; si vivere nobis
 Fata diu dederint : hoc me cum conjuge carâ
 Perdidit. Hôc utinam caruissem munere semper !
 Procris erat (si fortè magis pervenit ad aures
 Orithyïa tuas) raptæ soror Orithyïæ.
 Si faciem moresque velis conferre duarum ;
 Dignior ipsa rapi. Pater hanc mihi junxit Erechtheus :
 Hanc mihi junxit amor. Felix dicebar, eramque :
 Non ita Dîs visum est) ac nunc quoque forsitan essem.
 Alter agebatur post pacta jugalia mensis ;
 Cùm me cornigeris tendentem retia cervis
 Vertice de summo semper florentis Hymetti
 Lutea manè videt, pulsus Aurora tenebris :
 Invitumque rapit. Liceat mihi vera referre
 Pace Deæ ; quòd sit roseo spectabilis ore,
 Quòd teneat lucis, teneat confinia noctis,
 Nectareis quòd alatur aquis ; ego Procrin amabam :
 Pectore Procris erat, Procris mihi semper in ore.

quòd teneat confinia lucis, teneat confinia noctis, quòd alatur nectareis aquis ; ego amabam Procrin :
 Procris erat semper in pectore mihi, Procris in ore.

30 conjugis amissæ, ita fatur la-
 crymis obortis, Nate Deâ (quis
 possit credere ?) hoc telum
 facit me flere, facietque diu ;
 si fata dederint nobis vivere
 diu : hoc perdidit me cum carâ
 conjuge. Utinam caruissem hoc
 munere semper ! Procris erat
 35 soror raptæ Orithyïæ (si fortè O-
 rithyïa magis pervenit ad tuas
 aures.) Si velis conferre fa-
 ciem moresque duarum, ipsa
 dignior rapi. Pater Erechtheus
 junxit hanc mihi : amor junxit
 40 hanc mihi. Dicebar felix, eram-
 que : (non visum est ita Dîs)
 ac forsitan quoque essem nunc.
 Alter mensis agebatur post pacta
 jugalia ; cum Aurora, pulsus te-
 nebris lutea mane, videt me de
 45 summo vertice Hymetti semper flo-
 rentis, tendentem retia cornigeris
 cervis, que rapit invitum. Li-
 ceat mihi referre vera pace Deæ ;
 quòd sit spectabilis roseo ore,

NOTES.

29. Conjugis.] Of his Wife Procris.
 30. Nate Deâ.] Phocus, whom Cephalus
 speaks to, was the Son of Æacus, by the
 Lymph Psamathe.
 Quis possit credere ?] Who can believe that I
 should weep because of that Dart, which was
 of so great Advantage ?
 34. Procris.] She was the Daughter of Erech-
 theus King of the Athenians.
 Si fortè, &c.] So Lib. IX.
 Nomine si qua sua tandem pervenit ad aures,
 Deianira tuas.
 35. Raptæ.] sc. By Boreas. We owe this
 reading, which is much more elegant than
 the old one, to Heinsius. Before it was read
 magna.
 36. Conferre.] Compare.
 37. Ipsa.] Procris ; for Cephalus thinks Pro-
 cris to be more beautiful than Orithyia.
 Junxit mihi.] He gave her to me for a
 Wife,

39. Non Dîs.] It was not the Will of the
 Gods that I should be happy.
 40. Agebatur.] Was begun. This is the
 proper Sense of this Word. So in Epist.
 XVII.
 Septima nox agitur spatium mihi longius anno.
 Ter. Tum postquam ad te venit, mensis hic
 agitur septimus.
 Post pacta jugalia.] After the Celebration
 of the Nuptials.
 Hymetti.] A Mountain near Athens, where
 the best Honey is made, and the finest Mar-
 ble digged.
 Lutea.] Ruddy. Aurora fell in love with
 Cephalus on account of his Beauty.
 45. Roseo.] Beautiful, Rose-coloured.
 Spectabilis.] Worthy to be looked at.
 46. Teneat confinia.] Possesses the Con-
 fines.
 48. Procris.] An elegant Repetition.

Referebam sacra tori, quæ novos
coitus, quo recentes thalamos, pri-
maque fœdera deserti lecti. Dea
est mota; & dixit, Ingrate, siste
tuas querelas; habe Procrin:
quod si mea mens est provida;
voles non habuisse; qua irata re-
misit me illi. Dùm redeo, que re-
tracto mecum memorata Deæ, me-
tus cœpit esse, ne conjux non bene
fervâisset jura jugalia. Faciesque
ætâsque jubebant credere adulte-
rium: mores prohibebant credere.
Sed tamen abfueram; sed & hæc
erat exemplum criminis, undè re-
dibam. Sed amantes timemus
cuncta. Studeo quærere quod do-
leam: quæ sollicitare pudicam fi-
dem donis. Aurora favet huic
timori: quæ immutat meam figu-
ram (videor sensisse). Ineo non
cognoscendus Palladas Athenas:
ingrediorque domum. Domus ipsa
carebat culpâ; quæ dabat casta sig-
na: quæ erat anxia domino rapto.
Aditæ vix facta ad Erechthida
per mille dolos; ut vidi, obstupui,
& penè reliqui meditata tenta-
menta fide: continui me malè quin
faterer vera; malè quin ut oport-
uit, ferrem oscula. Erat tristis;
sed tamen nulla potest esse formosior illâ
tristi; quæ calebat desiderio abrepti conjugis. Phœce, tu
collige qualis decor fuerit in illâ, quam dolor ipse sic decebat.

Sacra tori, coitusque novos, thalamosque recentes,
 Primaque deserti referebam fœdera lecti.
 Mota Dea est; & Siste tuas, ingrate, querelas;
 Procrin habe, dixit: quod si mea provida mens est;
 Non habuisse voles; meque illa irata remisit.
 Dùm redeo, mecumque Deæ memorata retracto,
 Esse metus cœpit, nè jura jugalia conjux
 Non bene fervâisset. Faciesque ætâsque jubebant
 Credere adulterium: prohibebant credere mores.
 Sed tamen abfueram; sed & hæc erat, undè redibam
 Criminis exemplum. Sed cuncta timemus amantes.
 Quærere quod doleam, studeo: donisque pudicam
 Sollicitare fidem. Favet huic Aurora timori:
 Immutatque meam (videor sensisse) figuram.
 Palladas in eo non cognoscendus Athenas:
 Ingrediorque domum. Culpâ domus ipsa carebat;
 Castaque signa dabat: dominoque erat anxia rapto.
 Vix aditu per mille dolos ad Erechthida facta;
 Ut vidi, obstupui, meditataque penè reliqui
 Tentamenta fide: malè me, quin vera faterer,
 Continui; malè quin, ut oportuit, oscula ferrem.
 Tristis erat; sed nulla tamen formosior illâ
 Esse potest tristi; desiderioque calebat
 Conjugis abrepti. Tu collige, qualis in illâ
 Phœce, decor fuerit, quam sic dolor ipse decebat.

NOTES.

49. *Tori.*] Of the Bed.
 50. *Fœdera.*] For he had plighted his Faith to Procris, that he would not lie with any other Woman.
Deserti lecti.] Of his forsaken Wife, or violated Marriage.
 51. *Dea mota est.*] Aurora was provoked and angry.
Siste.] Leave off.
Ingrate.] Ungrateful, not to return my Love.
 52. *Procrin babe.*] An Irony with Indignation.
Provida mens.] If I can foresee future Events, you will wish you never had had Procris.
 54. *Memorata.*] The Words of Aurora.
Retraeto.] I meditate, I think on.
 55. *Conjux.*] My Wife Procris.
 56. *Faciesque, &c.*] The handsome Face, and youthful Years of Procris, induced me to believe that she had committed Adultery.
 57. *Mores prohibebant.*] But her chaste Behaviour did not permit me to suspect it.

58. *Sed & hæc.*] But Aurora herself, from whom I came, was an Example of Adultery; for Aurora shew'd him, how easily Women are incident to Adultery.
 59. *Cuncta, &c.*] So Epist. I.
Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.
 61. *Sollicitare.*] To try.
 63. *Ineo.*] I enter in.
 66. *Erechthida.*] Procris, the Daughter of Erechtheus.
 68. *Fide.*] For *fidei*, a Genitive Case. It is a *Græcism*.
 69. *Continui.*] I scarce can refrain from confessing myself to be Cephalus.
Ut oportuit.] As was honest and meet.
 71. *Calebat.*] She burned with the Love and Desire of her absent Husband.
 72. *Conjugis.*] Of her Husband Cephalus, whom she thought to have been carried away by Aurora.
Tu collige.] Do you imagine. Reason with yourself. This the Greeks express by συλλογίζειν.
 Quid

Quid referam, quoties tentamina nostra pudici
 Reppulerint mores? Quoties, Ego, dixerit, uni 75
 Servor, ubicunque est: uni mea gaudia servo.
 Cui non ista fide satis experientia sano
 Magna foret? Non sum contentus; & in mea pugno
 Vulnera; nam census dare me pro nocte paciscor
 Muneraque augendo, tandem dubitare coëgi. 80
 Exclamo: Malè tectus ego en, malè pactus adulter
 Verus eram conjux: me, perfida, teste tenêris.
 Illa nihil: tacito tantummodò victa pudore
 Infidiosa malo cum conjuge limina fugit,
 Offensâque mei genus omne perosa virorum,
 Montibus errabat, studiis operata Dianæ.
 Tùm mihi deserto violentior ignis ad ossa
 Pervenit; orabam veniam; & peccâsse fatebar,
 Et potuisse datis simili succumbere culpæ
 Me quoque muneribus; si munera tanta darentur. 90
 Hoc mihi confesso, læsum priùs ulta pudorem,
 Redditur, & dulces concorditer exigit annos.
 Dat mihi prætereà, tanquàm se parva dedisset
 Dona, canem munus: quem cùm sua traderet illi
 Cynthia, Currendo superabit, dixerat, omnes. 95
 Dat simul & jaculum; manibus quod (cernis) habemus.
mibi canem munus: tanquàm se dedisset parva dona: quem cùm sua Cynthia traderet illi, dixit, Superabit omnes currendo. Simul dat jaculum; quod (cernis) habemus manibus.

Quid referam, quoties pudici mores repulerint nostra tentamina? Quoties dixerit, Ego servor uni, ubicunque est: servo mea gaudia uni. Cui sano non ista experientia fidei foret satis magna? Non sum contentus; & pugno in mea vulnera; nam paciscor me dare census pro nocte. Augendo munera, tandem coëgi dubitare. Exclamo: En ego adulter malè tectus, malè pactus eram verus conjux: perfida tenêris me teste. Illa nihil: tantummodò victa tacito pudore fugit limina infidiosa cum malo conjuge, offensâque mei, perosa omne genus virorum, errabat montibus, operata studiis Dianæ. Tùm violentior ignis pervenit ad ossa mihi deserto; orabam veniam; & fatebar peccâsse, & me quoque potuisse succumbere simili culpæ muneribus datis; si tanta munera darentur. Hoc confesso, redditur mihi, ulta priùs læsum pudorem, & exigit concorditer dulces annos. Prætereà dat

NOTES.

75. *Uni.*] For *Cephalus* only.
 77. *Cui.*] To what wise Man.
Fide.] For *Fidei*.
 79. *Mea vulnera.*] To my Sorrow.
Census.] Great Riches.
 81. *Malè tectus adulter.*] Unluckily concealed Gallant.
Malè pactus.] Unluckily contracting Gallant.
 This Verse is also read:
Exclamo malè! peçtora detego, tectus adulter.
 82. *Perfide.*] Perfidious Woman, to have vi-

- olated your Fidelity.
 83. *Illa.*] *Procris*.
Nihil.] i.e. *dixit*, or *respondit*.
 84. *Infidiosa.*] In which Snares had been laid for her.
Cum conjuge.] And me her Husband.
 85. *Perosa.*] Hating.
 86. *Operata.*] Employed.
 87. *Violentior ignis.*] A stronger Love.
 92. *Redditur.*] Returns to me.
 93. *Se.*] Himself.
 96. *Cernis.*] As you see.

FAB. XXVII. A wild Beast and a Dog into Stones.

The Thebans demolished the Temple of the Goddess Themis, because she gave forth Oracles in an obscure Manner. The Goddess being provoked at this Insult, sent a wild Beast which destroyed the Cattle and Country People.

People. Cephalus agrees with the rest of the Grecian Youths to destroy this Beast with the Dart and the Dog Lælaps that Procris had given him; but the Beast continually eluded his Grasp: Cephalus then attempts to wound him with his Spear, upon which the Dog and the Beast are instantly turned into Stones.

Requiris quæ sit fortuna alterius muneris? Accipe. Movebere novitate mirandi facti. Laiades solverat carmina non intellecta ingeniis priorum; & vates obscura jacebat & præcipitata jacebat immemor suarum ambagum. Scilicet alma Themis non linoquit talia inulta. Protinus altera pestis immittitur Aoniis Thebis; & multi rurigenæ pavere feram, exitio pecorumque suoque. Vicina juvenus venimus; & cinximus latos agros indagine. Illa velox superabat retia levi saltu: que transibat summa lina positarum plagarum, copula detrahitur canibus, quos sequentes illa effugit, & ludit non secius volucris alite.

Muneris alterius quæ sit fortuna requiris? Accipe. Mirandi novitate movebere facti. Carmina Laiades non intellecta priorum Solverat ingeniis; & præcipitata jacebat Immemor ambagum vates obscura suarum. Scilicet alma Themis non talia linoquit inulta. Protinus Aoniis immittitur altera Thebis Pestis; & exitio multi pecorumque suoque Rurigenæ pavere feram. Vicina juvenus Venimus; & latos indagine cinximus agros. Illa levi velox superabat retia saltu: Summaque transibat positarum lina plagarum. Copula detrahitur canibus, quos illa sequentes Effugit, & volucris non secius alite ludit.

NOTES.

1. *Muneris.*] Of the Dog *Lælaps*, given by his Wife *Procris*.

Requiris.] sc. *si*, If.

2. *Mirandi, &c.*] Hear a thing worthy of Admiration.

3. *Carmina.*] Riddles.

Laiades.] *Oedipus*, the Son of *Laius* by *Jocasta*.

4. *Solverat.*] Had interpreted the Riddle of the *Sphinx*.

Præcipitata.] The *Sphinx*, who, for Vexation that *Oedipus* had told her Riddle, threw herself headlong down from a Rock to the Ground.

5. *Ambagum.*] Of her Riddle,

6. *Alma Themis.*] *Themis*, who is also called the *Rhamnussian Virgin*, is the Goddess of Justice. *Alma* is venerable, or gracious.

Talia.] The Murder of *Laius*, and the Marriage of *Oedipus* with his Mother *Jocasta*, given him by the *Thebans* to Wife, for his unfolding the Riddle, and the Kingdom was given him for a Dowry for those great Merits.

8. *Altera pestis.*] Another Plague.

9. *Rurigenæ, &c.*] The Husbandmen stood

in fear of that wild Beast, both as to their own Lives and that of their Cattle.

10. *Indagine.*] Those Nets with which Huntsmen enclose Forests, and the Lodges of wild Beasts, are called *Indagines*. So *Virg. Solutusque indagine cingunt*. *Indagare*, is to search narrowly into.

11. *Illa.*] The wild Beast.

12. *Summaque lina.*] The highest Ropes; a Metonymy of the Matter, for Ropes are made of Flax.

Plagarum.] Of Nets.

13. *Copula.*] The Band with which Dogs are tied together. So *Trist. V.*

Utque canem pavida nectum vestigia cervæ, Latrantem frustra copula dura tenet.

That which he here calls *copula*, in the following Book he calls *vincula*:

Vincula pars adimunt canibus.

14. *Volucris alite.*] A winged Bird.

Non secius.] No otherwise than, i. e. running about a Field, plays in the same Manner as a Bird flying about in the Air, roving about here and there.

Ludit.] Deludes, deceives.

Poscor & ipse meum consensu Lælapa magno.
Muneris hoc nomen. Jamdudùm vincula pugnat
Exuere ipse sibi, colloque morantia tendit.
Vix benè missus erat; nec jam poteramus, ubi esset,
Scire. Pedum calidus vestigia pulvis habebat.
Ipse oculis ereptus erat. Non ocyor illo
Hasta, nec excussæ contorto verbere glandes,
Nec Gortyniaco calamus levis exit ab arcu.
Collis apex medii subjectis imminet arvis:
Tollor eò, capioque novi spectacula cursûs.
Quà modò deprendi, modò se subducere ab ipso
Vulnere visa fera est. Nec limite callida recto,
In spatiumque fugit; sed decipit ora sequentis:
Et redit in gyrum, ne sit suus impetus hosti.
Imminet hic, sequiturque parem: similisque tenenti
Non tenet, & vacuos exercet in aëra morsus.
Ad jaculi vertebar opem: quod dextera librat
Dùm mea, dùm digitos amentis indere tento;
Lumina deflexi, revocataque rursus eòdem
Rettuleram: medio (mirum) duo marmora campo
Aspicio; fugere hoc, illud latrare putares.
Scilicet invictos ambo certamine cursûs
Esse Deus voluit; si quis Deus adfuit illis.
*rursus rettuleram eòdem, (mirum) aspicio duo marmora medio campo; putares hoc fugere, illud la-
trare. Scilicet Deus voluit ambo esse invictos certamine cursûs; si quis Deus adfuit illis.*

15 Poscor & ipse meum Lælapa
magno consensu. Hoc erat nomen
muneris. Jamdudùm ipse pug-
nat exuere vincula sibi, que ten-
dit morantia collo. Vix benè
erat missus; nec jam poteramus
20 scire ubi esset. Calidus pulvis
habebat vestigia pedum. Ipse
erat ereptus oculis. Non basta
ocyor illo, nec glandes excussæ
contorto verbere, nec levis cala-
mus exit ab Gortyniaco arcu.
25 Apex medii collis imminet sub-
jectis arvis: tollor eò, capioque
spectacula novi cursûs. Quà
fera visa est modò deprendi, mo-
dò subducere se ab ipso vulnere.
Nec callida fugit recto limite
30 que fugit in spatium; sed deci-
pit ora sequentis: & redit in
gyrum, ne suus impetus sit hosti.
Hic imminet, que sequitur pa-
rem; similisque tenenti, non te-
net, & exercet vacuos morsus in
aëra. Vertebar ad opem jaculi:
35 quod dùm mea dextera librat,
dùm tento indere digitos amen-
tis; deflexi lumina, revocataque

NOTES.

15. *Lælapa.*] This Dog was so named from
his Swiftneſs and Violence. *Λαλα* is a Whirl-
wind.
16. *Pugnat.*] Endeavours to get off.
17. *Morantia.*] That hinder, that detain.
Tendit.] Burst.
18. *Missus.*] The Dog was let loose.
19. *Habebat.*] Retained.
21. *Contorto verbere.*] From the whirling
Swing.
Glandes.] Leaden Bullets thrown out of the
Sling.
22. *Gortyniaco.*] *Cretensian*, from *Gortyna*, a
City of *Crete*. The *Cretans* were celebrated for
the most expert Archers.
Calamus.] An Arrow made of a Reed, Me-
tonymically.
23. *Apex.*] The utmost Top.
24. *Tollor eo.*] I get up to that Top.
25. *Quà.*] In which Race.
Modò.] Sometimes.

Deprehendi.] To be caught.
Subducere se.] To get clear of.
26. *Limite.*] Course.
Callida.] Cunning.
27. *In spatium.*] Lengthways.
28. *Gyrum.*] In a Circle.
Hosti.] To *Lælaps*.
29. *Imminet.*] Is just upon her.
30. *Vacuos.*] Vain, because he could not catch
the wild Beast.
31. *Ad jaculi, &c.*] I had a Mind to throw
my Dart.
32. *Amentis.*] To the Thongs, with which
Darts were thrown more easily and farther.
Indere.] To fit.
33. *Deflexi.*] I turned my Eyes from the Dog
and the wild Beast.
Eòdem.] To the same Place.
34. *Mirum.*] A wonderful Thing.
Duo marmora.] Two Marble Statues.
37. *Adfuit.*] Was an Assistant.

FAB. XXVIII. The untimely Death of Procris.

Cephalus, delighting in the Exercise of Diana, was continually hunting wild Beasts. Being oftentimes sweltered with the Heat, and desiring to be refreshed with the cool Air, he used to invoke Aura the Air. One who overheard him, supposing that he had called for some Nymph, informs his Wife Procris. Procris hides herself in the Shrubs, to watch whether there was any such Nymph as Aura, by whom he was captivated, and drawn away from her. Cephalus, at a Distance perceiving the Shrubs to move, and thinking some wild Beast lay hid there, threw his Dart, and unluckily killed his Wife. And thus Procris, by the Anger of Aurora, experienced the Power of that Dart she had presented to her Husband.

Hætenus: & tacuit. Quod crimen in ipso jacul.? Phocus ait. Ille sic reddidit crimina jaculi. Phoece, Gaudia sint principium nostri doloris. Referam illa prius. O Æacida, juvat meminisse beati temporis, quò eram felix conjuge ritè per primos annos; illa erat felix marito. Mutua cura & socialis amor habebat duos. Nec illa præferret thalamos Jovis meo amor: nec erat ulla quæ caperet me, si Venus ipsa veniret. Æquales flammæ urebant pectora. Solebam ire juveniliter venatum in sylvas, sole feriente cacumina ferè primis radiis: nec sinebam famulos ire mecum, nec equos, nec canes acres naribus, nec nodosa lina sequi.

HÆTENUS: & tacuit. Jaculo quod crimen in ipso? Phocus ait. Jaculi sic crimina reddidit ille. Gaudia principium nostri sint; Phoece, doloris. Illa prius referam. Juvat ô meminisse beati Temporis, Æacida, quò primos ritè per annos 5 Conjuge eram felix; felix erat illa marito. Mutua cura duos, & amor socialis habebat. Nec Jovis illa meo thalamos præferret amor: Nec me quæ caperet, non si Venus ipsa veniret, 10 Ulla erat. Æquales urebant pectora flammæ. Sole ferè radiis feriente cacumina primis, Venatum in sylvas juveniliter ire solebam: Nec mecum famulos, nec equos, nec naribus acres Ire canes, nec lina sequi nodosa finebam.

NOTES.

1. *Hætenus.*] sc. Cephalus had been speaking.

Quod crimen, &c.] What Fault is in the Dart. For Æacus remembering what Cephalus had said, viz. that he had been undone by it, asks him what Evil the Dart had been the Cause of?

2. *Reddidit.*] He lays open.

4. *Illæ.*] The Joys.

Referam.] I will relate.

5. *Ritè.*] Perfectly.

6. *Felix.*] An Anadiplosis.

7. *Socialis.*] From the Effect, because it renders sociable.

8. *Thalamos Jovis.*] The Nuptials of Jupiter.

9. *Ipsa.*] Herself, who is the Goddess of Beauty.

10. *Æquales flammæ.*] An equal Love.

11. *Solo, &c.*] I used to go a Hunting in the Woods betimes in the Morning. A Periphrasis of the Morning.

Cacumina.] sc. *Montium.*

12. *Juveniliter.*] After the Manner of young Men.

13. *Acres naribus.*] Of a quick Scent.

14. *Lina.*] Nets.

Tutus eram jaculo. Sed cùm satiata-ferinæ
Dextera cædis erat; repetebam frigus, & umbras,
Et, quæ de gelidis halabat vallibus, *Auram*.

Aura petebatur medio mihi lenis in æstu:

Auram expectabam: requies erat illa labori.

Aura (recordor enim) *venias*, cantare solebam:

Meque juves, intresque sinus, gratissima, nostros:

Utque facis, relevare velis, quibus urimur, æstus.

Forſitan addiderim (ſic me mea fata trahebant)

Blanditias plures, & Tu mihi magna voluptas,

Dicere ſim ſolitus: Tu me reficiſque foveſque:

Tu facis, ut ſylvas, ut amem loca ſola: meoque,

Spiritus iſte tuus ſemper captatur ab ore.

Vocibus ambiguſ deceptam præbuit aurem

Nescio quis: nomenque *auræ* tam ſæpè vocatum,

Èſſe putans Nymphæ: Nympham mihi credit amari.

Criminis extemplò ficti temerariuſ index

Procrin adit: linguâque refert audita ſuſurra.

Credula res amor eſt. Subitò collapſa dolore;

Ut ſibi narratur, cecidit: longoque reſectâ

Tempore; ſe miſeram, ſe fati dixit iniqui:

Deque fide queſta eſt: & crimine concita vano,

Quod nihil eſt, metuit: metuit ſinè corpore nomen:

Et dolet infelix veluti de pellice verâ.

ſæpè tamen dubitat: ſperatque miſerrima falli;

Indicioque fidem negat: & niſi viderit ipſa,

ram, ſe iniqui fati: que queſta eſt. de fide: & concita vano crimine, metuit quod eſt nihil: metuit no-
men ſinè corpore: & infelix dolet veluti de verâ pellice. Tamen ſæpè dubitat: que miſerrima ſperat
falli; que negat fidem indicio: & non eſt damnatura

15 *Eram tutus jaculo. Sed cùm*

dextera erat ſatiata ferinæ cæ-

dis; repetebam frigus & um-

bras, & Auram quæ halabat

de gelidis vallibus. Lenis Aura

petebatur mihi in medio æſtu:

20 *expectabam Auram: illa erat*

requies labori. Solebam cantare

(recordor enim) Aura, venias:

que juves me, que gratiſſima

intres noſtros ſinus: utque fa-

eis, velis relevare æſtus, qui-

25 *bus urimur. Forſitan addide-*

rîm (ſic mea fata trahebant me)

plures blanditias, & ſolitus ſum

dicere; Tu magna voluptas mi-

hi; tu reficiſque foveſque me:

tu facis ut amem ſylvas, ſola

loca: que iſte tuus ſpiritus ſem-

31 *per captatur ab meo ore. Nescio*

quis præbuit deceptam aurem

ambiguſ vocibus: que putans

nomen auræ tam ſæpè voca-

tum, èſſe Nymphæ: credit

35 *Nympham amari mihi. Ex-*

templò temerariuſ index ficti

criminis adit Procrin; que re-

fert audita ſuſurra linguâ.

Amor eſt credula res. Col-

40 *lapſa ſubitò dolore; ut narra-*

tur ſibi cecidit: que reſectâ

longo tempore; dixit ſe miſe-

NOTES.

16. *Frigus.*] The ſhady Cool, or the cool
Shade. So *Virg. Ecl. II.*

Nunc etiam pecudes umbras, & frigora cap-
tant.

18. *Aura.*] An Anaphora.

Lenis.] Sweet, pleaſant.

22. *Relevare.*] To alleviate the Heat of the
Sun-beams.

24. *Tu mihi.*] Theſe are flattering Expres-
ſions that *Cephalus* made uſe of to the Air.

26. *Sola.*] Solitary.

28. *Vocibus ambiguſ.*] With doubtful Words,
which might be applied either to the Air, or a
Miſtreſs.

31. *Extemplò.*] On a ſudden.

Ficti criminis.] Of a falſe Crime.

Index.] An inconfiderate Accuſer.

32. *Linguâque, &c.*] And tells, and lays

open. This is a Pleonasm, for *Lingua* is re-
dundant.

Suſurra.] The Words ſhe overheard.

33. *Credula.*] They that are in Love eaſily
believe all things. So in *Epist. Hypsip.*

Credula res amor eſt: utinam temeraria dicar,
Criminibus falſis inſimulâſſe virum.

34. *Reſectâ.*] Reviving.

35. *Iniqui fati.*] Of an unhappy Condition.

36. *Deque fide.*] She lamented that I broke
the Contract I had made with her.

Concita.] Being moved, aggravated.

37. *Metuit.*] An Anadiploſis.

39. *Speratque, &c.*] She hopes the Informer
deceived her.

40. *Indicioque, &c.*] She does not give Cre-
dit to the Accuſer, nor the Accuſation.

delicta sui mariti, nisi ipsa viderit. Postera lumina Aurora depulerant noctem; egredior, que peto sylvas: victorque per herbas dixi, Aura veni, que medere nostro labori. Et subito videbar audisse nescio quos gemitus inter mea verba; tamen dixi, Optima veni. Rursus caducâ fronde faciente levem strepitum, ratus sum esse feram, que misi volatile telum. Erat Procris; que tenens vulnus in medio pectore, conclamat, Hei mihi! Ubi vox fidæ conjugis est cognita: præceps amansque cucurri ad vocem. Invenio semianimem, & scedantem sparsas vestes sanguine, & trabentem sua dona (me miserum!) de vulnere. Que attollo corpus carius mihi meo, sontibus ulnis, que veste scissâ à pectore, ligo sæva vulnera: que conor. inhibere cruorem: oro, neu deferat me sceleratum suâ morte. Illa carens viribus, & jam moribunda, coëgit se loqui hæc pauca: Supplex oro per fœdera nostri lecti, per Deos Superosque meosque, per si merui quid benè de te, perque amorem causam mortis mihi, manentem nunc quoque cum perco; ne patiare Auram innubere nostris thalamis. Dixit: & denique & sensi & docui esse errorem nominis. Sed quid juvabat docuisse? Labitur, & parvæ vires fugiunt cum sanguine: dumque potest spectare aliquid; spectat me, & exhalat infelicem animam in me, que in nostro ore.

Damnatura sui non est delicta mariti. Postera depulerant Auroræ lumina noctem; Egredior, sylvasque peto: victorque per herbas, Aura veni, dixi, nostroque medere labori. Et subito gemitus inter mea verba videbar Nescio quos audisse; Veni, tamen, optima, dixi. 45 Fronde levem rursus strepitum faciente caducâ, Sum ratus esse feram, telumque volatile misi. Procris erat; medioque tenens in pectore vulnus, Hei mihi! conclamat. Vox est ubi cognita fidæ 50 Conjugis: ad vocem præceps amansque cucurri. Semianimem, & sparsas scedantem sanguine vestes, Et sua (me miserum!) de vulnere dona trahentem. Invenio. Corpusque meo mihi carius ulnis Sontibus attollo, scissâque à pectore veste 55 Vulnera sæva ligo: conorque inhibere cruorem: Neu me morte suâ sceleratum deferat, oro. Viribus illa carens, & jam moribunda, coëgit Hæc se pauca loqui: Per nostri fœdera lecti, Perque Deos supplex oro, Superosque, meosque, 60 Per si quid merui de te benè; perque manentem Nunc quoque cum pereo causam mihi mortis, amorem; Nè thalamis Auram patiare innubere nostris. Dixit: & errorem tum denique nominis esse Et sensi, & docui. Sed quid docuisse juvabat? 65 Labitur; & parvæ fugiunt cum sanguine vires: Dùmque aliquid spectare potest, me spectat, & in me Infelicem animam nostroque exhalat in ore.

NOTES.

42. *Postera lumina.*] The next Day.
 43. *Sylvasque peto.*] And I go into the Woods.
 44. *Medere.*] To succour.
 45. *Gemitus.*] Sighs.
Inter.] In the time of speaking.
 47. *Caducâ fronde.*] By the falling of the Leaves.
 48. *Telumque volatile.*] A swift Dart.
 49. *Tenens.*] Having.
 53. *Me miserum.*] Cephalus told these Things weeping.
Dona.] The Dart she had given me for a Present.
Trabentem.] Endeavouring to draw out.

55. *Sontibus ulnis.*] With guilty Arms.
 58. *Moribunda.*] Dying.
Coëgit, &c.] She forced herself to speak these few Words, being ready to expire.
 61. *Per.*] I entreat you by that, if I have done any thing that is acceptable to you.
Manentem.] Persevering.
 63. *Innubere.*] To invade, to occupy my Bed. *Procris* thinks *Aura*, (the Air) to be a Nymph.
 65. *Sensi.*] I understood.
 66. *Labitur.*] She dies.
 68. *Exhalat.*] She breaths out.
In ore.] Into my Mouth, according to the Custom of the Ancients.

Sed vultu meliore mori secura videtur.

Flentibus hæc lacrymans heros memorabat; & ecce 70
Æacus ingreditur duplici cum prole, novoque
Milite; quem Cephalus cum fortibus accipit armis.

*Sed videtur secura mori meliore
vultu. Heros lacrymans memo-
rat hæc flentibus; & ecce Æa-
cus ingreditur cum duplici prole,
novoque milite; quem Cephalus
accipit cum fortibus armis.*

NOTES.

69. *Meliore.*] A more pleasant.

Videtur.] Being freed from the Care of her
Rival. For now she had understood by Ce-
phalus, that *Aura* was not a Nymph, as she
thought, but a gentle Blast of Wind.

70. *Flentibus.*] *Phebus*, and the Sons of

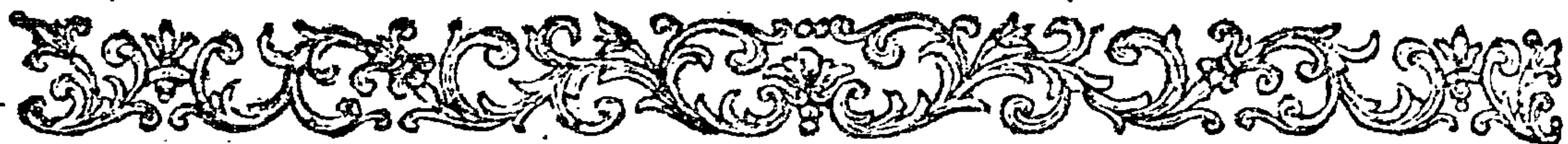
Pallas.

Heros.] *Cephalus*.

71. *Cum prole.*] With his two Sons *Tela-
mon* and *Peleus*, who had the choice Troops.

72. *Novoque milite.*] And with the new
raised Soldiers.





P. OVIDII NASONIS
METAMORPHOSEON
LIBER VIII.

F A B. I. King *Nisus* into a Sea-Eagle, and *Scylla* into a Lark.

The A R G U M E N T.

Minos, the Son of Jupiter and Europa, designing to be revenged on the Athenians for the Murder of his Son, came to Megara, where Nisus reign'd, thinking that by taking that City, and cutting off the Auxiliaries of his Enemies, he should obtain an easy Victory. Scylla, the Daughter of Nisus, frequently diverted herself upon those Walls, with some vocal Stones, which being struck with a Stone, sounded like a Harp. For while Apollo was building the Wall, he laid his Harp upon the Stones, the Sound of which passed into them. This Virgin seeing Minos arrayed in Royal Apparel, dextrously managing the Siege of the City, fell deeply in Love with him; and finding no other way to obtain him, she made the Enemy Conqueror, by cutting off a Purple Lock of Hair from her Father, while he was asleep, on which the Fate of her Country depended; which, when the Gates were open, and the Enemy let in, she presented to Minos, but he abhorring the wicked Deed, refused to take her into his Ship. She however insisted upon going, and leaping into the Sea, hung by the Ship, which when her Father saw, who was transform'd into an Eagle, he attempted to wound her with his Beak. Upon this, quitting her Hold, she was turned into a Bird called a Lark.

Jam Lucifero retegente nitidum diem, que fugante tempora noctis, Euris cadit & humida nubila surgunt. Placidi Austri dant cursum Æacidis redeuntibus, Cephaloque; quibus acti

J A M nitidum retegente diem noctisque fugante Tempora Lucifero, cadit Euris, & humida surgunt Nubila. Dant placidi cursum redeuntibus Austri Æacidis Cephaloque; quibus felicitur acti,

N O T E S.

1. *Jam.*] The Poet describes the return of *Cephalus* to Athens, having receiv'd the auxiliary forces from *Æacus*.

Retegente.] Opening, shewing.

2. *Lucifero.*] The Morning Star.

3. *Cursum.*] A quick Voyage.

4. *Æacidis.*] To the Soldiers listed by the Sons of *Æacus* in the Isle of *Ægina*.

Ante expectatum portus tenuere petitos.
Interea Minos Lelegeia littora vastat ;
Prætentatque sui vires Mavortis in urbe
Alcathe, quam Nisus habet : cui splendidus ostro
Inter honoratos medio de vertice canos
Crinis inhærebat, magni fiducia regni.
Sexta resurgebant orientis cornua Phœbes :
Et pendebat adhuc belli fortuna : diuque
Inter utrumque volat dubiis Victoria pennis.
Regia turris erat vocalibus addita muris,
In quibus auratam proles Latonia fertur
Deposuisse lyram : saxo sonus ejus inhæsit.
Sæpè illuc solita est ascendere filia Nisi ;
Et petere exiguo resonantia saxa lapilla ;
Tunc cum pax esset. Bello quoque sæpè solebat
Spectare, eque illâ rigidi certamina Martis.
Jamque morâ belli, procerum quoque nomina nôrat,
Armaque equosque habitusque Cydoniasque pharetras.
Noverat ante alios faciem ducis Europæi ;
Plus etiam, quàm nôsse sat est. Hâc judice Minos,
Seu caput abdiderat cristatâ casside pennis,
In galeâ formosus erat ; seu sumpserat ære
Fulgentem clypeum, clypeum sumpsisse decebat ;
Torserat adductis hastilia lenta lacertis,
Laudabat virgo junctam cum viribus artem ;
Imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus,

5 feliciter, tenuere petitos por-
tus ante expectatum. In-
tereâ Minos vastat Lelegeia lit-
tora : que prætentat vires
sui Mavortis in urbe Alcathe,
quam Nisus habet : cui crinis
splendidus ostro inhærebat inter
10 honoratos canos de medio vertice,
fiducia magni regni. Sexta
cornua orientis Phœbes resurge-
bant : Et fortuna belli adhuc
pendebat, que Victoria volat diu
inter utrumque dubiis pennis.
15 Regia turris erat addita voca-
libus muris, in quibus Latonia
proles fertur deposuisse auratam
lyram : sonus ejus inhæsit saxo.
Filia Nisi est solita ascendere illuc
sæpè ; Et petere resonantia saxa
20 exiguo lapillo ; tunc cum pax
esset. Quoque solebat sæpè bello,
que è illâ spectare certamina ri-
gidi Martis. Jamque morâ
belli, quoque norat nomina pro-
cerum, armaque, equosque,
25 habitusque, Cydoniasque pha-
retras. Noverat faciem du-
cis Europæi ante alios ; etiam,
plus quàm sat est. Minos hâc
judice, seu abdiderat caput casside
cristatâ pennis, erat formosus
30 in galeâ ; seu sumpserat cly-
peum fulgentem ære, decebat sumpsisse clypeum ; torserat lenta
hastilia lacertis adductis, vir-
go laudabat artem junctam cum viribus. Sinuaverat patulos

NOTES.

5. *Ante expectatum.*] Before they were expected.

Portus.] The Ports of *Athens*, where they desire to come.

Lelegeia.] *Margarenfian.* *Megaras* was built by *Lelex*, and repaired by *Alcathe*, hence it was called by that Name. See Book VII. Fab. XXIII. Ver. 19.

7. *Mavortis.*] Of his Arms.

8. *Habet.*] Possesses.

Ostro.] With Purple.

10. *Fiducia.*] For as long as he kept that Hair, he could not be deprived of the Kingdom.

11. *Sexta.*] *Megaras* was betrayed the sixth Month after the Siege was laid.

12. *Pendebat.*] Was in Suspense, doubtful, and uncertain.

13. *Inter utrumque.*] *Minos* and *Nisus*.

Dubiis pennis.] By a doubtful Event ; for the Event of War is always doubtful, therefore the Poet feigns it to have Wings, because it seems sometimes to fly here, and sometimes there.

14. *Regia, &c.*] A Description of the Tower, whose Walls were made vocal.

Vocalibus.] Echoing, returning the Voice. For when *Alcathe* fortified *Megaras*, *Apollo* helped him, and laid down his Harp near the Walls, the Sound of which passed into the Stones.

15. *Latonia.*] Of *Apollo*, the Son of *Latona*.

18. *Petere.*] To strike.

21. *Morâ.*] By the long Continuance.

Procerum.] Of the Captains.

22. *Cydonias.*] *Cretensian.* *Cydon* is a City of *Crete*.

23. *Ducis.*] Of *Minos*, the Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*.

25. *Abdiderat.*] Had hid, had covered.

Cristatâ.] An Helmet adorned with Crests.

28. *Torserat.*] Had shot.

Adductis.] Withdrawn back.

30. *Calamo.*] With an Arrow.

Sinuaverat.] Had bended, had drawn together.

arcus calamo imposito, jurabat
Phœbum stare sic sagittis sump-
tis. Cùm verò nudaverat faciem
ære dempto, purpureusque pre-
mebat tergo albi equi insignia
pictis stratis, que regebat spu-
mantia ora: Niseia virgo
vix erat sua, vix compos sanæ
mentis. Vocabat jaculum felix,
quod ille tangeret, que fræna fe-
licia quæ premeret manu. Im-
petus est illi (modo liceat) ferre
virgineos gradus per hostile ag-
men: impetus est illi mittere cor-
pus è summis turribus in Gnosia
castra; vel recludere æratas por-
tas hosti; vel si Minos velit
quid aliud. Utque sedebat
spectans candida tentoria Dictæi
regis, ait, Est in dubio; læter
doleamne lacrymabile bellum
geri. Doleo quod Minos est hostis
amanti? Sed nisi bella forent,
numquid esset cognitus mihi?
Tamen poterat deponere bellum
me acceptâ obside: habere me
comitem, me pignus pacis. Pul-
cherrime rerum, si quæ peperit te,
fuit talis qualis es ipse; Deus
merito arsit in illâ. O ego ter
felix! si lapsa per auras pennis,
possem insistere castris Gnosiaci
regis; fassaque me, que meas flammæ,
rogarem quâ dote vellet
emi! Tantum ne posceret patrias arces. Nam potius sperata cubilia
pereant, quam sim

Sic Phœbum sumptis jurabat stare sagittis.
Cùm verò faciem dempto nudaverat ære,
Purpureusque albi stratis insignia pictis
Terga premebat equi, spumantiaque ora regebat:
Vix sua, vix sanæ virgo Niseia compos
Mentis erat. Felix jaculum, quod tangeret ille,
Quæque manu premeret, felicia fræna vocabat.
Impetus est illi (liceat modò) ferre per agmen
Virgineos hostile gradus: est impetus illi
Turribus è summis in Gnosia mittere corpus;
Castra; vel æratas hosti recludere portas,
Vel si quid Minos aliud velit. Utque sedebat
Candida Dictæi spectans tentoria regis,
Læter, ait; doleamne geri lacrymabile bellum,
In dubio est. Doleo, quod Minos hostis amanti est?
Sed, nisi bella forent, numquid mihi cognitus esset?
Me tamen acceptâ poterat deponere bellum
Obside: me comitem, me pacis pignus habere.
Si quæ te peperit talis; pulcherrime rerum,
Qualis es ipse fuit; meritò Deus arsit in illâ.
O ego ter felix! si pennis lapsa per auras
Gnosiaci possem castris insistere regis;
Fassaque me, flammæque meas, quâ dote, rogarem
Vellet emi! Tantum patrias ne posceret arces.
Nam pereant potius sperata cubilia, quam sim

NOTES.

32. *Ære.*] His Helmet of Brass.
33. *Purpureusque.*] Being cloth'd in Purple.
34. *Premebat.*] He rode.
Regebat.] He held in.
35. *Vix sua.*] She could scarce command herself.
Niseia.] Scylla, the Daughter of Nisus.
38. *Modò liceat.*] If she should.
Ferre.] To go.
40. *Gnosia.*] Cretensian. Gnosus or Gnosus, is a City of Crete.
41. *Æratas.*] Fortified and overlaid with Brass and Iron.
Recludere.] To open.
43. *Dictæi.*] Of Crete. For Dictæ is a Mountain of Crete.
45. *In dubio.*] sc. *mibi*, For Scylla is in doubt whether she should rejoyce or grieve, that War was made against her Father.
46. *Sed nisi, &c.*] I should rather rejoice than be sorry, for if there had been no War I should never have known Minos. So in another Place.
Hæciora quis nosset, felix si Troja fuisset.

47. *Deponere.*] To put an End to, to dismiss.
48. *Obside.*] They are called Hostages, who in making a Truce are committed to the Power of another, so that if he who gives the Hostage breaks his Faith, the Person who has the Hostage, has an absolute Power over his Body and Life; therefore we read of the Children of Kings to have been antiently given for Hostages.
50. *Deus, &c.*] Jupiter loved her.
51. *Felix.*] Blessed.
52. *Gnosiaci regis.*] Of Minos, King of Crete.
53. *Fassaque, &c.*] And having acknowledg'd myself to be the Daughter of King Nisus, and my Love for him, I would ask him with what Dowry he might be bought to be mine.
54. *Emi.*] Perhaps the Poet alludes to the Custom of the Ancients, among whom Marriages were celebrated three Ways *usu*, *farre*, or *confarratione*, as they call'd it, and *coemptione*.
Tantum.] I would only wish that he would not ask my Father's Kingdom for a Dowry.
55. *Sperata cubilia.*] The hoped for Embraces.
Prohibitione

Proditione potens. Quamvis sæpè utile vinci
Victoris placidi fecit clementia multis.
Justa gerit certè pro nato bella perempto :
In causâque valet, causamque tuentibus armis.
Ut puto vincemur. Qui si manet exitus urbem ; 60
Cur suus hæc illi referabit mœnia Mavors,
Et non noster amor? Meliùs finè cæde, morâque,
Impensâque sui poterit superare cruoris.
Quàm metuo certè, ne quis tua pectora, Minos
Vulneret imprudens ! Quis enim tam durus ut in te 65
Dirigere immitem, nisi nescius audeat hastam ?
Cœpta placent ; & stat sententia tradere mecum
Dotalem patriam ; finemque imponere bello.
Verùm velle parum est. Aditus custodia servat ;
Claustraq ; portarum genitor tenet. Hunc ego solum 70
Infelix timeo : solus mea vota moratur.
Dî facerent finè patre forem ! Sibi quisque profectò
Fit Deus : ignavis precibus Fortuna repugnat.
Altera jamdudùm, succensa Cupidine tanto,
Perdere gauderet quodcunque obstaret amori.
Et cur ulla foret me fortior ? Ire per ignes,
Et gladios ausim, nec in hóc tamen ignibus ullis,
Aut gladiis opus est : opus est mihi crine paterno ;
Ille mihi est auro pretiosior. Illa beatam
Purpura me, votique mei factura potentem.
Talia dicenti, curarum maxima nutrix
Nox intervenit ; tenebrisque audacia crevit.
Prima quies aderat ; quâ curis fessa diurnis
Pectora somnus habet. Thalamos taciturna paternos

purpura factura me beatam, que potentem mei voti. Dicenti talia, nox, maxima nutrix curarum, intervenit, que audacia crevit tenebris. Prima quies aderat ; quâ somnus habet pectora fessa diurnis curis. Taciturna intrat paternos thalamos :

NOTES.

56. *Proditione.*] By betraying my Father.
58. *Justa.*] So Book VII.
Androgeique necem justis ulciscitur armis.
59. *Causâ valet.*] And he acts in a more just
Cause.
61. *Illi.*] To Minos.
Referabit.] Shall open.
Mavors.] His Arms. *Mars* is put for War.
A Metonymy of the Efficient.
63. *Impensâ cruoris.*] By the shedding of his
Blood.
66. *Immitem.*] Cruel.
67. *Cœpta.*] *sc.* This Undertaking.
Sententia stat.] I am determined, my Reso-
lution is bent.
68. *Dotalem.*] By way of Dowry.
69. *Aditus.*] The Entrance of the Gates.

- Custodia.*] The Guards.
70. *Claustra.*] The Keys of the Gates.
71. *Vota.*] My earnest Desire.
Moratur.] Hinders.
72. *Quisque.*] *Scylla* is so impious and blind-
ed with Love, that she denies there are any
Gods, but that every one is a God to himself,
and, therefore, that there is no need of the
Help of God, seeing every one may seek for
Help from themselves.
73. *Ignavis.*] Of slothful Persons.
74. *Altera.*] Any other Maid.
Succensa.] Inflamed.
Cupidine.] With so great a Love.
75. *Perdere.*] To take out of the Way.
76. *Fora.*] Should she be.
78. *Crine.*] See verse 6.

& heu facinus, nata spoliât suum
 parentem fatali crine, quæ potita
 nefandâ prædâ, fert spoliûm sce-
 leris secum; quæ progressâ portâ
 pervenit ad regem per medios
 hostes (fiducia meritis est tanta)
 quem paventem sic affata: A-
 mor suavit facinus, ego Scylla,
 regia proles Nisi, trado tibi pa-
 triosque meosque penates. Peto
 nulla præmia nisi te. Cape pur-
 pureum crinem pignus amoris.
 Nec crede me nunc tradere cri-
 nem, sed caput patrium. Quæ
 porrexit scelerata munera dex-
 trâ. Minos refugit porrecta.
 Turbatusque imagine novi fac-
 ti, respondit, Dî summoveant
 te, O infamia nostri sæcli. Tel-
 lusque pontusque negentur tibi
 suo orbe. Certè ego non patiar
 tantum monstrum contingere Cre-
 ten incunabula Jovis, quæ est
 meus orbis. Dixit: & ut justi-
 ssimus auctor imposuit leges captis
 hostibus, jussit retinacula classis
 solvi, & æratas puppes impleri
 remige. Scylla postquàm vidit
 carinas deductas freto nare, nec
 ducem præstare præmia sceleris
 sibi, transit in violentam iram
 consumptis precibus, quæ furi-
 bunda passis capillis, intendens
 manus, exclamat, Quò fugis, auc-
 tore meritorum relictâ? O prælate
 meæ patriæ, prælate parenti, quò
 fugis immitis! Victoria cujus
 est nostrum scelus & meritum. Nec data
 munera moverunt te,

NOTES.

85. *Fatali.*] In which the Fate of the City was contain'd.

87. *Spoliûm.*] The purple Hair, of which she had robb'd her Father.

Progressaque.] And going out.

88. *Meriti.*] Of the Service she had done to Minos.

89. *Ad regem.*] Minos.

Paventem.] Being astonished at the Novelty of the Thing.

90. *Patrium caput.*] Her Father's Life; for the Health of Nisus depended upon that Hair.

95. *Minos.*] Minos is reported to have been so just, that the Gods made him Judge of the Regions below.

96. *Imagine.*] With the Thoughts.

Facti novi.] Of the unusual Wickedness.

97. *Summoveant.*] May they destroy, root thee out.

98. *Orbe.*] Some will have it that the Poet here alludes to the Punishment of Parricides; concerning which Cicero says, in his Oration for Roscius Amerinus: They were

sewed together in a Hide with an Ape, a Cock and a Snake, and cast into the Sea, or a River, that they might neither see the Heaven, nor have Rest on Land, or in the Water.

99. *Creten.*] Where Jupiter was brought up and educated. So in another Place:

Cretes erunt testes, nec fingunt omnia Cretes,

Cretes nutrito terra superba Jove.

100. *Meus orbis.*] My Kingdom.

101. *Justissimus.*] So in another Place:

Sit modus exilio, dixit, justissime Minos.

In another Place he is called the Law-giver, sc. because he first gave Laws to the People of Crete.

104. *Deductas.*] Drawn from the Land into the Sea. So Book VI.

Jubet ille carinas in mare deduci.

105. *Ducem.*] Minos.

107. *Passis.*] Scattered, hanging loose.

111. *Scelus.*] My Crime in betraying my Father.

Meritum.] My Merit in making thee a Conqueror.

Noster movit amor; nec quòd spes omnis in unum
 Te mea congesta est? Nam quòd deserta revertar?
 In patriam! superata jacet. Sed finge manere:
 Proditione meâ clausa est mihi. Patris ad ora? 115
 Quæ tibi donavi. Cives odêre merentem,
 Finitimi exemplum metuunt. Obstruximus orbem
 Terrarum nobis, ut Crete sola pateret.
 Hâc quoque sic prohibes? sic nos ingrâte relinquis?
 Non genitrix Europa tibi, sed inhospita Syrtis, 120
 Armeniæque tigres, Austroque agitata Charybdis.
 Nec Jove tu natus: nec mater imagine tauri
 Ducta tua est. Generis falsa est ea fabula vestri.
 Et ferus, & captus nullius amore juvencæ,
 Qui te progenuit, taurus fuit. Exige pœnas 125
 Nise pater. Gaudete malis modò prodita nostris
 Mœnia: nam fateor, merui; & sum digna perire;
 Me tamen ex illis aliquis, quos impia læsi,
 Me perimat. Cur, qui vicisti crimine nostro,
 Insequeris crimen? Scelus hoc patriæque patrique 130
 Officium tibi fit. Te verè conjuge digna est,
 Quæ torvum ligno decepit adultera taurum:

nostro crimine, insequeris crimen? Hoc scelus patriæque patrique sit officium tibi. Adultera quæ de-
cepit taurum torvum ligno, est verè digna te conjuge;

nec noster amor movit te: nec quod omnis mea spes est congesta in te unum? Nam deserta quòd revertar? in patriam? jacet superata. Sed finge manere: est clausa mihi meâ proditione. Ad ora patris? quæ donavi tibi. Cives odêre merentem, finitimi metuunt exemplum. Obstruximus orbem terrarum, ut Crete sola pateret nobis. Sic quoque prohibes hâc? Sic ingrâte relinquis nos? Europa non est genitrix tibi, sed inhospita Syrtis, Armeniæque tigres, quæ Charybdis agitata Austro. Nec tu natus Jove: nec tua mater est ducta imagine tauri. Ea fabula vestri generis est falsa. Et qui progenuit te fuit ferus taurus, & captus amore nullius juvencæ. Pater Nise, exige pœnas. Mœnia modò prodita nostris malis gaudete, nam, fateor, merui; & sum digna perire; me tamen aliquis ex illis quos impia læsi, perimat me. Cur, qui vicisti

NOTES.

113. *Congesta.*] Is placed.
Deserta.] Being forsaken by thee.
 114. *Finge.*] Suppose.
 115. *Patris ad ora.*] Can I return to my Father, whose Life and Fortune I have made a Present of to you?
 116. *Cives, &c.*] My City deservedly hates me. So *Dido*,
Te propter Libycæ gentes, Nomadumque tyranni
Odêre.
 117. *Finitimi, &c.*] The Neighbours fear, lest by my Example, their Daughters should betray their Parents.
 118. *Ut Crete, &c.*] That I might be able only to go to *Crete*.

120. *Inhospita.*] Inhospitable.
 121. *Austroque.*] A Species of the Winds for the whole Genus of them.
Agitata.] Moved, vexed.
 125. *Exige pœnas.*] Take Vengeance on me.
 130. *Insequeris crimen.*] Revenge my Crime.
 131. *Officium.*] A good Turn.
Te verè.] *Pasiphae*, the Wife of *Minos*, falling in love with a Bull, was inclosed in a wooden Cow by the Help of *Dædalus*, and thus obtained a Way to copulate with him, by which the *Minotaur* was begotten, which in part was like *Minos*, and in part like the Bull.
 132. *Torvum.*] Terrible.
Ligno.] In the Form of a Cow made of Wood.

que tulit diffortem foetum utero. Ecquid mea dicta perveniunt ad tuas aures? An ingrate, venti ferunt inania verba, idemque tuas carinas? Jam jam non est mirabile Pasiphaën praeponuisse taurum tibi: tu habebas plus feritatis. Me miseram! juvat properare: unda sonat divulsa remis. Que mea terra recedit mecum: O oblite meorum meritorum, agis nihil! Insequar invitum: que amplexa recurvam puppim, trahar per longa freta! Vix dixerat: insilit undas, [que consequitur ratem, cupidine faciente vires] quæ hæret invidiosa comes Gnossiacæ carinæ. Quam ut pater vidit (nam jam pendebat in auras & modò erat factus Halæetus fulvis alis) ibat; ut laceraret hærentem adunco rostro. Illa dimittit puppim metu, & levis aura est visa sustinuisse cadentem, ne tangeret æquora. Pluma fuit: plumis mutata in avem vocatur Ciris, & adepta est nomen à tonso capillo.

Diffortemque utero foetum tulit. Ecquid ad aures Perveniunt mea dicta tuas? An inania venti Verba ferunt; idemque tuas, ingrate, carinas? 135 Jam jam Pasiphaën non est mirabile taurum Præposuisse tibi: tu plus feritatis habebas. Me miseram! Properare juvat: divulsaque remis Unda sonat. Mecumque simul mea terra recedit. Nil agis, ô frustra meritorum oblite meorum! 140 Insequar invitum: puppimque amplexa recurvam Per freta longa trahar! Vix dixerat: insilit undas, [Consequiturque rates, faciente cupidine vires,] Gnossiacæque hæret comes invidiosa carinæ. Quam pater ut vidit (nam jam pendebat in auras, 145 Et modò factus erat fulvis Halæetus alis) Ibat; ut hærentem rostro laceraret adunco. Illa metu puppim dimittit, & aura cadentem Sustinuisse levis, ne tangeret æquora, visa est. Pluma fuit: plumis in avem mutata vocatur 150 Ciris, & à tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo.

NOTES.

133. *Diffortemque.*] An unhappy Birth. For the Minotaur was,

Mistumque genus prolesque biformis. Virg.

Ecquid, &c.] Or do you not hear my Words? For Scylla is in doubt, whether her Words came to the Ears of Minos or no.

138. *Juvat.*] It delights thee to make haste.

Divulsaque.] Being separated, struck.

139. *Recedit.*] Seems to go back, by the Ship's going away.

142. *Insilit undas.*] She leaps into the Waters. *Insilit* is join'd with *undas* in the Accusative Case. So Horat. *Art. Poet.*

Ardentem frigidus Ætnam insiluit. Valerius Flaccus, Lib. VIII.

Mecum attonitâ cum virgine puppim insilit.

The next Verse Heinsius rejects as spurious.

144. *Gnossiacæque.*] *Cretenſian.*

Invidiosa.] Unwelcome.

146. *Halæetus.*] A sort of Eagle, noted for a sharp Sight.

150. *Pluma.*] A Bird. So in another Place, *Filia purpureos Niso furata capillos,*

Puppe cadens celsâ, facta refertur avis.

151. *Ciris.*] Κείρειν, in Greek, signifies to cut off the Hair.

F A B. II. The Crown of *Ariadne* into a heavenly Star.

Minos being Conqueror, laid an Imposition upon the Athenians, that the Children of the Nobility should be annually sent to the Labyrinth, made by Dædalus, in order to be exposed to the Minotaur, which Pasiphae, the Daughter

ter of Sol, and Wife of Minos, by her Copulation with a Bull, had brought forth. Theseus, the Son of Ægeus and Æthra, was accordingly carried into the Island of Crete, but, by the Love of Ariadne, the Daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, he escaped Death. Going from thence to Athens, he took the Virgin along with him, and landing in the Island Dia, he set sail again from thence, leaving Ariadne asleep. Bacchus takes her, thus forsaken by Theseus, to himself; and to perpetuate the Memory of his Love for her, translates her Crown to Heaven.

VOT A Jovi Minos taurorum corpora centum
Solvit, ut egressus ratibus Curetida terram
Contigit; & spoliis decorata est regia fixis.
Creverat opprobrium generis, fœdumque patebat
Matris adulterium monstri novitate biformis.
Destinat hunc Minos thalamis remove pudorem,
Multiplicique domo cæcisque includere tectis.
Dædalus ingenio fabræ celeberrimus artis
Ponit opus; turbatque notas, & lumina flexum
Ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum.
Non secus ac liquidus Phrygiis Mæandros in arvis
Ludit, & ambiguo lapsu refluitque, fluitque;
Occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas,
Et nunc ad fontes, nunc mare versus apertum
Incertas exercet aquas. Ità Dædalus implet
Innumeras errore vias, vixque ipse reverti
Ad limen potuit. Tanta est fallacia tecti.

tum mare versus. Ità Dædalus implet innumeras vias errore, que ipse vix potuit reverti ad limen.
Tanta est fallacia tecti.

Minos solvit vota Jovi,
centum corpora taurorum, ut
egressus ratibus contigit Curetida
terram; & regia est decorata
spoliis fixis. Opprobrium gene-
ris creverat fœdumque adul-
terium matris patebat novitate
biformis monstri. Minos desti-
nat remove thalamis hunc pu-
dorem, que includere multiplici
domo, cæcisque tectis. Dæda-
lus celeberrimus ingenio fabræ
artis ponit opus; turbatque
notas, & ducit lumina in flex-
um errorem ambage variarum
viarum. Non secus ac Mæan-
dros liquidus ludit in arvis, re-
fluitque, fluitque ambiguo lap-
su; occurrensque sibi, aspicit
venturas undas & exercet, &
nunc ad fontes, nunc ad aper-

NOTES.

1. *Centum corpora.*] A Hecatomb, which was a Sacrifice of an hundred Oxen.

2. *Curetida.*] Crete, antiently inhabited by the Curetes, those who brought up Jupiter.

4. *Opprobrium.*] The Disgrace, the *Minotaur*. For *Pasiphae*, the Wife of *Minos*, instigated by Lust, fell in Love with a Bull, which by the help of *Dædalus* she laid with, and brought forth the *Minotaur*, partly like *Minos* and partly like a Bull. By which the Adultery of the Mother was discovered.

5. *Matris.*] Of *Pasiphae*.

Monstri.] Of the *Minotaur*, half a Man and half a Bull.

7. *Multiplicique domo.*] In the Labyrinth.

Cæcisque tectis.] In hidden Chambers.

8. *Dædalus.*] An *Atbenian* by Descent. He was so excellent an Artificer, that he made Statues, which seem'd to look, walk, and breathe.

9. *Ponit.*] He built.

Notas.] Signs, by which the Places might easily be distinguished.

11. *Mæandros*] A River of *Phrygia*, which seems often to return into itself. He says the Labyrinth was like it. Hence we call Things that are intricate and revolve into themselves *Mæanders*.

14. *Nunc.*] *Mæander* seems sometimes to turn towards the Spring-head, sometimes to flow towards the broad Sea.

Quo.

Quo postquam clausit geminam figuram tauri, que juvenis; & tertia sors repetita novenis annis domuit monstrum bis pastum Aetæo sanguine; utque janua difficilis iterata nullis priorum est inventa virgineâ ope, filo relecto: protinûs Ægides dedit vela Dian, Minoide rapta, que crudelis deseruit comitem suam in illo littore. Liber amplexus, & tulit opem desertæ & quærenti multa; utque foret clara perenni sidere, immisit coronam sumptam de fronte cælo. Illa volat per tenues auras: dùmque volat; gemmæ vertuntur in nitidos ignes; consistuntque loco, specie coronæ remanente;

Quo postquam tauri geminam juvenisque figuram Clausit; & Aetæo bis pastum sanguine monstrum Tertia sors annis domuit repetita novenis; 20
Utque ope virgineâ nullis iterata priorum Janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto: Protinûs Ægides, rapta Minoide, Dian Vela dedit, comitemque suam crudelis in illo Littore deseruit. Desertæ, & multa querenti, 25
Amplexus, & opem Liber tulit; utque perenn Sidere clara foret, sumptam de fronte coronam Immisit cælo. Tenues volat illa per auras: Dùmque volat, gemmæ nitidos vertuntur in ignes; Consistuntque loco, specie remanente coronæ; 30
Qui medius nixique genu est, anguemque tenentis.

que qui est medius, nixique genu que tenentis anguem.

NOTES.

18. *Figuram tauri.*] The Minotaur.

19. *Aetæo.*] Athenian.

20. *Tertia sors.*] For they who were to be sent thither, cast Lots who should go, and at that time Theseus, the Son of Ægeus, was ordered thither.

Annis novenis.] After nine Years.

21. *Ope virgineâ.*] After Theseus, by the help of the Virgin Ariadne, (from whom he had received a Sword, and a Clew of Thread to guide him) had got out of the Labyrinth, he went on Shipboard.

Nullis, &c.] To which none of them who had been sent before from Athens to Crete had ever been able to return.

22. *Relecto.*] Gathered up again; that is to say, while, by her Help, he treads over the Steps again, where he had trod before.

23. *Minoide rapta.*] Carrying away Ariadne, the Daughter of Minos.

Dian.] sc. *Versus*, or *ad*. This is an Island in the Sea of Crete.

25. *Deseruit.*] He forsook.

Desertæ, &c.] Bacchus married Ariadne, whom Theseus forsook.

27. *Coronam.*] That Crown is said to have been made by Vulcan, of Gold and Indian Jewels, which greatly assisted Theseus in the dark Labyrinth; the Jewels serving instead of a Candle.

29. *Ignes nitidos.*] Into shining Stars.

30. *Specie.*] In Form.

31. *Medius.*] He says the Constellation Corona is in the middle of that which rests upon his Knees, and that which holds a Snake.

F A B. III. The Fall of Icarus into the Sea, and Transformation of Perdix into a Bird.

Dædalus, the Son of Eupalamus, being put in Prison for some Offences committed against Minos, desirous of making his Escape, he fitted Wings to himself and his Son Icarus, by which they might fly out of the Dominions of the King. But Icarus not being able to follow his Father's Instructions, fell into the Sea, which was called the Icarian Sea, after his Name.

Dædalus

Dædalus fled into Sicily to King Cocalus, having buried his Son in an Island near that Sea into which he had fallen, which was also called Icaros, after his Name. Perdix, the Sister's Son of Dædalus, saw the Father burying the Son, and rejoyced at his Fall. For when her Mother committed him to her Brother to be instructed, he first invented the use of the Saw, for which he was thrown down headlong from a Wall by Dædalus, out of Envy of his Ingenuity; but Minerva pitied him, and before he fell to the Ground, turned him into a Bird called a Partridge after his own Name.

DÆdalus intereà Creten longumque perosus
Exilium, tactusque soli natalis amore;
Clausus erat pelago: Terras licet, inquit, & undas
Obstruat; at cœlum certè patet. Ibimus illac:
Omnia possideat; non possidet aëra Minos.
Dixit: & ignotas animum dimittit in artes;
Naturamque novat. Nam ponit in ordine, pennas
A minimâ cœptas longam brevior sequenti:
Ut clivo crevisse putes. Sic rustica quondam
Fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis.
Tunc lino medias, & ceris alligat imas:
Atque ità compositas parvo curvamine flectit:
Ut veras imitentur aves. Puer Icarus unà
Stabat, & ignarus sua se tractare pericla;
Ore renidenti, modò quas vaga moverat aura
Captabat plumas: flavam modò pollice ceram
sua pericla; ore renidenti captabat plumas, quas modò vaga aura moverat: & mollibat flavam
ceram modò pollice;

Intereà Dædalus perosus Cre-
tem longumque exilium, tactus
amore natalis soli; erat clausus
pelago: inquit, Licet obstruat ter-
ras & undas; at certè cœlum
5 patet. Ibimus illac: Minos pos-
sideat omnia; non possidet aëra.
Dixit: & dimittit animum in
ignotas artes; que novat na-
turam. Nam ponit pennas in
ordine, cœptas à minimâ, bre-
10 viore sequenti longam: ut putes
crevisse clivo. Sic quondam
rustica fistula surgit paulatim
disparibus avenis. Tunc al-
ligat medias lino, & alligat imas
ceris: atque ità flectit compo-
15 sitas parvo curvamine: ut imitentur
veras aves. Puer Icarus sta-
bat unà, & ignarus se tractare

NOTES.

1. Dædalus.] Of the Banishment and Flight of Dædalus, Ovid writes very largely, Book II. de Arte Amand. from whence the following Quotations are taken.
2. Tactusque.] Taken, delighted.
Natalis.] Of the Country in which he was born.
4. Obstruat.] He shut up.
Cœlum patet.] Yet the Air is open.
5. Possiderat.] sc. Licet, quamvis, whence, Art. Amand.
Possidet & terras, & possidet æquora Minos,
Nec tellus nostræ, nec patet unda fugæ.
Restat iter cœli, cœlo tentabimus ire.
7. Naturam novit.] He contrives a Novelty in Nature: sc. a Journey thro' the Air,

- Sunt mihi naturæ jura novanda meæ.
7. Ponit.]
Remigium volucrum disponit in ordine pennas.
9. Ut clivo, &c.] That you would imagine they grew on a Hill, because of their Inequality.
11. Tunc lino, &c.] Then Dædalus bound the middle part of the Feathers with Threads, and the lower part with Wax.
Et leve per lini vincula nectit opus.
Imaque pars ceris astringitur igne solutis.
12. Curvamine flectit.] He bends them a little, like the real Wings of a Fowl.
15. Renidenti ore.] Laughing,
Trahebatur ceramque puer, pennasque renidens,
Nescius hæc buxeris arma parata suis.

Mollibat.

que impediēbat mirabile opus patris suo lusū. Postquā ultima manus est imposita cœptis; ipse opifex libravit suum corpus in geminas alas : que pependit in motā aurā. Et instruit natum ; ait, Icare, moneo ut curras medio limite ; ne si ibis demissior, unda gravet pennas : si celsior, ignis adurat. Vola inter utrumque. Nec jubeo te spectare Booten aut Helicen stric- tumque ense Orionis ; carpe viam me duce. Pariter tradit præcepta volandi ; & accom- dat ignotas alas humeris. Genæ seniles maduere inter opus mo- nitûsque, & patriæ manus tre- muere. Dedit oscula suo nato non iterum repetenda, que leva- tus pennis, volat antè, que ti- met comiti ; (velut ales, quæ pro- duxit teneram prolem ab alto ni- do in aëra). Hortaturque sequi ; que erudit damnosas artes.

Mollibat ; lusūque suo mirabile patris Impediēbat opus. ———

Postquā manus ultima cœptis Imposita est ; geminas opifex libravit in alas Ipse suum corpus : motāque pependit in aurā. Instruit & natum ; Medioque ut limite curras, Icare, ait, moneo ; ne, si demissior ibis, Unda gravet pennas : si celsior, ignis adurat. Inter utrumque vola. Nec te spectare Booten, Aut Helicen jubeo, stric- tumque Orionis ense ; Me duce carpe viam. Pariter præcepta volandi Tradit ; & ignotas humeris accommodat alas. Inter opus monitûsque genæ maduere seniles, Et patriæ tremuere manus. Dedit oscula nato Non iterum repetenda suo, pennisque levatus Antè volat, comitique timet ; (velut ales, ab alto Quæ teneram prolem produxit in aëra nido). Hortaturque sequi ; damnosasque erudit artes :

NOTES.

17. *Mollibat.*] He made soft.
Postquam.] After the Wings were finished, for *imponere manum ultimam operi*, is to finish a Work.

19. *Opifex.*] The Artist *Dædalus*.

Libravit.] He hung. or poised.

20. *In Aura motā.*] The Air being agitated by his Wings.

21. *Instruit & natum.*] He puts his Son on Wings.

22. *Demissior.*] Lower.

23. *Gravet.*] Should make them heavy by wetting them.

Me pennis sectare datis, ego prævius ibo :

Sit tibi cura sequi, me duce tutus eris.

Nam siue æthereas vicino sole per auras

Ibinus, impatiens cera calor is erit.

Siue humiles propiora freto jactabimus alas,

Mobilis æquoreis penna madescit aquis.

24. *Inter utrumque.*] In the middle.

Inter utrumque vola, ventos quoque nate caveto ;

Quaque ferent auræ, vela secunda dato.

Nec te, &c.] *Dædalus* admonishes *Icarus* to follow him, for there was no need that he should direct his Flight according to the Course of the Stars, which Mariners chiefly observe.

Booten.] *Bootes* is a Constellation which is called also *Arctophylax*, which seems to drive a Cart, whence he takes his Name of *Boves*, Oxen.

25. *Helicen.*] *Helice* is the greater Bear, so called of *Helice*, a City of *Arcadia*, in which *Calisto* is said to be born.

Orionis.] The Constellation *Orion* is represented, as holding a naked Sword in his Hand.

Sed tibi non virgo Tegæe, comesque Bootes.

Ensifer Orion aspiciendus erit.

Orion is called of *τῆ ἐργῆ*, Urine, because he is fabled to have sprung from the Urine of *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, as in Book V. *Fast.* *Ovid* relates, that he was a Huntsman of such great Strength, that he boasted he could overcome any wild Beast, for which Cause the Earth sent out a great Scorpion, which endeavour'd to kill him. *Jupiter* admiring the Courage of them both, did, of his own Accord, translate the Scorpion among the Stars, and *Orion* also at the Entreaty of *Diana*.

26. *Præcepta.*]

Dum monet, aptat opus puero, monstratque mo- veri,

Erudit infirmas ut sua mater aves.

Inde suis factas humeris accommodat alas,

Perque novum timidus corpora librat iter.

29. *Oscula.*]

Jamque volaturus parvo dedit oscula nato,

Nec patriæ lacrymas continuere genæ.

33. *Hortaturque.*] sc. *Ita*, so.

Damnosaque.] Pernicious ; as they proved in the End.

Et

Et movet ipse suas, & nati respicit alas.
 Hos aliquis, tremulâ dùm captat arundine pisces, 35
 Aut pastor baculo, stivaque innixus arator,
 Vidit, & obstupuit: quique æthera carpere possent,
 Credidit esse Deos. Et jam Junonia lævâ
 Parte Samos fuerant, Delosque, Parosque relictæ;
 Dextra Lebynthos erat, fœcundaq; melle Calymne. 40
 Cùm puer audaci cœpit gaudere volatu;
 Deferuitque ducem; cœlique cupidine tactus
 Altius egit iter. Rapidi vicinia Solis
 Mollit odoratas pennarum vincula ceras.
 Tabuerant Cæræ: nudos quatit ille lacertos: 45
 Remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras:
 Oraque cæruleâ patrium clamantia nomen
 Excipiuntur aquâ, quæ nomen traxit ab illo.
 At pater infelix, nec jam pater Icare, dixit,
 Icare, dixit, ubi es? Quâ te regione requiram? 50
 Icare dicebat: pennas aspexit in undis.
 Devovitque suas artes, corpusque sepulchro
 Condidit; & tellus à nomine dicta sepulti.
 Hunc miseri tumulo ponentem corpora nati
 Garrula ramosâ prospexit ab ilice perdix, 55
 que condidit corpus sepulchro; & tellus est dicta à nomine sepulti.
 ponentem corpora miseri nati tumulo, ab ramosâ ilice,

& ipse movet suas alas, & re-
 spicit alas nati. Aliquis dùm
 captat pisces tremulâ arundine,
 aut pastor innixus baculo, que
 arator stiva, vidit hos & ob-
 stupuit: que credidit esse Deos
 qui possent carpere æthera. Et
 jam Junonia Samos, Delosque,
 Parosque fuerant relictæ lævâ
 parte; Lebynthos erat dextrâ,
 que Calymne fœcunda melle.
 Cùm puer cœpit gaudere audaci
 volatu; deferuitque ducem; que
 tactus cupidine cœli egit iter al-
 tius. Vicinia rapidi Solis mol-
 lit odoratas ceras vincula pen-
 narum. Cæræ tabuerant: ille
 quatit nudos lacertos: que ca-
 rens remigio, non percipit ullas
 auras: oraque clamantia pa-
 trium nomen excipiuntur cæruleâ
 aquâ, quæ traxit nomen ab illo.
 At infelix pater, nec jam pater,
 dixit Icare, dixit, Icare ubi es?
 Quâ regione requiram te? Di-
 cebat Icare: aspexit pennas in
 undis. Devovitque suas artes,
 Garrula perdix prospexit hunc

NOTES.

35. Hos.] *Dædalus* and *Icarus*.
 Tremulâ arundine.] With his trembling Rod.
 36. Stivaque.] The handle of a Plough, with
 which it is guided.
 36. Æthera.]
 Ingenium male sæpe movent: quis crederet unquam
 Aërias hominem carpere posse vias?
 38. Junonia.] Dedicated to *Juno*, for *Juno*
 is reported to be born, brought up, and married
 to *Jupiter* there.
 Jam Samos à lævâ fuerat, Naxosque relictæ
 Et Paros, & Clario Delos amata Deo.
 Dextrâ Lebynthos erat, Sylvisque umbrosa Ca-
 lymne,
 Cinetaque piscosis Astypbaleia vadis.
 41. Puer.] *Icarus*.
 Cum puer incautus nimium temerarius annis
 Altius egit iter deferuitque patrem.
 44. Mollit.] Made them soft, and melted
 them.
 Odoratas.] Fragrant.
 Vincula labant & cera Dea propiore liquescit,
 Nec tenues venti brachia mota tenent.

45. Ille.] *Icarus*.
 47. Cæruleâ aquâ.] In the Sea in which *Ica-
 rus* fell.
 Decidit atque cadens, Pater, ô pater auferor, in-
 quit,
 Clauserunt virides ora loquentis aquæ.
 48. Traxit nomen.] The *Icarian* Sea was so
 called from *Icarus*.
 49. Nec jam pater.] Now no father, because
Icarus was dead.
 50. Icare.] An Anaphora.
 53. Tellus.] The Island *Icaros* seems to have
 been so called of *Icarus*, the Son of *Dædalus*,
 who was buried there.
 At pater infelix, nec jam pater, Icare, clamat,
 Icare, clamat, ubi es? Quove sub axe volas?
 Icare clamabat, pennas conspexit in undis,
 Ossâ tegit tellus, æquora nomen habet.
 54. Hunc.] *Dædalus*.
 Ponentem tumulo.] Putting into the Grave,
 burying.
 Nati.] Of his Son *Icarus*.

Et plaussit pennis : que testata
est gaudia cantu ; tunc unica
volucris nec visa prioribus an-
nis, quæ nuper facta avis, lon-
gum criment tibi Dædale. Nam-
que germana ignara fatorum,
tradiderat huic suam progeniem
docendam, puerum bis senis na-
talibus ætis, animi capacis ad
præcepta. Etiam ille traxit
notatus spinas in medio pisce, in
exemplum, quæ incidit perpetuos
dentes acuto ferro ; & primus
repperit usum ferræ : & junxit
duo ferrea brachia uno nodo, ut
illis distantibus æquali spatio,
altera pars staret, altera duceret orbem.
Dædalus invidit ; sacrâque ex arce Minervæ
Præcipitem mittit, lapsum mentitus. At illum,
Quæ favet ingeniis, excepit Pallas ; avemque
Reddidit : & medio velavit in aëre pennis.
Sed vigor ingenii quondam velocis in alas,
Inque pedes abiit. Nomen, quod & antè, remansit.
Non tamen hæc altè volucris sua corpora tollit,
Nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos :
Propter humum volitat, ponitque in sepibus ova,
Antiquique memor, metuit sublimia casûs.

*Et plaussit pennis : testataque gaudia cantu est ;
Unica tunc volucris, nec visa prioribus annis,
Factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Dædale, crimen.
Namque huic tradiderat fatorum ignara, docendam
Progeniem germana suam, natalibus ætis
Bis puerum senis, animi ad præcepta capacis.
Ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas
Traxit in exemplum, ferroque incidit acuto
Perpetuos dentes ; & ferræ repperit usum
Primus : & ex uno duo ferrea brachia nodo
Junxit, ut equali spatio distantibus illis
Altera pars staret ; pars altera duceret orbem.
Dædalus invidit ; sacrâque ex arce Minervæ
Præcipitem mittit, lapsum mentitus. At illum,
Quæ favet ingeniis, excepit Pallas ; avemque
Reddidit : & medio velavit in aëre pennis.
Sed vigor ingenii quondam velocis in alas,
Inque pedes abiit. Nomen, quod & antè, remansit.
Non tamen hæc altè volucris sua corpora tollit,
Nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos :
Propter humum volitat, ponitque in sepibus ova,
Antiquique memor, metuit sublimia casûs.*

*volucris non tollit sua corpora altè, nec facit nidos in ramis, altoque cacumine : volitat propter
humum, ponitque ova in sepibus, quæ memor antiqui casûs metuit sublimia.*

NOTES.

56. *Plaussit pennis.*] And shook his Wings.
57. *Unica.*] An only, alone, *unicus* wants a second, *unus* has a second.
58. *Longum crimen.*] A grievous Reproof. For *Dædalus* was 'accused of having cast him down from *Pallas's* Tower.
59. *Ignara.*] Being ignorant of what should befall her Son.
60. *Germana.*] The Sister of *Dædalus*.
Natalibus ætis.] After twelve years were compleat ; for *Talus* was twelve Years of Age when he was committed to the Care of *Dædalus*.
61. *Ad præcepta capacis.*] Capable to receive Instruction.
62. *Ille etiam, &c.*] He says *Talus* was the Inventor of a Saw, which he contrived from seeing the Back-bone of a Fish.
65. *Ex, &c.*] A Periphrasis of a Compass.
70. *Excepit.*] Took him. *Excepi* is properly made use of concerning Things falling.
71. *Velavit.*] Covered.
72. *Vigor ingenii.*] But the Force and Sharpness of the Wit of *Talus* went into the Wings and Feet of the Bird, for Partridges run and fly very swiftly.
73. *Nomen.*] For *Talus* was also called *Perdix*.
76. *Propter.*] Nigh, near the Earth.
Hic propter, hunc assiste.

T E R.

FAB. IV. The Calydonian Boar ; Atalanta, Meleager, and the Sisters of Meleager into Birds.

Oeneus, the Son of Parthaon, having neglected Diana, in the Sacrifice of the ingathering of the Fruits, she sent a Boar, which laid waste the Fields.

Fields of Calydonia. Oeneus persevering in despising the Goddess, his Son Meleager called together the Princes of Greece, by the Command of his Father, and sets out with them to hunt the Boar. The Daughter of Jasius, King of Arcadia, was the first who wounded him, whom Meleager admiring for her Courage and Beauty, when he had killed the Boar, gave her the Skin, which Plexippus, Toxeus, and Agenor, his Uncles, afterwards took away, to their own Destruction. But Althea, Meleager's Mother, hearing of the Death of her Brothers; she set on fire a Billet of Wood, fatal by the Decree of the Parcae to the Life of Meleager, which being consumed, Meleager died. His Sisters, as they were mourning for his Death, were turned into Birds called Meleagrides, after the Name of their Brother.

JAmque fatigatum tellus Ætnæa tenebat
Dædalon : & sumptis pro supplice Cocalus armis
Mitis habebatur. Jam lamentabile Athenæ
Pendere desierant Theseâ laude tributum.
Templa coronantur, bellatricemque Minervam
Cum Jove, Disque vocant aliis : quos sanguine, voto,
Muneribusque datis, & acerris thuris odorant.
Sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes
Theseos : & populi, quos dives Achaïa cepit,
Hujus opem magnis imploravêre periclis.
Hujus opem Calydon, quamvis Meleagron haberet,
Sollicitâ supplex petiit prece. Causa petendi
Sus erat, infestæ famulus, vindexque Dianæ.
Oeneâ namque ferunt, pleni successibus anni,
Primitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyæo,

vindexque infestæ Dianæ. Namque ferunt Oeneâ, successibus pleni anni, libasse primitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyæo,

Jamque Ætnæa tellus tenebat Dædalon fatigatum : & Cocalus habebatur mitis, sumptis armis pro supplice. Jam Athenæ desierant pendere lamentabile tributum, Theseâ laude. Templa coronantur, que vocant bellatricem Minervam, cum Jove, que aliis Dis : quos odorant sanguine, voto, muneribusque datis, & acerris thuris. Vaga fama sparserat nomen Theseos per Argolicas urbes : & populi, quos dives Achaïa cepit, imploravêre opem hujus magnis periclis. Calydon, quamvis haberet Meleagron, supplex petiit opem hujus sollicitâ prece. Causa petendi erat sus, famulus,

NOTES.

1. *Jamque.*] Dædalus, flying from the Anger of Minos, comes to Cocalus, King of Sicily, where he was entertained and defended. At last, Minos himself was slain.

4. *Pendere, &c.*] To pay the Tribute imposed by Minos on the Athenians, for the Death of his Son Androgeus.

Theseâ.] By the Valour of Theseus. The Consequent for the Antecedent : for Praise usually follows Virtue.

5. *Bellatricem Minervam.*] She is also called Bellona.

6. *Vocant.*] They invoke.

Sanguine.] With Blood of the Sacrifices which they had vowed to perform, if Theseus returned

Conqueror from Crete.

9. *Dives Achaïa.*] Rich Greece.

10. *Hujus.*] Of Theseus. An Anaphora.

11. *Colydon.*] A City of Ætolia, which the Poet puts for the Inhabitants.

13. *Sus.*] A Boar, and indeed a very fierce one.

Vindexque.] An Avenger.

14. *Oeneâ.*] King of Calydonia, Father of Meleager.

Successibus.] For the full and perfect Fertility of the Year.

15. *Primitias.*] The first Fruits ; for the first ripe Fruits were dedicated to Ceres, as the Wine was to Bacchus, and Oil to Minerva.

Palladios latices flavæ Minervæ. Invidiosus bonos cœptus ab Agricolis pervenit ad omnes Superos: ferunt aras Latoïdos præteritæ solas cessâsse relictas sinè thure. Ira tangit & Deos. At non feremus impunè, inquit; quæque inhonoratæ, non & dicemur inultæ: & spreta misit aprum ultorem per Oeneos agros: quanto herbida Epirus non habet majores tauros; sed Sicula arva habent minores. Oculi micant sanguine & igne, horrida cervix riget, [Et setæ horrent similes densis hastilibus:] fervida spuma fluit per latos armos cum rauco stridore: dentes æquantur Indis dentibus; fulmen venit ab ore: frondes ardent afflatibus. Is modò proculcat segetes in crescenti herbâ, metit nec matura vota coloni fleturi; & intercipit Cererem in spicis. Area frustrâ, & horrea frustrâ expectant promissas messes. Gravidus foetus sternuntur cum longo palmitè, quæ bacca olivæ semper frondentis cum ramis. Sævitur & in pecudes. Non pastorve canesve, possunt defendere armenta, non truces tauri bas. Populi diffugiunt, nec putant se esse tutos nisi mœnibus urbis: donec Meleager, & unâ lecta manus juvenum caluère cupidine laudis. Gemini Tyndaridæ; præstantes cæstibus alter,

NOTES.

16. *Palladios latices.*] Oil, invented by Minerva.

17. *Agricolis.*] From Ceres, Bacchus, and Minerva, because they were the Inventors of Husbandry.

18. *Invidiosus.*] Which procured the Envy of Diana, who was despised, as having all the Gods preferred before her: So the Apple, that was given to Venus by Paris, deserved to be called *Pomum invidiosum*.

Honos.] The Sacrifice of the Gods.

Thure.] Sacrifice.

19. *Latoïdos.*] Of Diana, the Daughter of Latona.

23. *Herbida.*] Full of Grass.

29. *Dentibus.*] To the Teeth of an Indian Elephant, an Hyperbole.

30. *Ardent.*] Seem to burn.

32. *Matura vota.*] The standing Corn.

35. *Gravidus foetus.*] The Clusters heavy with Grapes.

Palmitè.] With the Leaves of the Vines.

36. *Baccaque.*] Olives, the Fruit of the Olive-Tree.

40. *Unâ.*] Together with.

41. *Lecta manus.*] A choice Company of young Men.

Caluère.] Were moved, grew warm.

42. *Tyndaridæ.*] Castor and Pollux, thought to be the Twin Sons of Tyndarus and Læda, but were really Jupiter's.

Cæstibus.] The Cæstus were Thongs of Leather, with leaden Bullets sewed in them, which Champions fought with in their Hands.

Alter.] Pollux.

Alter equo ; primæque ratis molitor Iason,
 Et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus,
 Et duo Thestiadæ, prolesque Aphareia Lynceus, 45
 Leucippusque ferox, jaculoque insignis Acastus,
 Et velox Idas : & jam non fœmina Cæneus,
 Hippothoosque Dryasque & Creteus Amyntore Phœnix,
 Actoridæque pares, & missus ab Elide Phyleus.
 Nec Telamon aberat, magnique creator Achillis, 50
 Cumque Pheretiade, & Hyanteo Iolao,
 Impiger Eurytion, cursuque invictus Echion,
 Naryciusque Lelex, Panopeusque, Heleusque, feroxque
 Hippasus, & primis etiamnum Nestor in armis.
 Et quos Hippocoon antiquis misit Amyclis, 55
 Penelopesque focer, cum Pharrhasio Ancæo.
 Ampycidesque sagax, & adhuc à conjuge tutus

alter equo ; Iason molitor primæ
 ratis, & Theseus felix concordia
 cum Pirithoo, & duo Thesti-
 adæ, que Lynceus Aphareia
 proles, que ferox Leucippus, que
 Acastus insignis jaculo & velox
 Idas ; & Cæneus non jam fœ-
 mina : Hippothoosque, Dryas-
 que, & Phœnix Cretus Amyn-
 tore, Actoridæque pares, &
 Phyleus missus ab Elide. Nec
 Telamon aberat, que creator
 magni Achillis, que impiger
 Eurytion, cum Pheretiade, &
 Hyanteo Iolao, que Echion in-
 victus cursu, que Narycius
 Lelex, Panopeusque, Heleusque,
 que ferox Hippasus, & Nestor
 etiamnum primus in armis.

Et quos Hippocoon misit antiquis Amyclis, que focer Penelopes cum Pharrhasio Ancæo. Que sagax
 Ampycides & Oeclides adhuc tutus

NOTES.

43. Alter.] Castor.

Equo.] sc. Præstans, i. e. a Tamer of Hor-
 ses. Of Castor and Pollux, thus Horace writes,
 Castor gaudet equis, ex quo prognatus eodem,
 Pugnis—

And Propertius.

Qualis & Eurotæ Pollux & Castor arenis,
 Hic victor pugnis, ille futurus equis.

Ratis.] The Ship *Argo*, which Jason was
 the Cause of being built. Ovid thinks it
 was the first Ship that was built, others think
 Danaus to have been the Inventor of them.

44. Pirithoo.] Theseus and Pirithous were
 a couple of faithful Friends.

45. Thestiadæ.] The two Sons of Thestius,
 Meleager's Uncle.

Aphareia.] The Son of Aphareus.

46. Leucippusque.] The Brother of Apha-
 reus, and Father to Elaira and Phæbe, whom
 Castor and Pollux endeavouring to carry away
 from their Brethren, were prevented by Ida
 and Lynceus who slew one of them ; of which
 Propertius makes mention.

Non sic Leucippis succendit Castora Phæbe,
 Pollucem cultu non Elaira soror.

47. Idas.] The Brother of Lynceus.

Non fœmina.] The Son of Elatus was a
 Woman at first ; but, afterwards, being de-
 bauched by Neptune, to make her amends for
 the Loss of her Virginity, had this Gift be-
 stow'd upon her, to be changed from a Woman
 to a Man, and to be invulnerable.

48. Amyntore.] The Son of Amyntor.

49. Actoridæque.] Mænetius, the Father of
 Patroclus, who is called Actorides, of Actor his
 Grandfather.

50. Telamon.] The Father of Ajax, the
 Son of Æacus.

Creator.] Peleus, the Father of Achilles,
 the Brother of Telamon.

51. Pheretiade.] With Admetus, the Son of
 Pheretis, whose Wife Alcestes was.

Hyanteo.] Bœotian Iolaus. For the Hyantes
 are a People of Bœotia. Thus Iolaus was the
 Son of Iphiclus, the Grandson of Amphi-
 tryon, who assisted Hercules in killing the
 Hydra.

52. Eurytion.] The Son of Irix, the Son of
 Actor.

53. Naryciusque.] Born at Naryce, which is
 a City of Locris.

Panopeus.] The Son of Phocus.

54. Nestor.] Nestor is said to have liv'd three
 Ages.

55. Amyclis.] Amyclæ is a City of Laconia,
 built by Amyclæ, the Son of Laodemon, and
 call'd after his Name.

56. Penelopesque focer.] Laertes, the Father
 of Ulysses, the Son of Arcosius.

Pharrasio.] Pharrasia is a City of Arcadia.

57. Ampycidesque sagax.] Mopsus, the Son
 of Ampycus, so called because he was a Prophet
 or Soothsayer.

Oeclides,

à conjuge, que Tegeæa decus Lycæi nemoris. Rasilis fibula mordebat summam vestem huic; crinis erat simplex collectus in unum modum: eburnea custos telorum, pendens ex lævo humero resonabat; quoque læva tenebat arcum. Talis erat cultus: facies, quam posses verè dicere virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine. Calydonius heros, pariter vidit hanc, pariter optavit, Deo renuente, que hausit latentes flammæ; & inquit, O felix, si ista dignabitur quem virum! Nec tempusque pudorque sinunt dicere plura; majus opus magni certaminis urget. Sylva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat ætas, incipit à plano, que prospicit devexa arva. Quò postquàm venère viri; pars retia tendunt, Vincula pars adimunt canibus, pars pressa sequuntur Signa pedum, cupiuntque suum reperire periculum. Concava vallis erat quâ se demittere rivi Assuèrant pluvialis aquæ. Tenet ima lacunæ Lenta salix, ulvæque leves, juncique palustres, Viminaque, & longâ parvæ sub arundine cannæ. Hinc aper excitus medios violentus in hostes Fertur, ut excussis elisi nubibus ignes. Sternitur incurso nemus, & propulsa fragorem Sylva dat. Exclamant juvenes: prætentaque forti Tela tenent dextrâ, lato vibrantia ferro.

Oeclides, nemorisque decus Tegeæa Lycæi. Rasilis huic summam mordebat fibula vestem; Crinis erat simplex nodum collectus in unum: Ex humero pendens resonabat eburnea lævo Telorum custos; arcum quoque læva tenebat. Talis erat cultus; facies, quam dicere verè Virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine posses. Hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros, Optavit renuente Deo, flammæque latentes Hausit; &, O felix si quem dignabitur, inquit, Ista virum! Nec plura sinunt tempusque pudorque Dicere; majus opus magni certaminis urget. Sylva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat ætas, 70 Incipit à plano, devexaque prospicit arva. Quò postquàm venère viri; pars retia tendunt, Vincula pars adimunt canibus, pars pressa sequuntur Signa pedum, cupiuntque suum reperire periculum. Concava vallis erat quâ se demittere rivi 75 Assuèrant pluvialis aquæ. Tenet ima lacunæ Lenta salix, ulvæque leves, juncique palustres, Viminaque, & longâ parvæ sub arundine cannæ. Hinc aper excitus medios violentus in hostes Fertur, ut excussis elisi nubibus ignes. 80 Sternitur incurso nemus, & propulsa fragorem Sylva dat. Exclamant juvenes: prætentaque forti Tela tenent dextrâ, lato vibrantia ferro.

he says, is part plain and part mountainous. 75. Concava.] The lower Parts of the Valley. 77. Lenta.] Flexible, bending. Ulvæque.] Sedges. 78. Arundine.] The Bark of the Reeds. 79. Excitus.] Being rouz'd up. 80. Fertur.] He rushes. Ut excussis, &c.] After the Manner of Lightning, which darts out of the Clouds. 81. Sternitur, &c.] The Grove is laid level by his rushing forward. An Hyperbole. Propulsa.] Being struck. Dat fragorem.] Makes a Noise (gives a Crack.) Frigor is the Noise of any Thing broken. 82. Prætentaque.] Presented.

NOTES.

58. Oeclides.] *Amphiaraus*, not yet betray'd by his Wife to *Adrastus*, King of the *Argives*.

Tegeæa.] *Atalanta* of *Tegea*, a City of *Arcadia*.

59. Rasilis fibula.] A polish'd Buckle, with which the Garment was fasten'd together.

62. Telorum custos.] A Quiver.

65. Calydonius.] *Meleager*.

66. Renuente.] Refusing that he should enjoy her.

Flammæque, &c.] He conceiv'd a secret Love.

67. Dignabitur.] If she shall think any Body worthy to have her for a Wife.

69. Urget.] Is in Agitation, engages him.

70. Frequens trabibus.] Thick with Trees. This is the Description of the Wood, which,

he says, is part plain and part mountainous.

75. Concava.] The lower Parts of the Valley.

77. Lenta.] Flexible, bending.

Ulvæque.] Sedges.

78. Arundine.] The Bark of the Reeds.

79. Excitus.] Being rouz'd up.

80. Fertur.] He rushes.

Ut excussis, &c.] After the Manner of Lightning, which darts out of the Clouds.

81. Sternitur, &c.] The Grove is laid level by his rushing forward. An Hyperbole.

Propulsa.] Being struck.

Dat fragorem.] Makes a Noise (gives a Crack.) Frigor is the Noise of any Thing broken.

82. Prætentaque.] Presented.

Ille ruit ; spargitque canes, ut quisque ruenti
Obstat : & obliquo latrantes dissipat ictu.
Cuspis Echionio primùm contorta lacerto
Vana fuit : truncoque dedit leve vulnus acerno.
Proxima si nimiis mittentis viribus usa
Non foret, in tergo visa est hæfura petito.
Longiùs it ; auctor teli Pagasæus Iason.
Phœbe, ait Ampycides, si te coluique, colloque,
Da mihi, quod petitur, certo contingere telo.
Quà potuit, precibus Deus annuit. Ictus ab illo,
Sed sinè vulnere, aper : ferumque Diana volanti
Abstulerat jaculo : lignum sinè acumine venit.
Ira feri mota est ; nec fulmine leniùs arsit.
Lux micat ex oculis, spiratque è pectore flamma.
Utque volat moles adducto concita nervo,
Cùm petit aut muros, aut plenas milite turres :
In juvenes certo sic impete vulnificus sus
Fertur : & Eupalamon, Pelegonaque dextra tuentes
Cornua prosternit. Socii rapuère jacentes.
At non lethiferos effugit Enæsimus ictus
Hippocoonte fatus : trepidantem, & terga parantem
Vertere, succiso liquerunt poplite nervi.
Forfitan & Pylius citrà Trojana perisset
Tempora : sed, sumpto positâ conamine ab hastâ
Arboris insiluit, quæ stabat proxima, ramis.
Despexitque loco tutus, quem fugerat, hostem.

Ille ruit ; spargitque canes,
ut quisque obstat ruenti : & dis-
sipat latrantes obliquo ictu. Cus-
pis primùm contorta Echionio
lacerto fuit vana : que dedit
leve vulnus acerno trunco. Prox-
ima ni foret usa nimiis viribus
mittentis, visa est hæfura ter-
go petito. Pagasæus Iason
auctor teli, it longiùs. Ampy-
cides ait, Phæbe, si colui, colo-
que te, da mihi contingere certo
telo quod petitur. Deus annuit
precibus, quà potuit. Aper est
ictus ab illo, sed sinè vulnere :
que Diana abstulerat ferrum vo-
lanti jaculo : lignum venit sinè
acumine. Ira feri est mota ;
nec arsit leniùs fulmine. Lux
micat ex oculis, que flamma spi-
rat è pectore. Utque moles vo-
lat concita adducto nervo, cùm
aut petit muros aut turres ple-
nas milite : vulnificus sus sic fer-
tur in juvenes certo impete ; &
prosternit Eupalamon, Pelegona-
que tuentes dextra cornua. So-
cii rapuère jacentes : At Enæsi-
mus fatus Hippocoonte non effu-
git lethiferos ictus : nervi poplite
succiso liquerunt trepidantem, &
parantem vertere terga. Forfi-
tan & Pylius perisset citrà Tro-

jana tempora : sed insiluit ramis arboris, quæ stabat proxima ; sumpto conamine ab hastâ positâ.
Que tutus loco despexit hostem, quem fugerat.

NOTES.

84. *Ille.*] The Boar.
Ruit.] Rushes upon them.
85. *Dissipat.*] Throws them off.
86. *Cuspis.*] The Dart. The Part for the Whole.
89. *Tergo.*] In the Boar's Back.
90. *It.*] For *iit*, that this Syllable may be made long.
Pagasæus.] *Thessalian.* Of *Pagasa* ; see Book VII. Verse 1.
93. *Precibus Deus annuit.*] He heard his Prayers.
94. *Vulnere.*] *sc. Mansit, abiit.*
95. *Acumine.*] With the Point of a Spear.
96. *Fulmine leniùs.*] Nor was the Boar less inflamed than a Thunder bolt.
98. *Moles.*] A great Stone, as big as can be thrown out of a warlike Engine.
Concita.] Whirled.

- Nervo adducto.*] By a Sling.
99. *Milite.*] With Soldiers.
100. *Impete.*] An Assault.
101. *Dextra.*] Defending the Right Wing of their Troops.
104. *Hippocoonte.*] The Son of Hippocon.
Terga parantem vertere.] Being desirous to flee.
105. *Poplite.*] His Ham.
106. *Pylius.*] Nestor, so called of Pylus, a City of *Messenia*, where he ruled.
Citrà Trojana.] Before the Trojan War.
107. *Sumpto conamine.*] Having made a Spring (took a Leap.)
108. *Ramis.*] Upon the Branches.
109. *Dispexitque, &c.*] Being safe and secure by the Height of the Tree, he looked down upon the Boar.

Ille ferox imminet exitio denti-
bus tritis in querno stipite : fi-
densque recentibus armis hausit
femur magni Othriadae adunco
rostro. At gemini fratres, non-
dum caelestia sidera, ambo con-
spicui, vectabantur equis candi-
dioribus albâ nive ; ambo qua-
tiebant spicula hastarum vi-
brata per auras tremulo motu.
Fecissent vulnera ; nisi setiger
isset inter opacas sylvas, nec
pervia jaculis nec equo, Tela-
mon insequitur, que incautus
studio eundi, cecidit pronus re-
tentus ab arboreâ radice. Dùm
Peleus levat hunc, Tegeæa im-
posuit celerem sagittam, nervo,
que expulit sinuato arcu : arundo
fixa sub aure destrinxit summum
corpus feri, & rubefecit setas
exiguo sanguine. Nec tamen
ille lætior successu sui ictus,
quàm Meleagros. Putatur pri-
mus vidisse, & primus ostendisse
visum cruorem sociis. Et dix-
isse, Feres meritum honorem vir-
tutis. Viri erubuere, que ex-
hortantur se ; & addunt animos
cum clamore : jaciuntque tela
finè ordine. Turba nocet jactis,
& impedit ictus quos petit. Ec-
ce ! bipennifer Arcas furens
contrâ sua fata, dixit, Discite
O juvenes quàm virilia tela
præstant fœmineis, que concedite meo operi. Licet Latonia ipsa protegat hunc suis armi-
bus, dextra perimet invitâ Dianâ. Tumidus memoraverat talia magniloquo ore :

Dentibus ille ferox in querno stipite tritis
Imminet exitio : fidsque recentibus armis.
Othriadae magni rostro femur hausit adunco.
At gemini, nondum caelestia sidera, fratres,
Ambo conspicui, nive candidioribus albâ
Vectabantur equis ; ambo vibrata per auras,
Hastarum tremulo quatiebant spicula motu.
Vulnera fecissent ; nisi setiger inter opacas,
Nec jaculis isset, nec equo loca pervia, sylvas.
Persequitur Telamon, studioque incautus eundi,
Pronus ab arboreâ cecidit radice retentus.
Dùm levat hunc Peleus, celerem Tegeæa sagittam
Imposuit nervo, sinuatoque expulit arcu :
Fixa sub aure feri, summum destrinxit arundo
Corpus : & exiguo rubefecit sanguine setas.
Nec tamen illa sui successu lætior ictus,
Quàm Meleagros erat. Primus vidisse putatur,
Et primus sociis visum ostendisse cruorem.
Et, Meritum, dixisse, feres virtutis honorem.
Erubuere viri, seque exhortantur ; & addunt
Cum clamore animos : jaciuntque finè ordine tela.
Turba nocet jactis, & quos petit, impedit ictus.
Eccè ! furens contrâ sua fata bipennifer Arcas,
Discite fœmineis quàm tela virilia præsent,
O juvenes, operique meo concedite, dixit.
Ipsa suis licet hunc Latonia protegat armis ;
Hunc tamen invitâ perimet mea dextra Dianâ.
Talia magniloquo tumidus memoraverat ore :

NOTES.

111. Recentibus armis.] Whetting his Teeth
against the Trunk of a Tree.

112. Hausit.] He gored.

Adunco rostro.] With his crooked Tusks.

113. Cælestia signa.] Castor and Pollux are
call'd Gemini, which makes one Constellation
of the Zodiack.

117. Vulnera fecissent.] They had wounded.
Setiger.] The bristly Boar.

118. Pervia.] Shady, thick with Trees.

119. Studioque.] With a Desire to run.

121. Levat.] He lifts up.

Tegeæa.] Atalanta.

122. Sinuatoque.] Being bent.

123. Destrinxit.] Slightly wounded.

Arundo.] The Arrow.

128. Feres.] Thou shalt bear away, thou
shalt have.

129. Erubuere.] The Men were ashamed
that the Boar should be first wounded by a
Woman.

132. Bipennifer.] Carrying a Battle-axe.
Arcas.] Arcadian, for Anceus was of Phar-
rhasia, a Town of Arcadia.

134. Operique meo.] To my Valour.
Concedite.] Give Place.

135. Protegat.] Should protect.

136. Perimet.] Shall slay.

137. Tumidus.] Being puffed up, proud.

Ancipitemque manu tollens utrâque securim,
 infliterat digitis primos suspensus in artus.
 Occupat audacem, quaque est via proxima letho, 140
 Summa ferus geminos direxit in inguina dentes.
 Concidit Ancæus : glomerataque sanguine multo
 Viscera lapsa fluunt ; madefactaque terra cruore est.
 Ibat in adversum proles Ixionis hostem
 Pirithous, validâ quatiens venabula dextrâ ;
 Cui procul Ægides, O me mihi carior, inquit,
 Pars animæ consistit meæ : licet eminùs esse
 Fortibus : Ancæo nocuit temeraria virtus.
 Dixit ; & æratâ torfit grave cuspide cornum,
 Quo bene librato ; votique potente futuro, 145
 Obstitit æsculeâ frondosus ab arbore ramus.
 Misit & Æsonides jaculum, quod casus ab illo
 Vertit in immeriti fatum latrantis, & inter
 Ilia coniectum, tellure per ilia fixum est.
 At manus Oenidæ variat : missisque duabus, 150
 Hasta prior terrâ, media stetit altera tergo.
 Nec mora : dùm sævit, dùm corpora versat in orbem ;
 Stridentemque novo spumam cum sanguine fundit.
 Vulneris auctor adest : hostemque irritat ad iram,
 Splendidaque adversos venabula condit in armos. 155
 Gaudia testantur focii clamore secundo ;
 Victricemque petunt dextræ conjungere dextram :
 Immanemque ferum multâ tellure jacentem
 Mirantes spectant : neque adhuc contingere tutum

venabula in adversos armos. Socii testantur gaudia secundo clamore ; que petunt conjungere
 victricem dextram dextræ : que mirantes spectant immanem ferum jacentem multâ tellure : neque
 adhuc putant esse tutum

N O T E S.

138. *Ancipitem.*] Cutting on either Side,
 sharp.

139. *Digitis, &c.*] Here is expressed the
 Gesture of one lifting up an Axe to strike a
 Blow.

Artus primos.] The first Joints of his Toes.

Quaque, &c.] A Man being wounded in the
 Groin is present Death.

142. *Sanguine.*] sc. Cum.

146. *Ægides.*] Theseus, the Son of Ægeus.

147. *Eminùs.*] At a Distance.

148. *Temeraria.*] A rash Courage.

149. *Æratâ.*] Strengthened with Brass and
 Iron.

Torfit.] He cast.

Cornum.] A Spear made of the Cornel-Tree.

150. *Librato.*] Thrown with a strong Hand.

Votique potente futuro.] Likely to compass
 the Sender's Wish, viz. to smite the Boar.

151. *Æsculeâ.*] Æsculus is a Mast-bearing
 Tree dedicated to Jupiter.

152. *Æsonides.*] Jason, the Son of Æson.

153. *Vertit.*] Turns away.

154. *Tellure.*] In the Earth.

155. *Oenidæ.*] Of Meleager, the Son of
 Oeneus.

157. *Sævit.*] Rages.

Versat.] Turns round.

159. *Auctor.*] Meleager.

Irritat.] Provokes.

160. *Venabula.*] A Dart which Hunters
 use.

162. *Petunt.*] They desire.

contingere; sed tamen quisque
 cruentat sua tela. Ipse pressit ex-
 itiabile caput pede imposito: at-
 que dixit ita, Nonacria sume spo-
 lium mei juris: & gloria veniat
 in partem mihi tecum. Protinus
 dat exuvias, terga horrentia ri-
 gidis setis, & ora insignia magnis
 dentibus. Auctor muneris est
 lætitiæ illi, cum munere. Alii
 invidere; que erat murmur toto
 agmine. E quibus Thestiadæ,
 tendentes brachia, clamant in-
 genti voce: Neu fiducia formæ
 decipiat te; que sit auctor cap-
 tus tuo amore longè, pone age,
 nec fœmina intercipe nostros
 titulos: & adimunt munus
 huic, jus muneris illi. Ma-
 vortius non tulit, & frendens
 tumidâ irâ, dixit, Raptores ali-
 eni honores discite quantum facta
 distent minis: hausitque pecto-
 ra Plexippi, timentia nil tale,
 nefando ferro. Haud patitur
 Texea, dubium quid faciat diu
 dubitare, pariterque volentem
 ulcisci fratrem, que timentem
 fraterna fata, que recalfecit
 telum calidum priori cæde con-
 sorti sanguine. Althæa ferebat
 dona templis Deum, victore na-
 to, cum videt fratres referri
 extinctos: quæ plangore dato im-
 plet urbem mœstis ululatibus: &
 mutavit auratas vestibus atris.
 est à lacrymis in amorem pœnæ.

Esse putant; sed tela tamen sua quisque cruentat. 165
 Ipse pede imposito, caput exitiabile pressit:
 Atque ita, Sume mei spolium, Nonacria, juris,
 Dixit: & in partem veniat mihi gloria tecum.
 Protinus exuvias rigidis horrentia setis
 Terga dat, & magnis insignia dentibus ora. 170
 Illi lætitiæ est cum munere muneris auctor.
 Invidere alii; totoque erat agmine murmur.
 E quibus ingenti tendentes brachia voce,
 Thestiadæ clamant: Neu te fiducia formæ
 Decipiat; longèque tuo sit captus amore 175
 Pone age, nec titulos intercipe fœmina nostros,
 Auctor: & huic adimunt munus, jus muneris illi.
 Non tulit, & tumidâ frendens Mavortius irâ,
 Discite raptores alieni, dixit, honoris,
 Facta minis quantum distent. Hausitque nefando 180
 Pectora Plexippi, nil tale timentia, ferro.
 Toxea, quid faciat, dubium, pariterque volentem
 Ulcisci fratrem, faternaque fata timentem,
 Haud patitur dubitare diu: calidumque priori
 Cæde recalfecit consorti sanguine telum. 185
 Dona Deum templis nato victore ferebat,
 Cum videt extinctos fratres Althæa referri:
 Quæ, plangore dato, mœstis ululatibus urbem
 Implet: & auratas mutavit vestibus atris.
 At simul est auctor necis editus, excidit omnis 190
 Luctus: & à lacrymis in pœnæ versus amorem est.
 Stipes erat: quem, cum partus enixa jaceret
 At simul auctor necis est editus, omnis luctus excidit: & versus
 Stipes erat: quem cum Thestias, enixa partus, jaceret,

NOTES.

165. Cruentat.] He bedawbs with Blood.
 166. Exitiabile.] Pestiferous, who had been
 the Cause of Destruction to many.

167. Spolium.] Those Things which are
 taken from Enemies are properly called Spoils.

Nonacria.] Atalanta of Nonacris, a very fa-
 mous Mountain of Arcadia.

Mei juris.] Which is due to me by Right.
 For Meleager slew the Boar.

169. Exuvias.] The Back and Head of the
 Boar. So Virg. Georg. II. speaking of the
 Serpent:

Cum positæ novus exuviis nitidusque juventâ.

174. Pone.] Lay aside.

Titulos.] Our Honour, our Glory.

175. Thestiadæ.] Plexippus and Toxeus, Sons
 of Thestius, the Uncle of Meleager.

Longèque, &c.] That he be not slain, and
 so separated a great Way from thy Lover.

178. Non tulit.] Could not suffer Atalanta
 to be defrauded of her Present.

Frendens, &c.] Gnashing his Teeth.

Mavortius.] Warlike Meleager; like his
 Mother, who, it is said, lay with Mars.

180. Hausit.] Smote.

Nefando.] Outragious.

181. Timentia.] Fearing.

185. Nato.] Her Son Meleager.

187. Extinctos fratres.] His slain Brethren
 Plexippus and Toxeus.

190. Editus.] Told, declared.

192. Stipes.] The Poet describes the Billet,
 fatal to the Life of Meleager.

Enixa.] When she lay-in.

Thestias;

Thestias ; in flammam triplices posuere sorores :
 Staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes ;
 Tempora, dixerunt, eadem lignoque, tibi, 195
 O modo nate, damus. Quo postquam carmine dicto
 Excessere Deæ, flagrantem mater ab igne
 Eripuit torrem : sparsitque liquentibus undis.
 Ille diu fuerat penetralibus abditus imis :
 Servatusque tuos, juvenis, servaverat annos. 200
 Protulit hunc genitrix, tædasque in fragmina poni
 Imperat, & positos inimicos admovet ignes.
 Tum conata quater flammis imponere ramum,
 Cœpta quater tenuit : pugnat materque sororque ;
 Et diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus. 205
 Sæpè metu sceleris pallebant ora futuri ;
 Sæpè suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem :
 Et modò nescio quid similis crudele minanti
 Vultus erat ; modò quem misereri credere posses ;
 Cumque ferus lacrymas animi siccaverat ardor, 210
 Inveniebantur lacrymæ tamen. Utque carina,
 Quam ventus, ventoque rapit contrarius æstus ;
 Vim geminam sentit, paretque incerta duobus.
 Thestias hæud aliter dubiis affectibus errat,
 Inque vices ponit, positamque resuscitat iram. 215
 Incipit esse tamen melior germana parente ;
 Et, consanguineas ut sanguine leniat umbras,
 Impietate pia est. Nam postquam pestifer ignis
 Convaluit ; Rogus iste cremet mea viscera, dixit.
 Utque manu dirâ lignum fatale tenebat, 220

triplices sorores posuere in flammam : que nentes fatalia stamina impresso pollice ; dixerunt, O modo nate damus eadem tempora lignoque, tibi. Quo carmine dicto, postquam Deæ excessere, mater eripuit flagrantem torrem ab igne : sparsitque liquentibus undis. Ille fuerat abditus diu imis penetralibus : que juvenis, servatus servaverat tuos annos. Genitrix protulit hunc, que imperat tædas poni in fragmina, & admovet inimicos ignes positos. Tum conata quater imponere ramum flammis, tenuit cœpta quater : materque sororque pugnant & duo nomina trahunt unum pectus diversa. Sæpè ora pallebant metu futuri sceleris ; sæpè fervens ira dabat suum ruborem oculis : & modò vultus erat similis minanti nescio quid crudele ; modò quem posses credere misereri ; cumque ferus ardor animi siccaverat lacrymas, tamen lacrymæ inveniebantur. Utque carina, quam ventus & æstus contrarius vento rapit, sentit geminam vim, que incerta paret duobus. Thestias hæud aliter errat dubiis affectibus, que ponit in vices, que resuscitat positam iram. Tamen germana incipit esse melior parente ; &

leniat consanguineas umbras sanguine, est pia impietate. Nam postquam pestifer ignis convaluit ; dixit, Iste rogos cremet mea viscera. Utque tenebat fatale lignum dirâ manu,

NOTES.

193. Thestias.] Althea, the Daughter of Thestius.

Triplices.] The three Destinies, Lachesis, Atropos, and Clotho.

199. Ille.] A Bælet.

200. Juvenis.] Meleager.

201. Hunc.] The Billet.

Fragmina.] Broken and cleft Wood, with which she made the Fire.

204. Materque.] The Affections of a Mother and of a Sister strive together in the Mind of Althea.

205. Diversa.] Different.

Pectus.] The Mind.

210. Ferus ardor.] A vehement Indignation of Mind.

213. Vim geminam.] A double Violence of the Wind and Tide.

214. Thestias.] Althea, the Daughter of Thestius.

Errat.] She wavers in her Mind.

216. Incipit.] So Trist. I. Eleg. 6.

Utque cremasse suum fertur sub stipite natum Thestias, & melior matre fuisse soror.

Parente.] Than the Mother.

217. Consanguineas umbras.] The Souls of her Brothers.

Sanguine.] By the Death of her Son.

Leniat.] That she may mitigate.

218. Impietate pia est.] Althea seems to be pious in avenging the killing of her Brothers, but impious in killing her Son.

219. Mea viscera.] My Son, who lay hid within my Bowels.

220. Fatale lignum.] The Wood, fatal to Meleager.

infelix astitit antè sepulchrales aras ; que inquit, Eumenides triplices Deæ pœnarum, advertite vestros vultus sacris : ulciscor, facioque nefas. Mors est pianda morte, scelus est addendum in scelus, funus in funera ; ïmpia furialibus domus pereat per coacervatos luctus. An felix Oeneus fruetur nato victore, Thestius erit orbus ? Ambo lugebitis meliùs. Modò vos fraterni manes, que recentes animæ, sentite meum officium, que accipite inferias paratas magno, mala pignora nostri uteri. Heu mihi ! Quò rapior ? Fratres ignoscite matri. Manus deficiunt ad cœpta. Fatemur illum meruisse cur pereat : auctor mortis displicet mihi. Ergo feret impunè ? vivusque, & victor, & tumidus ipso successu habebit regnum Calydonis ? Vos jacebitis exiguus cinis, gelidæque umbræ ? Equidem haud patiar. Sceleratus pereat ; & ille trahat spem patris, que ruinam regni, patriæque. Ubi est materna mens ? Ubi sunt pia vota parentum ? Et quos labores sustinui bis quinque mensum ? O utinam arsisset infans primis ignibus, que ego forem passa id ! Vixisti nostro munere ; nunc moriêre tuo merito : cape præmia facti, que redde animam datam bis, primùm partu, mox stipite raptò, vel adde me fraternis sepulchris. Et cupio & nequeo. Quid agam ? Modò vulnera fratrum sunt ante oculos mihi, & imago tantæ cædis :

Ante sepulchrales infelix astitit aras ; Pœnarumque Deæ triplices furialibus, inquit, Eumenides, sacris vultus advertite vestros : Ulciscor, facioque nefas. Mors morte pianda est, In scelus addendum scelus est, in funera funus : 225 Per coacervatos pereat domus impia luctus. An felix Oeneus nato victore fruetur, Thestius orbus erit ? Meliùs lugebitis ambo. Vos modò, fraterni manes, animæque recentes, Officium sentite meum, magnoque paratas 230 Accipite inferias, uteri mala pignora nostri. Heu mihi ! Quò rapior ? Fratres, ignoscite matri. Deficiunt ad cœpta manus. Meruisse fatemur Illum cur pereat : mortis mihi displicet auctor. Ergo impunè feret ? vivusque, & victor, & ipso 235 Successu tumidus, regnum Calydonis habebit ? Vos cinis exiguus, gelidæque jacebitis umbræ ? Haud equidem patiar. Pereat sceleratus ; & ille Spemque patris, regnique trahat, patriæque ruinam. Mens ubi materna est ? Ubi sunt pia vota parentum ? 240 Et quos sustinui mensum bis quinque labores ? O utinam primis arsisset ignibus infans ; Idque ego passa forem ! Vixisti munere nostro ; Nunc merito moriêre tuo : cape præmia facti, Bisque datam, primùm partu, mox stipite raptò, 245 Redde animam : vel me fraternis adde sepulchris. Et cupio, & nequeo. Quid agam ? Modò vulnera fratrum Ante oculos mihi sunt, & tantæ cædis imago :

NOTES.

222. *Eumenides.*] The Furies of Hell, three in Number, *Alecto*, *Tisiphone*, and *Megæra*, so called by *Antiphrasis*, because they are cruel and implacable, for *εὐμενής* signifies mild.

Furialibus.] Proceeding from Fury and Wrath.

Advertite.] Turn away.

224. *Mors morte pianda est.*] The Slaughter of Brethren is to be expiated by the Death of a Son. A *Polyptoton*.

228. *Thestius.*] My Father.

230. *Magnoque.*] Procured with a great Price, with the Blood of a Son.

232. *Quò rapior.*] To what Wickedness am I drawn in ?

234. *Mortis, &c.*] But this displeases me that I should be the Author of my Son's Death.

237. *Exiguus cinis.*] A little Ashes only.

239. *Patris.*] Of *Oeneus*, who placed all his Hopes in his Son *Meleager*.

241. *Bis quinque.*] Ten Months, which Time Mothers are said to bear their Children in their Womb.

242. *Utinam, &c.*] I wish thou hadst been burnt when thou wast an Infant, together with that Billet, which being cast into the Fire by the *Parcæ*, I did not suffer to be consumed.

244. *Merito tuo.*] For thy own Fault.

Facti.] For thy Sin and Wickedness.

245. *Stipite.*] A Brand, taken from the Fire.

247. *Cupio.*] sc. *Fratres ulcisci*.

Nequeo.] And I cannot throw the Billet into the Fire, being hindered by the Affection that I have for my Son.

Nunc animum pietas, maternaque nomina frangunt.
 Me miseram! Malè vincetis, sed vincite, fratres, 250
 Dummodò, quæ dederò vobis solatia, vosque
 Ipsa sequar. Dixit: dextrâque averfa trementi
 Funereum torrem medios conjecit in ignes.
 Aut dedit, aut visus gemitus est ille dedisse,
 Stipes; & invitis correptus ab ignibus arsit. 255
 Inscius atque absens flammâ Meleagros ab illâ
 Uritur, & cæcis torreri viscera sentit
 Ignibus, ac magnos superat virtute dolores.
 Quòd tamen ignavo cadat, & sinè sanguine letho,
 Mœret; & Ancæi felicia vulnera dicit. 260
 Grandævumque patrem, fratremque, piæque sorores.
 Cum gemitu, sociamque tori vocat ore supremo:
 Forsitan & matrem. Crescunt ignisque, dolorque
 Languescuntque iterùm. Simul est extinctus uterque;
 Inque leves abiit paulatim spiritus auras. 265
 Alta jacet Calydon. Lugent juvenesque, senesque,
 Vulgusque, proceresque gemunt: scissæque capillos
 Planguntur matres Calydonides Eveninæ.
 Pulvere canitiem genitor, vultûsque seniles
 Fœdat humi fusus; spatiosumque increpat ævum. 270
 Nam de matre manus, diri sibi conscia facti
 Exegit pœnas, actò per viscera ferro.
 Non mihi, si centum Deus ora sonantia linguas,

Nunc pietas, maternaque nomina frangunt animum. Me miseram! Fratres, vincetis malè, sed vincite, dummodò ipsa sequar vos, quæ solatia quæ dederò vobis. Dixit: quæ averfa conjecit funereum torrem in medios ignes trementi dextrâ. Ille stipes aut dedit aut visus est dedisse gemitus; & correptus ab invitis ignibus arsit. Meleagros inscius & absens uritur ab illâ flammâ, & sentit viscera torreri cæcis ignibus, ac superat magnos dolores virtute. Tamen mœret quod cadat ignavo letho, & sinè sanguine; & dicit vulnera Ancæi felicia. Quæ vocat grandævum patrem, fratremque, piæque sorores, sociamque tori supremo ore cum gemitu: & forsitan matrem. Ignisque dolorque crescunt languescuntque iterùm. Uterque est extinctus simul; quæ spiritus abiit paulatim in leves auras. Alta Calydon jacet. Juvenesque, senesque lugent, vulgusque proceresque gemunt: quæ matres Calydonides Eveninæ, scissæ capillos planguntur. Genitor

fusus humi fœdat canitiem quæ seniles vultûs pulvere: quæ increpat spatiosum ævum. Nam, manus conscia sibi diri facti, exigit pœnas de matre, ferro actò viscera. Si Deus dedisset mihi ora sonantia centum linguas,

NOTES.

250. *Malè.*] To my Misery and Calamity.
 251. *Dummodò, &c.*] *Althea* has some Thoughts of making herself away.
 252. *Averfa, &c.*] There is a wonderful ingenious Artifice of the Poet here, and in the former Conflict.
 253. *Funereum.*] Deadly, the Cause of the Death and Funeral of *Meleager*.
 257. *Cæcis ignibus.*] With hidden, whose Cause lay hid.
 258. *Virtute.*] By Courage, Heat, Magnanimity.
 259. *Ignavo letho.*] By a mean Death (not honourable).
 260. *Mœret.*] Grieves.
Ancæi.] *Ancæus*, who was wounded by the Boar. See above, Ver. 142.

262. *Sociamque tori.*] His Wife.
 264. *Languescuntque.*] They decrease and grow less.
Uterque.] Both the Fire of the Billet, and *Meleager*.
 265. *Auras.*] The Poet follows the Opinion of them, who think the Soul to be Air. Hence it is called a Particle of Divine Air.
 267. *Jacet.*] Droops her Head, for Grief at the Death of *Meleager*, as being interested in his Death.
 268. *Scissæque capillos.*] Cutting and tearing their Hair, as Women do in Mourning.
 269. *Planguntur.*] Beat their Breasts.
 274. *Si centum, &c.*] The same Expression is very common in *Homer* and *Virgil*.

Ingeniumque

que capax ingenium, que totum Heliconæ, non persequeretur tristia vota miserarum sororum. Immemores decoris tundunt liventia pectora; dumque corpus manet foventque refoventque corpus; dant oscula ipsi, dant oscula posito lecto. Post cinerem, versant cineres haustos ad pectora; affusæque jacent tumulo, que complexa nomina signata saxo, fundunt lacrymas in nomina. Quas Latoïa, satiata tandem clade Parthaoniæ domûs, allevat pennis natis in corpore, præter Gorgenque, nurumque nobilis Alcmenæ; & porrigit longas alas per brachia, que facit ora cornea, que mittit versas per aëra.

Ingeniumque capax, totumque Heliconæ dedisset, Tristia persequeretur miserarum vota sororum. 275
Immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt;
Dumque manet corpus, corpus refoventque foventque
Oscula dant ipsi, posito dant oscula lecto.
Post cinerem, cineres haustos ad pectora versant;
Affusæque jacent tumulo, signataque saxo 280
Nomina complexæ, lacrymas in nomina fundunt.
Quas, Parthaoniæ tandem Latoïa clade
Exsatiata domûs, præter Gorgenque, nurumque
Nobilis Alcmenæ, natis in corpore pennis
Allevat; & longas per brachia porrigit alas, 285
Corneaque ora facit, versasque per aëra mittit.

NOTES.

275. *Totumque Heliconæ.*] All the Muses.
277. *Liventia.*] They beat their Breasts, and make them black and blue.
278. *Manet.*] Is not yet thrown into the Funeral Fire.
279. *Ipsi.*] To Meleager, or to the Body.
Lecto.] The funeral Bed, or Bier, on which Meleager's Corps was laid.
280. *Post cinerem.*] After Meleager's Corps was reduced to Ashes.
Haustos.] Taken in their Hands.
Versant.] They put.
281. *Affusæque.*] And lying prostrate on

their Faces.

Signata saxo.] The Epitaph of Meleager cut on the Stone.

283. *Parthaoniæ.*] Of Parthaon, the Father of Oeneus, and Grandfather of Meleager.

284. *Nurumque nobilis Alcmenæ.*] Deianira, the Wife of Hercules; whose Mother was Clemena.

286. *Allevat.*] Lifts up into the Air.

287. *Corneaque, &c.*] And turns their Mouths into Birds Beaks.

Versas.] Turned into Birds called Meleagrides, of Meleager their Brother.

FAB. V. The Naiades into the Islands Echinades.

Theseus having slain the Calydonian Boar, as he was returning to Athens, was hindered by the Swell of Water caused by great Rains, and invited by the River Achelous, to take Lodgings in his Palace 'till the Stream was fallen again into its Channel. While he abode with that God, he saw some Islands at a Distance, which Achelous informed him were once Naiad Nymphs: But that when they were performing sacred Rites to the Gods, they neglected him, at which, he being offended, turned them into the Isles Echinades.

INTEREA Theseus sociati parte laboris
 Functus, Erechtheas Tritonidos ibat ad arces.
 Clausit iter, fecitque moras Achelous eunti,
 Imbre tumens. Succede meis, ait, inclyte, tectis,
 Cecropida, nec te committe rapacibus undis :
 Ferre trabes solidas, obliquaque volvere magno
 Murmure saxa solent. Vidi contermina ripæ
 Cum gregibus stabula alta trahi, nec fortibus illuc
 Profuit armentis, nec equis velocibus esse.
 Multa quoque hic torrens, nivibus de monte solutis, 10
 Corpora turbineo juvenilia vortice merfit.
 Tutior est requies ; solito dum flumina currunt
 Limite : dum tenues capiat suus alveus undas.
 Annuit Ægides ; Utarque, Acheloë, domoque
 Consilioque tuo, respondit ; & usus utroque est.
 Pumice multicavo, nec lævibus atria tophis
 Structa subit. Molli tellus erat humida musco,
 Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ.
 Jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione menso,
 Discubere toris Theseus comitesque laborum ;
 Hæc Ixionides, illâ Træzenius heros
 arte Lelex, raris jam sparsus tempora canis :
 Quosque alios parili fuerat dignatus honore
 Amnis Acarnanum, lætissimus hospite tanto.
 Protinus appositas, nudæ vestigia, nymphæ
 Instruxere epulis mensas : dapibusque remotis

*nanum fuerat dignatus parili honore, lætissimus tanto hospite.
 instruxere oppositas mensas epulis : dapibusque remotis*

*Interea Theseus, functus parte
 sociati laboris, ibat ad arces E-
 rechtheas Tritonidos. Achelous
 clausit iter, fecitque moras eun-
 ti, tumens imbre. Ait, Inclyte
 5 Cecropide, succede meis tectis,
 nec committe te rapacibus undis :
 solent ferre solidas trabes, que
 volvere obliqua saxa magno mur-
 mure. Vidi alta stabula con-
 termina ripæ trahi cum gregi-
 bus, nec profuit illuc armentis
 esse fortibus, nec equis esse ve-
 locibus. Quoque hic torrens, ni-
 vibus solutis de monte, merfit
 multa juvenilia corpora turbineo
 vortice. Requies est tutior ; dum
 15 flumina currunt solito limite :
 dum suus alveus capiat tenues
 undas. Ægides annuit ; que
 respondit, Acheloë, utarque domo
 tuo que consilio ; & usus est
 utroque. Subit atria structa
 multicavo pumice, nec lævibus
 20 tophis. Tellus erat humida molli
 musco, conchæ lacunabant summa
 alterno murice. Jamque Hy-
 perione menso duas partes lucis,
 Theseus, comitesque laborum dis-
 cubere toris ; Ixionides hæc,
 25 Træzenius heros Lelex illâ parte,
 jam sparsus tempora raris ca-
 nis : quosque alios amnis Acar-
 ninus nymphæ, nudæ vestigia,*

NOTES.

1. Sociati.] Confederate, that he had with many others, in killing the Boar.
2. Tritonidos.] Athens, which was under the Protection of Pallas, and formerly governed by Erechtheus.
3. Achelous.] The Son of Oceanus and Te-tybs. He courted Deianira, the Daughter of Oeneus, the King of Calydonia, but was opposed and overcome by Hercules, after which he hid himself in a River running by Calydonia, and so gave it the Name.
5. Cecropida.] Athenian.
11. Turbineo vortice.] Rolling itself in the Manner of a Whirl-wind, for vortex is properly Water whirled into itself, and turbo is a Force of Wind.
12. Tutior est requies.] It is safer to tarry.

14. Ægides] Theseus, the Son of Ægeus.
16. Lævibus.] Rough, unpolished.
17. Molli Musco.] Soft Moss.
18. Lacunabant, &c.] Sea Shells, with various Colours, variegated the upper Parts of the Cave.
- Murice.] Murex is a kind of a Cockle, of which a Purple Colour is made.
19. Hyperione.] The Sun. See what is said above, Book IV. Verse 27.
21. Ixionides.] Pirithous, the Son of Ixion, the constant Companion of Theseus.
- Træzenius.] Of Træzene, where Pittheus reigned.
24. Amnis.] Achelous, dividing the Acarnians from Ætolia.
25. Nudæ vestigia.] Bare-foot.

posuere merum in gemmâ. Tùm maximus heros
 Equora prospiciens oculis subiecta : inquit, Quis
 ille locus ? que ostendit digito :
 & doce quod nomen illa insula
 gerat, quanquam non videtur
 una. Amnis inquit ad hæc : Quod
 cernimus, non est unum. Quinque
 terræ jacent ; discrimina spatii
 fallunt. Quoque minùs mirere
 factum spretæ Dianæ ; hæc fue-
 rant Naiades ; quæ cùm mactâs-
 sent bis quinque juvencos, que
 vocâssent Deos ruris ad sacra,
 duxere festas choreas, immemores
 nostri. Intumui ; que feror tan-
 tus, quantus cùm unquam eram
 plurimus ; que pariter immanis
 animis & undis, revulsi sylvas
 à sylvis, & arva ab arvis ;
 que provolvi Nymphas, tùm de-
 nique memores nostri, in freta
 cum loco. Nosterque fluctus marisque diduxit continuam humum : que resolvit in totidem partem
 Echinadas quot cernis in mediis undis.

In gemmâ posuere merum. Tùm maximus heros
 Equora prospiciens oculis subiecta : Quis, inquit,
 Ille locus ? digitoque ostendit : & Insula nomen
 Quod gerat illa, doce, quanquam non una videtur. 30
 Amnis ad hæc : Non est, inquit, quod cernimus ; unum.
 Quinque jacent terræ ; spatii discrimina fallunt.
 Quoque minùs spretæ factum mirere Dianæ ;
 Naiades hæc fuerant ; quæ cùm bis quinque juvencos
 Mactâssent, rurisque Deos ad sacra vocâssent, 35
 Immemores nostri festas duxere choreas.
 Intumui ; quantusque feror, cùm plurimus, unquam,
 Tantus eram ; pariterque animis immanis & undis,
 A sylvis sylvas, & ab arvis arva revulsi ;
 Cumque loco nymphas, memores tùm deniq ; nostri, 40
 In freta provolvi. Fluctus nosterque marisque ;
 Continuum diduxit humum ; partesque resolvit,
 In totidem mediis quot cernis Echinadas undis.

NOTES.

27. Gemmâ.] A Cup set with Jewels.
 Maximus heros.] Theseus.
 33. Fallunt.] Supply oculos or visum.
 Spretæ.] Contemned, slighted.
 37. Intumui.] I was angry.

- Plurimus.] The greatest.
 42. Diduxit.] Divided.
 43. Echinadas.] So called of Echinis, (Hedge-
 hogs) with which they abound, or of Echinus, a
 certain Prophet.

F A B. VI. Perimele into an Island.

Perimele, the Daughter of Hippodamas, having been forced by the River
 Achelous, her Father threw her headlong into the Sea. The Ravisher
 obtained of Neptune, that the Sea should make her an Island distinct
 from the Echinades.

Tamen ut ipsa vides, procùl,
 en procùl, una insula recessit,
 grata mihi. Navita dicit Pe-
 rimelen. Ego ademi virgineum
 nomen huic dilectæ : quod pater
 Hippodamas tulit ægrè, que
 propulit

UT tamen ipse vides, procùl, en procùl una recessit
 Insula, grata mihi. Perimelen navita dicit.
 Huic ego virgineum dilectæ nomen ademi :
 Quod pater Hippodamas ægrè tulit ; inque profundum

NOTES.

2. Navita:] For Nauta, an Epenthesis. | Virgineum nomen.] I took away her Virgi-
 3. Huic.] From Perimele, the Daughter of | nity.
 Hippodamas. | 4. Profundum.] Into the deep Sea.
 Propulit

Propulit è scopulo parituræ corpora natæ.
 Excepi, nantemque ferens, O proxima cœlo
 Regna vagæ, dixi, sortite, Tridentifer, undæ,
 In quo definimus, quò sacri currimus amnes,
 Huc ades, atque audi placidus, Neptune, precantem.
 Huic ego, quam porto, nocui; sis mitis, & æquus. 10
 Si pater Hippodamas, aut si minus impius esset,
 Debuit illius misereri, ignoscere nobis.
 Cui quondam tellus clausa est feritate paternâ,
 Affer opem, mersæque precor, feritate paternâ
 Da, Neptune, locum: vel sit locus ipsa licebit, 15
 Hanc quoq; complectar. Movit caput æquoreus rex:
 Concussitque suis omnes assensibus undas.
 Extimuit Nymphæ; nabat tamen: ipse natantis
 Pectora tangebam trepido salientia motu.
 Dumque ea contrecto, totum durefcere sensi 20
 Corpus, & inductâ condi præcordia terrâ.
 Dum loquor, amplexa est artus nova terra natantes,
 Et gravis increvit mutatis insula membris.
præcordia condi terrâ inductâ. Dum loquor, nova terra amplexa est natantes artus, & gravis insula increvit membris mutatis.

NOTES.

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| <p>5. <i>Propulit.</i>] He cast.
 7. <i>Tridentifer.</i>] O Neptune, who wearest a Trident for a Scepter.
 8. <i>Sacri.</i>] Because all Rivers are said to have a God.
 13. <i>Feritate.</i>] By the Cruelty of the Father.</p> | <p>18. <i>Nymphæ.</i>] Perimile.
 19. <i>Salientia.</i>] Panting as those that are in Fear used to do.
 21. <i>Præcordia.</i>] Properly the Breast. The Parts that lie before (inclose) the Heart are called <i>Præcordia</i>.</p> |
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FAB. VII, VIII, IX. *Philemon and Baucis into Trees, and their House into a Church.*

Jupiter and Mercury being transformed into the Shape of Men, going into Phrygia, to try the Disposition of the Inhabitants, could find no body that would give them a Lodging but Philemon and Baucis, who entertained them very hospitably, with their mean Provision, to their great Satisfaction. Wherefore to shew their Deity and Power, calling their old Landlord and Landlady aside into a high Hill, they turned the Cottage into a Church, and, at their Desire, made them the Presidents of it, and when they died with Age they were both turned into Trees. Philemon into an Oak, and Baucis into a Teil-Tree. And the Town which was inhabited with that inhospitable People, being overflowed by a Multitude of Water became a Lake.

Amnis tacuit ab his. Mirabile factum moverat cunctos. Natus Ixione irridet credentes; utque erat ferox mentis, que spreto Deorum, dixit, refert ficta, Acheloë, putas Deos esse nimium potentes, si dant que adimunt figuras. Omnes obstupere, nec probarunt talia dicta; que Lelex, imaturus animo & ævo, ante omnes, ait sic; Potentia cæli est immensa, que non habet finem, & quicquid Superi voluere est peractum. Que quo minus dubites, est quercus contermina tilia Phrygiis collibus, circumdata modico muro; ipse vidi locum: nam Pittheus misit me in Pelopeia arva quondam regnata suo parenti. Est stagnum haud procul hinc, olim habitabilis tellus, nunc undæ, celebres mergis que palustribus fulicis. Jupiter mortali specie, que Atlantiades caducifer cum parente, venit bucalis positus. Adiere mille domos, petentes locum que requiem: seræ clausere mille domos, tamen una recepit, parva quidem, tecta stipulis & palustri cannâ: sed Baucis pia anus, que Philemon parili ætate, illâ casâ sunt juncti juvenilibus annis, illâ consenuere: que effecere paupertatem levem fatendo, nec ferendam iniquâ mente. Nec refert requiras illic dominos famulosne: duo sunt tota domus, idem parentque jubentque. Ergo ubi cælicolæ tetigere, parvos penates, que intrarunt humiles postes submisso vertice, senex jussit relevare membra, posito sedili,

AMnis ab his tacuit. Factum mirabile cunctos Moverat. Irridet credentes; utque Deorum Spretor erat, mentisque ferox Ixione natus; Ficta refert, nimiumque putas, Acheloë, potentes Esse Deos, dixit; si dant adimuntque figuras. 5 Obstupere omnes, nec talia dicta probarunt; Ante omnesque Lelex, animo maturus & ævo, Sic ait; Immensa est, finemque potentia cæli Non habet; & quicquid Superi voluere, peractum est. Quoque minus dubites, tilia contermina quercus 10 Collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro; Ipse locum vidi: nam me Pelopeia Pittheus Misit in arva suo quondam regnata parenti. Haud procul hinc stagnum est, tellus habitabilis olim Nunc celebres mergis fulicisque plaustribus undæ. 15 Jupiter huc, specie mortali, cumque parente Venit Atlantiades positus caducifer alis. Mille domos adiere, locum requiemque petentes: Mille domos clausere seræ; tamen una recepit, Parva quidem, stipulis & cannâ tecta palustri: 20 Sed pia Baucis anus, parilique ætate Philemon Illâ sunt annis juncti juvenilibus: illâ Consenuere casâ: paupertatemque fatendo, Effecere levem, nec iniquâ mente ferendam. Nec refert, dominos illic famulosne requiras: 25 Tota domus duo sunt: idem parentque jubentque. Ergo ubi cælicolæ parvos tetigere penates, Submissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes; Membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili,

NOTES.

1. *Amnis.*] Achelous.
- Ab his.*] After these Things.
3. *Spretor.*] A Despiser.
- Ixione natus.*] Piritheus; see above *Naiades*, Fab. v. ver. 24.
5. *Si dant, &c.*] If they can both give and take away Forms from Things.
7. *Maturus.*] Wise and good.
- Ævo.*] And in old Age.
8. *Cæli.*] Of heavenly (Deities), a Metonymy of the Subject.
10. *Contermina.*] Near to.
12. *Pelopeia.*] In Phrygia, in which Tantalus, the Father of Pelops, was King in old Times.
13. *Parenti.*] To Pelops.
15. *Celebres.*] Frequented.

- Palustribus.*] In living (running) Marshes.
16. *Mortali.*] Turned into human Shape.
17. *Atlantiades.*] Mercury bearing a Mace.
19. *Seræ.*] Of Doors, Part for the Whole.
21. *Parilique.*] Alike and equal.
26. *Domus.*] The Family.
- Parentque.*] They are both Master and Servant.
27. *Cælicolæ.*] Jupiter and Mercury, Inhabitants of Heaven.
- Tetigere.*] Came to the Cottage.
29. *Senex.*] Philemon.
- Relevare.*] To rest them which seem heavy by Weariness. For Philemon bids them sit down.
- Sedili.*] A Seat being set.

Quo super injecit textum rude sedula Baucis.
 Indè foco tepidum cinerem dimovit, & ignes
 suscitât hesternos, foliisque & cortice sicco
 Nutrit, & ad flammâ animâ producit anili :
 Multifidasque faces, ramaliaque arida tecto
 Detulit, & minuit, parvoque admovit aheno.
 Quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto,
 Truncat olus foliis : furcâ levat ille bicorni
 Sordida terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno ;
 Servatoque diu refecat de tergore partem
 Exiguam, sectamque domat ferventibus undis.
 Intereâ medias fallunt sermonibus horas,
 Sentirique moram prohibent. Erat alveus illic
 Fagineus, curvâ clavo suspensus ab ansâ ;
 Is tepidis impletur aquis, artusque fovendos
 Accipit. In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis
 Impositus lecto, spondâ pedibusque salignis.
 Vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo
 Sternere consuêrant ; sed & hæc vilisque vetusque
 Vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno.
 Accubuere Dei. Mensam succincta tremensque
 Ponit anus ; mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar,
 Testa parem fecit : quæ postquàm subdita clivum
 Sustulit, æquatam menthæ extersere virentes.
 Ponitur hîc bicolor sinceræ bacca Minervæ,
 Conditaque in liquidâ corna autumnalia fæce,
 Intybaque, & radix, & lactis massa coacti,
 dita sustulit clivum, virentes menthæ extersere æquatam,
 Minervæ, que autumnalia corna condita in liquidâ fæce, que intyba, & radix, & massa coacti
 lactis,

30 *super quo sedula Baucis injecit rude textum. Indè dimovit tepidum cinerem foco, & suscitât hesternos ignes, que nutrit foliis & sicco cortice, & producit flammâ animâ : que detulit multifidas faces que arida ramalia tecto, & minuit, que admovit parvo aheno. Que truncat olus foliis, quod suus conjux collegerat riguo horto : ille levat bicorni furcâ sordida terga suis, pendentia nigro tigno ; que refecat exiguam partem de tergore servato diu, que domat sectam ferventibus undis. Intereâ fallunt medias horas sermonibus, que prohibent moram sentiri. Erat illic fagineus alveus, suspensus ab curvâ ansâ clavo : Is impletur tepidis aquis, que accipit artus fovendos. Est torus in medio de mollibus ulvis impositus lecto, sponda que pedibus salignis. Velant hunc vestibus, quas non consuêrant sternere nisi festo tempore ; sed & hæc vestis erat vilisque vetusque, non indignanda saligno lecto. Dei accubuere. Anus succincta que tremens ponit mensam : sed tertius pes mensæ erat impar, testa fecit parem : que postquàm sub-*
 35 *dita sustulit clivum, virentes menthæ extersere æquatam, Hic ponitur bicolor bacca sinceræ*
 40 *Minervæ, que autumnalia corna condita in liquidâ fæce, que intyba, & radix, & massa coacti*
 45 *lactis,*
 50
 55

NOTES.

30. *Super.*] Upon which Settle. Here is an Anastrophe of the Preposition, which is put after it's Case.
 32. *Suscitat.*] A Metaphor taken from a Man asleep. So *Virg.*
Impositum cinerem & sopitos suscitât ignes.
 35. *Minuit.*] She brake and made small. The Poet elegantly describes the Furniture and Manner of a poor Countryman.
 36. *Suus conjux.*] *Philemon.*
 37. *Truncat.*] Cuts off the Leaves from the Herbs, leaving the Stem and Stalk.
 38. *Sordida.*] Smoaky.
 39. *Tergore.*] From the Back (the Flitch).
 40. *Domat.*] Softens and boils.
 41. *Fallunt.*] They pass away. So often above.
 43. *Fagineus.*] A Vessel made of Beech-

wood, or a Pot, or something like it.
Suspensus.] Hung upon a Ring (Handle).
 44. *Artusque.*] To wash the Feet after the Manner of the Antients.
 46. *Salignis.*] Made of a Willow.
 47. *Velant.*] They cover.
 48. *Sternere.*] To lay and spread upon the Bed.
 49. *Indignanda.*] Not unfit, well agreeing.
Saligno.] Made of a Willow, a forry Tree.
 52. *Clivum.*] The unevenness of the Table.
 53. *Menthæ.*] An Herb of a sweet Scent.
Extersere.] They made clean.
 54. *Sinceræ.*] Olives are dedicated to *Minerva*, a perfect Virgin.
 55. *Autumnalia.*] Growing ripe in Autumn.
Fæce.] In Pickle.

que ova, leviter versata in non
acri favillâ: omnia fictilibus.
Post hæc cælatus crater eadem
argillâque pœcula fabricata fago,
quæ sunt illita cava flaventibus
ceris. Parva est mora, que foci
misère calentes epulas; vina nec
longæ senectæ referuntur, rursus
seducta paulum dant locum secun-
dis mensis. Hic est nux, hic est
carica mixta rugosis palmis,
que pruna, & redolentia mala
in patulis canistris. Et uvæ
collectæ de purpureis vitibus;
candidus favus est in medio.
Super omnia boni vultus acce-
sere, nec iners que pauper vo-
luntas. Interea quoties vident
cratera haustum repleri sponte
suâ, que vina succrescere per se,
attoniti novitate pavent, que
Baucisque timidus Philemon, con-
cipiunt preces supinis manibus, &
orant veniam dapibus, que nullis
paratibus. Erat unicus anser,
custodia minimæ villæ, quem
domini parabant mactare Dīs
hospitibus: ille celer pennâ fati-
gat tardos ætate, que eludit diu,
tandem visus est confugisse ad
Deos ipsos. Superi vetuere ne-
cari, que dixerunt, sumus Dī,
que impia vicinia luet meritas
pœnas, dabitur vobis esse im-
munibus hujus mali: modò relinquitte vestra tecta; ac comitate nostros gradus, & ite simul in ardua
montis. Parent: &, Dīs præeuntibus, ambo

Ovaque, non acri leviter versata favillâ:
Omnia fictilibus. Post hæc cælatus eadem
Sistitur argillâ crater, fabricataque fago
Pocula, quæ cava sunt flaventibus illita ceris. 60
Parva mora est; epulasque foci misère calentes,
Nec longæ rursus referuntur vina senectæ,
Dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis.
Hic nux, hic mixta est rugosis carica palmis,
Prunaque, & in patulis redolentia mala canistris, 65
Et de purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ;
Candidus in medio favus est: *Super omnia vultus
Accessere boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas.*
Interea, quoties haustum cratera repleri
Sponte suâ, per seque vident succrescere vina, 70
Attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis
Concipiunt, Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon,
Et veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant.
Unicus anser erat, minimæ custodia villæ,
Quem Dīs hospitibus domini mactare parabant: 75
Ille celer pennâ tardos ætate fatigat,
Eluditque diu, tandemque est visus ad ipsos
Confugisse Deos. Superi vetuere necari,
Dique sumus, meritasque luet vicinia pœnas
Impia, dixerunt; vobis immunibus hujus 80
Esse mali dabitur: modò vestra relinquitte tecta;
Ac nostros comitate gradus, & in ardua montis
Ite simul. Parent: &, Dīs præeuntibus, ambo

NOTES.

57. *Acri.*] In a slow, not hasty Fire.

58. *Omnia.*] Sc. apponuntur.

Fictilibus.] In earthen Vessels made of Clay.
So called of *figendo*, i. e. forming, whence also
comes the Word *Figuli*, Potters, who form
their Works of Chalk and Clay, and also *Fi-
gulina*, or *Figlina*, the Work-house in which
those Sort of Works are wrought.

59. *Sistitur.*] Is placed upon the Table.

Argillâ.] Which were of earthen Ware.

Fago.] Of a Mast-bearing Tree, of the Wood
of which Vessels are made.

60. *Quæ.*] Which were rosin'd on the inside
with yellow (Wax) Rosin.

61. *Epulasque.*] Warm Food.

62. *Nec longæ.*] New Wine, and, therefore,
cheap, old Wines were antiently in Esteem.

63. *Seducta.*] Set on one side, remote.

64. *Carica.*] A sort of dry'd Figs.

Palmis.] With the wrinkled and dry'd Fruits
of the Palm-tree.

67. *Super.*] And above all Things (espe-
cially) they shew them that they are heartily
welcome.

69. *Haustum.*] The Pitcher being emptied.

72. *Concipiunt.*] They begin to pray.

75. *Dīs.*] For *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, which
they had entertained.

76. *Ille.*] The Goose.

80. *Impia.*] Their unhospitable Neigh-
bours.

Immunibus.] Free from, exempted from.

81. *Mali.*] The Calamity which we will
inflict upon your Neighbours.

Modò.] Only.

82. *Comitate.*] He speaks after the Manner
of the Antients for *Comitamini*.

83. *Simul.*] Come ye along with us.

Membra levant baculis, tardique senilibus annis
 Nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo. 85
 Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire sagitta
 Missa potest; flexere oculos & mersa palude
 Cætera prospiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere.
 Dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum,
 Illa vetus dominis & jam casa parva duobus, 90
 Vertitur in templum; furcas subiêre columnæ,
 Stramina flavescent, aurataque tecta videntur,
 Cælataque fores, adopertaque marmore tellus.
 Talia cum placido Saturnius edidit ore:
 Dicite, juste senex, & fœmina conjuge justo 95
 Digna, quid optetis. Cum Baucide pauca locutus,
 Judicium Superis aperit commune Philemon.
 Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri
 Poscimus: & quoniam concordēs egimus annos,
 Auferat hora duos eadem; nec conjugis unquam 100
 Busta meæ videam, neu sim tumultandus ab illâ.
 Vota fides sequitur: templi tutela fuere,
 Donec vita data est. Annis ævoque soluti,
 Ante gradus templi cum starent fortè, locique
 Narrarent casus, frondere Philemona Baucis, 105
 Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon.
 Jamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus,
 Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta; Valeque,
 O conjux, dixere simul: simul abdita texit

mon conspexit Baucida frondere. Que jam cacumine crescente super geminos vultus, dum licuit, reddebant mutua dicta; que dixere simul, ô conjux vale: simul frutex texit

NOTES.

85. *Nituntur.*] They endeavour to get up the long steep Place.

88. *Tecta.*] Their Cottage.

Manere.] To stand, to remain.

89. *Deflent.*] They bewail.

Fata.] Misfortune.

Suorum.] Of their Neighbours. *N. B.* The two Verses which are commonly found in other Editions, besides that of *Nic. Heinsius*, *Mersa vident*, &c. and *Sola loco*, are accounted spurious by almost all learned Men.

90. *Jam.*] In Times past.

Casa.] Country Peoples Houses are properly called *Casæ*.

91. *Furcas.*] The Forks were turned into Columns, for he writes, that *Philemon's* House was transformed into a stately Temple (Church).

93. *Adopertaque.*] The Floor of the Church paved with Marble.

97. *Judicium.*] Wish, Desire.

Aperit.] He shews, manifests.

98. *Delubraque.*] And to keep your Temples.

99. *Concordes.*] We have lived peaceably and quietly. So above,

Et dulces concorditer egimus annos.

100. *Duos.*] Both.

101. *Busta.*] The Funerals; to be buried.

102. *Vota.*] For *Jupiter*, according to his Promise, granted them what they asked for.

Tutela.] Keepers of the Temple, or Priests.

103. *Annis.*] Stricken in Age.

104. *Locique.*] The things which had happened to that Place.

105. *Frondere.*] To send (put) forth Leaves. They were both turned into Trees. *Philemon* into an Oak, and *Baucis* into a *Teil-tree*, as they say.

107. *Cacumine.*] On the Top of their Head, he intimates that their Hairs were turned into Leaves.

108. *Dum.*] As long as they were able.

*abditæ ora. Tyaneius incola ad-
huc ostendit illuc vicinos truncos
de gemino corpore. Non vani
senes, nec erat cur vellent fal-
lere, narravere mihi: equidem
vidiserta pendentia super ra-
mos, quæ ponens recentia, dixi,
pii sunt cura Dīs, & qui colu-
ere coluntur.*

Ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Tyaneius illic
Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos.
Hæc mihi non vani, nec erat cur fallere vellent,
Narravere senes: equidem pendentia vidi
Serta super ramos, ponensque recentia, dixi,
Cura pii Dīs sunt, & qui coluere coluntur.

NOTES.

110. *Tyaneius.*] A certain Man of Tyana,
a Town in Cappadocia, who happened, at that
Time, to be in Phrygia.

111. *Gemino.*] Made of the two Bodies of
Baucis and Philemon.

112. *Non vani.*] True, not false, nor Liars.
Nec erat.] Sc. enim.

113. *Equidem.*] *Lelex* proves by Argu-
ments what he related to be true.

114. *Serta.*] Garlands, so called of *serendi
floribus*, for in antient Times Garlands were
hung up in Groves and Trees.

Ponensque.] And putting to.

F A B. X. *Proteus* into various Shapes.

*Achelous entertaining Theseus at a Banquet, telling him of such Persons
who had been metamorphosed, he admired at the Conditions of Mortals;
also he goes on to relate concerning some who had been turned into va-
rious Shapes, as Proteus, the Son of Neptune, who had wont to be
transformed sometimes into a young Man, sometimes into a Lion, some-
times into a Boar, sometimes into a Snake, and into other Animals, that
he might escape Snares laid for him.*

*Desierat: quæ res & auctor
moverat cunctos; præcipuè The-
sea, quem volentem audire mira
facta Deum, Calydonius amnis
nixus cubito alloquitur talibus.
Sunt, ô fortissime, forma quorum
est semel mota, mansit in hoc
renovamine. Sunt, quibus jus est
transire in plures figuras;*

DEsierat: cunctosque & res & moverat auctor:
Thesea præcipuè, quem facta audire volentem
Mira Deum, nixus cubito Calydonius amnis
Talibus alloquitur. Sunt, ô fortissime, quorum
Forma semel mota est, in hoc renovamine mansit. 5
Sunt, quibus in plures jus est transire figuras;

NOTES.

1. *Desierat.*] That is to say, *Lelex*, to
speak.

Res.] The wonderful Thing.

Auctor.] *Lelex*, who had related.

3. *Calydonius.*] *Achelous*

5. *Mota.*] Changed.

Renovamine.] In this Renovation.

6. *Jus.*] The Faculty and Power.

<p>Ut tibi, complexi terram maris incola, Proteu. Nam modò te juvenem, modò te vidêre leonem; Nunc violentus aper; nunc quem tetigisse timerent, Anguis eras; modò te faciebant cornua taurum. 10 Sæpe lapis poteras, arbor quoque sæpe videri; Interdum, faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum, Flumen eras; interdum undis contrarius ignis.</p>	<p>ut tibi, Proteu, incola maris complexi terram. Nam modò vi- dère te juvenem, modò leonem; nunc violentus aper, nunc eras an- guis quem timerent tetigisse; modò cornua faciebant te taurum. Sæ- pe poteras videri lapis, quoque sæpe arbor; interdum imitatus faciem liquidarum aquarum, e- ras flumen; interdum ignis contrarius undis.</p>
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NOTES.

<p>7. <i>Terram.</i>] For the Ocean encompassed (embraces) the Earth. <i>Proteu.</i>] Proteus, the Son of Oceanus and Tethys, a famous Prophet, who turned him-</p>	<p>self into various Shapes. Some Mythologists make him a very cunning King, others a Politician, and others a Rhetorician.</p>
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FAB. XI. The Hunger of *Erisichthon*, and the various Transformation of *Metra*.

Metra, the Daughter of Erisichthon, and Wife of Autolycus, understanding that her Father suffered extream Hunger, and having spent all he had, had also, at last, sold her; which Affliction came upon him for having laid waste the Grove of Ceres, in Thessaly; she entreated Neptune, who had deprived her of her Virginity, to send her Aid. And he remembring that he had lain with her, (when being very beautiful she was delivered to her Master,) that she might escape the Servitude, he turned her into an old Fisherman, and granted her the Privilege of turning herself into what Shapes she pleased, that by her Hire she might maintain her Father in the undergoing his Punishment. But when she had often defrauded her Customers of their Money, and all her Wiles were spent: At last Erisichthon eat his own Members, and obtained an End worthy of (suitable to) his Impiety.

<p>NEC minus Autolyci conjux Erisichthone nata Juris habet. Pater hujus erat, qui numina Divûm Sperneret, & nullos aris adoleret honores.</p>	<p><i>Nec conjux Autolyci nata Erisichthone habet minus juris. Pater hujus erat qui sperneret numina Divûm, & adoleret nul- los honores aris.</i></p>
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NOTES.

<p>1. <i>Conjux.</i>] <i>Metra</i>, the Daughter of <i>Erisichthon</i>, was married to <i>Autolycus</i>, the Mother's Uncle of <i>Ulysses</i>. <i>Nata.</i>] <i>Erisichthon</i> was a <i>Thessalian</i>, a Contemner of the Gods, who having cut down a lofty Oak, in the Grove of <i>Ceres</i>, in which a</p>	<p>Nymph dwelt; the <i>Hamadryades</i>, the Inhabitants of these Mountains, came to <i>Ceres</i>, praying her to revenge so great an Impiety. <i>Ceres</i> being moved thereat, for the Sake of herself, and the <i>Hamadryades</i>, determined to punish <i>Erisichthon</i>, the Contemner of the Gods, Ille</p>
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Etiam ille dicitur violâsse Cereale nemus securi, & temerâsse vetustos lucos ferro. Ingens quercus annoso robore stabat in his, una nemus: vittæ quæ memores tabellæ quæ ferta cingebant mediam, argumenta potentis voti. Dryades sæpe duxêre festas choreas sub hâc; etiam sæpe circumiêre modum trunci manibus nexis ex ordine: quæ mensura roboris implebat ter quinque ulnas; & nec non omnis cætera sylva sub hâc tanto, quanto herba fuit sub illâ. Tamen nec Triopeiûs idcirco abstinuit ferrum; quæ jubet famulos succidere sacrum robur: & ut vidit jussus cunctari, sceleratus, raptâ securi ab uno, edidit hæc verba: Non solum sit dilecta Deæ, sed & ipsa licebit Dea, jam tanget terram frondente cacumine. Dixit: & dum librat telum in obliquos iclus, Deoia quercus contremuit, quæ dedit gemitum; & paritèr frondes, & paritèr glandes cœpêre pallescere, ac longi rami madescere sudori. In trunco cujus, ut impia manus fecit vulnus,

Ille etiam Cereale nemus violâsse securi
Dicitur, & lucos ferro temerâsse vetustos.
Stabat in his ingens annoso robore quercus,
Una nemus: vittæ mediam, memoresque tabellæ,
Sertaque cingebant, voti argumenta potentis.
Sæpe sub hâc Dryades festas duxêre choreas;
Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci
Circumiêre modum: mensuraque roboris ulnas
Quinque ter implebat; nec non & cætera tanto
Sylva sub hâc omnis, quanto fuit herba sub illâ.
Nec tamen idcirco ferrum Triopeiûs illâ
Abstinit; famulosque jubet succidere sacrum
Robur: &, ut jussos cunctari vidit, ab uno
Edidit hæc raptâ sceleratus verba securi:
Non dilecta Deæ solùm, sed & ipsa, licebit
Sit Dea, jam tanget frondente cacumine terram.
Dixit: &, obliquos dum telum librat in iclus,
Contremuit, gemitumque dedit Deoia quercus;
Et paritèr frondes paritèr pallescere glandes
Cœpêre, ac longi sudori madescere rami.
Cujus ut in trunco fecit manus impia vulnus,

NOTES.

with a new kind of Torment, *i. e.* to be tormented with continual Famine. Therefore Ceres sent one of the Nymphs to *Famine* in the furthest Part of *Scythia*, to entreat her, in her Name, so to afflict *Erisichon* with Hunger, that he might never be satisfied with Food. And *Famine* having performed this, after *Erisichon* had spent all his Patrimony on his Belly, he was, at last, constrained to sell his only Daughter *Metra*, that had been formerly debauched by *Neptune*. And she, that she might avoid the Servitude, implored the Aid of *Neptune*, who turned her into an old Fisherman, and granted her the Power of turning herself into what Shapes she pleased. By this Means, for some time she maintained her hungry Father; but, at length, *Erisichon* having spent all he had, he eat his own Bowels, and so died a miserable Death.

2. *Juris.*] Less of Power than *Proteus*: *sc.* that she could turn herself into various Shapes.

3. *Nullos.*] And would offer no burnt Offerings to the Gods.

4. *Ille.*] *Erisichon*.

Cereale.] Consecrated to *Ceres*.

5. *Temerâsse.*] To have violated.

6. *Annoso.*] Of an old Stump (Stock).

7. *Una.*] This one Tree was like a Grove
Memoresque.] Containing the Memory of them, who, by the Help of that Nymph of which below Verse 40, they obtained their Desire.

8. *Argumenta.*] Signs and Proofs.

9. *Dryades.*] Nymphs or Goddesses of the Groves, of τῆς δρυὸς.

11. *Circumiêre.*] They encompassed (went round about).

Modum.] The Bigness of the Stump.

12. *Nec non.*] That Oak was as much bigger than the rest of the Wood, as Trees are taller than Herbs.

14. *Triopeiûs.*] *Erisichon*. *Triopa* was the Father of *Erisichon*.

Illâ.] From that Oak.

21. *Deoia.*] Belonging to *Ceres*, of τῆς Διὸς. So a little before is *Cereale nemus*. *Deoia* for *Proserpina*, you have Book VI.

Mnemosynen pastor: vanus Deoia da serpens
Dedonia is very improper, because of the *Dedonian* Oaks, very famous in *Theffaly*, and other Oaks wheresoever they grow, and what Deity soever they are dedicated, are called *Dodonia*. *Heinsius*.

Haud aliter fluxit discussâ cortice sanguis,
 Quàm solet, ante aras ingens ubi victima taurus
 Concidit, abruptâ cruor è cervice profundi.
 Obstupuere omnes : aliquisque ex omnibus audet
 Detertere nefas, sævamque inhibere bipennim.
 Aspicit hunc, Mentisque piæ cape præmia, dixit 30
 Theſſalus : inque virum convertit ab arbore ferrum :
 Detruncatque caput, repetitaque robora cædit.
 Editus è medio sonus est cum robore talis :
 Nympha sub hōc ego sum, Cereri gratissima, ligno ;
 Quæ tibi factorum pœnas instare tuorum
 Vaticinor moriens, nostri solatia lethi.
 Persequitur scelus ille suum, labefactaque tandem
 Ictibus innumeris, adductaque funibus arbor
 Corruit, & multam prostravit pondere sylvam.
 Attonitæ Dryades damno nemorumque suoque,
 Omnes germanæ Cererem cum vestibis atris
 Mœrentes adeunt, pœnamque Eriſiethonis orant.
 Annuit his, capitisque sui pulcherrima motu
 Concussit gravidis oneratos messibus agros ;
 Moliturque genus pœnæ miserabile, si non
 Ille suis esset nulli miserabilis actis,
 Pestiferâ lacerare Fame. Quæ, quatenus ipsi
 Nonadeunda Deæ (neque enim Cereremq; Famemq;
 Fata coire sinunt) montani Numinis unam
 Talibus agrestem compellat Oreada dictis.
 Est locus extremis Scythiæ glacialis in oris,
 Triste solum, sterilis, sinè fruge, sinè arbore, tellus ;

25 sanguis fluxit discussâ cortice,
 haud aliter, quàm cœter solet
 profundi è abruptâ cervice, ubi
 ingens taurus concidit victima
 ante aras. Omnes obstupuere :
 aliquisque ex omnibus audet de-
 terrere nefas, quæ inhibere sæ-
 vam bipennim. Theſſalus aspi-
 cit hunc, quæ dixit, Cape præ-
 mia piæ mentis : quæ convertit
 ferrum ab arbore in virum : quæ
 detruncat caput quæ cædit re-
 petita robora Cum talis sonus
 est editus è medio robore : ego
 sum Nymphæ sub hōc ligno, gra-
 tissima Cereri ; quæ moriens va-
 ticinor, pœnas tuorum factorum
 instare tibi, solatia nostri lethi.
 Ille persequitur suum scelus, quæ
 arbor tandem labefacta innume-
 ris ictibus, adductaque funibus,
 corruit, & prostravit multam
 sylvam pondere. Dryades attoni-
 tæ damno nemorumque suoque,
 omnes germanæ mœrentes adeunt
 Cererem cum atris vestibis, quæ
 orant pœnam Eriſiethonis Pul-
 cherrima annuit his, quæ motu
 sui capitis concussit agros onera-
 tos gravidis messibus ; quæ molitur
 miserabile genus pœnæ, si ille
 non esset miserabilis nulli suis
 actis, lacerare pestiferâ Fame.
 Quæ, quatenus non adeunda Deæ
 ipsi (enim neque Fata sinunt Ce-
 reremque Famemque coire) com-
 pellat agrestem Oreada, unam montani Numinis, talibus dictis.
 Est locus in extremis oris glacialis

pellat agrestem Oreada, unam montani Numinis, talibus dictis.
 Scythiæ, triste solum, sterilis tellus, sine fruge, sine arbore ;

NOTES.

25. *Discussâ.*] Being broken, opened.
 27. *Abruptâ.*] The Neck being cut off.
Profundi.] To be poured out, to flow out.
 29. *Detertere.*] To dissuade with Terror.
 31. *Theſſalus.*] *Eriſiethon.*
 35. *Instare.*] To hang over the Head, to be
 at Hand.
 37. *Persequitur.*] He goes on with.
 38. *Adducta.*] Drawn.
 39. *Prostravit.*] He threw down on the
 Ground.
 40. *Dryades.*] The Nymphs of the Trees
 being affrighted.
 41. *Atris.*] With black and mourning
 Clothes, such as suit Mourners.
 43. *Annuit.*] Ceres consented, and promised
 with a Nod.

43. *His.*] To the *Dryades.*
 45. *Molitur.*] She prepares.
 47. *Lacerare.*] To butcher, to torment.
Quatenus.] Because.
 49. *Coire.*] To agree, for Contraries can't
 subsist together.
 50. *Oreada.*] The Mountain Nymph. For
Oreades are Nymphs of the Mountains, of ὀρε-
 ῶνες, i. e. of a Mountain.
 51. *Locus.*] Topography, or a Description
 of the Place, most agreeable to *Famine*, as be-
 ing very barren by reason of the perpetual
 Cold.
Glacialis.] Very cold, where are continual
 Snows.
 52. *Triste solum.*] A dismal Soil.

iners frigus, Pallorque, Tremorque, & jejuna Fames habitant illic; jube ea condant se in scelerata praeordia sacrilegi. Nec copia rerum vincat eam, que superet meas vires certamine. Neve spatium viae terreat te, accipe currus; accipe dracones, quos moderare altè frænis: & dedit. Illa, subvecta per aëra curru dato, devenit in Scythiam, que levavit colla serpentum cacumine rigidi montis (appellant Caucasum,) que vidit quæsitam Famem vellentem raras herbas unguibus & dentibus in lapidoso agro Crinis erat hirtus, lumina cava, pallor in ore, labra incana situ, fauces scabrae rubigine, cutis dura, per quam viscera possent spectari. Arida ossa extabant sub incurvis lumbis: locus ventris erat pro ventre; putares pectus pendere, & tantummodo teneri à crate spinæ. Macies auxerat articulos, que orbis genuum rigeat, & tubera prodibant immodico talo. Ut vidit hanc procul (enim neque est ausa accedere juxta) refert mandata Deæ: que morata paululum, quanquam aberat longè, quanquam modo venerat illuc, tamen visa sensisse Famem, que versis habenis, egit dracones retro, sublimis, in Æmoniam. Fames peragit dicta Cereris (quamvis est semper contraria operi illius) que est delata vento per aëra

Frigus iners, illic habitant Pallorque, Tremorque, Et jejuna Fames; ea se in praeordia condant Sacrilegi scelerata jube. Nec copia rerum Vincat eam, superetque meas certamine vires. Neve viae spatium te terreat, accipe currus; Accipe, quos frænis altè moderare, dracones: Et dedit. Illa, dato subvecta per aëra curru, Devenit in Scythiam, rigidique cacumine montis (Caucasum appellant) serpentum colla levavit, Quæsitamque Famem lapidoso vidit in agro, Unguibus & raras vellentem dentibus herbas. Hirtus erat crinis, cava lumina, pallor in ore, Labra incana situ, scabrae rubigine fauces, Dura cutis, per quam spectari viscera possent. Ossa sub incurvis extabant arida lumbis: Ventris erat, pro ventre, locus; pendere putares Pectus, & à spinæ tantummodo crate teneri. Auxerat articulos macies, genuumque rigeat Orbis, & immodico prodibant tubera talo. Hanc procul ut vidit, (neque enim est accedere juxta Ausa) refert mandata Deæ: paulumq; morata, [luc, Quanquam aberat longè, quanquam modo venerat illuc, Visa tamen sensisse Famem; retroque dracones Egit in Æmoniam versis sublimis habenis. Dicta Fames Cereris (quamvis contraria semper Illius est operi) peragit; perque aëra vento

NOTES.

53. *Iners.*] Slow from the Effect, because it makes Men slow and unactive.

Pallor, &c.] These are perpetual Companions of Cold.

54. *Condat.*] That she may hide.

Præcordia.] In the Entrails of the wicked and sacrilegious *Eristhion*.

55. *Sacrilegi.*] Of *Eristhion*. He is a sacrilegious Person, who profanes or steals sacred Things.

56. *Vincat.*] May be able to overcome.

57. *Spatium.*] The Length.

58. *Moderare.*] Thou mayst guide (rule) and govern.

Dracones.] Drawing the Chariot of *Ceres*.

61. *Caucasum.*] *Caucasus* is a very high Mountain in *Scythia*, always covered with Snow.

64. *Hirtus.*] Rough, Dishevelled.

65. *Incana.*] Foul.

65. *Situ.*] With Nastiness, Filth.

Scabrae.] Rough.

67. *Extabant.*] Stood out.

68. *Ventris, &c.*] She had nothing of a Belly.

69. *Crata spinæ.*] The Bones of the Spine, and the Ribs growing from the Spine.

70. *Articulos.*] The Knots (Joints).

71. *Tubera.*] Swellings.

72. *Hanc.*] Hunger.

73. *Refert.*] She makes known the Commands of *Ceres*.

76. *Æmoniam.*] *Thessaly*.

Sublimis.] High, for she flew through the Air.

77. *Quamvis, &c.*] This Observation contained in the Parenthesis, shews the Contrariety between *Ceres* and *Famine*; the one producing, the other destroying, the Fruits of the Earth; *Famine* is therefore said to be *contraria operi*.

Ad jussam delata domum est ; & protinus intrat
 Sacrilegi thalamos, altoque sopore solutum
 Noctis erat tempus) geminis amplexitur alis,
 Neque viro inspirat, faucesque, & pectus, & ora
 Afflat ; & in vacuis spargit jejunia venis.
 Functaque mandato fœcundum deferit orbem,
 Inque domos inopes assuetaque vertitur antra.
 Lenis adhuc somnus placidis Erisiethona pennis
 Mulcebat. Petit ille dapes sub imagine somni,
 Oraque vana movet, dentemque in dente fatigat,
 Exercetque cibo delusum guttur inani,
 Proque epulis tenues nequicquam devorat auras. 90
 Ut verò est expulsa quies, furit ardor edendi,
 Perque avidas fauces, immensaue viscera regnat.
 Nec mora, quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aër,
 Poscit ; & appositis queritur jejunia mensis,
 Inque epulis epulas quærit. Quodque urbibus esse, 95
 Quodque satîs populo poterat, non sufficit uni.
 Plusque cupit, quo plura suam demittit in alvum.
 Utque fretum recipit de totâ flumina terrâ,
 Nec satiatur aquis, peregrinosque ebibit amnes :
 Utque rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat, 100
 Innumerasque trabes cremat ; &, quo copia major
 Est data, plura petit ; turbâque voracior ipsâ est :
 Sic epulas omnes Erisiethonis ora profani
 Accipiunt, poscuntque simul. Cibus omnis in illo
 Causa cibi est : semperque locus fit inanis edendo. 105
 Jamque fame patrias altique voragine ventris
 Attenuârat opes : sed inattenuata manebat

ad jussam domum ; & protinus
 intrat thalamos sacrilegi, que
 amplexitur solutum alto sopore
 ([enim] erat tempus noctis)
 geminis alis, que inspirat se vi-
 ro, que afflat fauces, & pectus,
 & ora ; & spargit jejunia in
 vacuis venis. Que functa man-
 dato deferit fœcundum orbem, que
 vertitur in inopes domos, que
 assueta antra. Lenis somnus
 adhuc mulcebat Erisiethona pla-
 cidis pennis. Ille petit dapes
 sub imagine somni, que movet
 vana ora, que fatigat dentem
 in dente, que exercet delusum
 guttur inani cibo, que nequic-
 quam devorat tenues auras pro
 epulis. Verò ut quies est ex-
 pulsa, ardor edendi furit, que
 regnat per avidas fauces, que
 immensa viscera. Nec mora,
 poscit quod pontus, quod terra,
 quod aër educat ; & queritur
 jejunia mensis appositis, que
 quærit epulas in epulis. Quod-
 que poterat esse satîs urbibus,
 quodque [satîs] populo, non suf-
 ficit uni. Que quo demittit plu-
 ra in suam alvum, cupit plus.
 Que ut fretum recipit flumina
 de totâ terrâ, nec satiatur aquis,
 que ebibit peregrinos amnes : Ut-
 que rapax ignis non unquam re-
 cusat alimenta, que cremat innu-
 meras trabes ; &, quo major co-
 pia est data, petit plura ; que est

voracior ipsâ turba : sic ora profani Erisiethonis accipiunt, que simul poscunt, omnes epulas. Omnis
 causa cibi est in illo, que locus semper fit inanis edendo. Jamque attenuârat patrias opes
 fame, que voragine alti ventris : sed tum quoque dira fames manebat

N O T E S.

79. *Domum.*] Of *Erisiethon*.
 80. *Alto sopore.*] In a deep Sleep.
 84. *Functa, &c.*] And when she had per-
 formed the Command of *Ceres*.
Fœcundum.] Fruit bearing.
 85. *Vertitur.*] She returns.
 87. *Ille.*] *Erisiethon*.
Imagine.] Being in a Dream, for he seemed
 to be hungry in his Sleep.
 88. *Ora, &c.*] For he seemed to eat in vain.
 89. *Inani.*] With vain and false Banquets.
 91. *Ardor*] A dreadful Hunger, and greater
 than a *Belusîa*.
 92. *Immensa.*] Not to be filled.
 93. *Nec mora.*] Immediately.
 94. *Queritur.*] He complains that he is

hungry.
 96. *Satis.*] To suffice.
 97. *Plusque cupit.*] The more *Erisiethon*
 eat, the more he craved.
 98. *Utque, &c.*] The Poet shews by a
 double Similitude, how insatiable *Erisiethon's*
 Desire of eating was.
 99. *Satiatur.*] Is filled.
 101. *Cremat.*] Burns up.
 102. *Ipsâ turba.*] The very Quantity.
 105. *Semper, &c.*] The Belly is not filled
 by eating, but seems rather to be emptied.
 107. *Attenuârat.*] He had devoured, dimi-
 nished.
Inattenuata.] Not diminished.

inattenuata. que flamma im-
 placatæ gulæ vigeat: tandem,
 censu demisso in viscera, filia re-
 stabat, non digna illo parente.
 Inops vendit hanc quoque. Ge-
 nerosa recusat dominum, & ten-
 dens suas palmas super vicina
 æquora, ait, Qui habes præmia
 virginitatis raptæ nobis; eripe
 me domino. Neptunus habebat
 hæc. Qui prece non spretâ,
 quamvis modò esset visa à hero
 sequenti, que novat formam, que
 induit virile vultum, & cultus
 aptos capientibus pisces. Domi-
 nus spectans hanc, inquit, O mo-
 derator arundinis, qui celas pen-
 dentia æra parvo cibo, (sic sit
 mare compositum tibi, sic piscis
 credulus in undâ, & sentiat nul-
 los hamos, nisi fixus!) Dic ubi
 sit quæ modò steterat in hóc lit-
 tore, cum vili veste turbatis ca-
 pillis (nam vidi stantem in litto-
 re): enim neque vestigia extant
 longius. Illa sensit munus Dei
 cedere benè: & gaudens se quæri
 à se. resecuta est rogantem his,
 Quisquis es, ignoscas; flexi lu-
 mina in nullam partem ab hóc
 gurgite, que operatus inhæsi stu-
 dio. Quoque minùs dubites, Deus
 æquoris sic adjuvet has artes,
 ut nemo jamdudum constitit in
 isto litore (me tamen excepto) nec ulla scæmina. Dominus credidit, & pressit arenam verso pede
 que abiit elusus: sua forma est redita illi. Ast ubi pater sentit suam habere transformia corpora,

Tum quoque dira fames, implacatæque vigeat
 Flamma gulæ: tandem, demisso in viscera censu,
 Filia restabat, non illo digna parente.
 Hanc quoque vendit inops. Dominum generosa recusat,
 Et vicina suas tendens super æquora palmas,
 Eripe me domino, qui raptæ præmia nobis
 Virginitatis habes, ait. Hæc Neptunus habebat.
 Qui prece non spretâ, quamvis modò visa sequenti
 Effet hero, formamque novat, vultumque virilem
 Induit, & cultus pisces capientibus aptos.
 Hanc dominus spectans: O qui pendentia parvo
 Æra cibo celas, moderator arundinis, inquit,
 (Sic mare compositum, sic sit tibi piscis in undâ
 Credulus, & nullos, nisi fixus, sentiat hamos!)
 Quæ modò cum vili turbatis veste capillis
 Littore in hóc steterat (nam stantem in littore vidi)
 Dic ubi sit: neque enim vestigia longius extant.
 Illa Dei munus benè cedere sensit: & à se
 Se quæri gaudens, his est resecuta rogantem:
 Quisquis es, ignoscas; in nullam lumina partem
 Gurgite ab hóc flexi, studioque operatus inhæsi.
 Quoque minùs dubites, sic has Deus æquoris artes
 Adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum littore in isto,
 (Me tamen excepto) nec scæmina constitit ulla.
 Credidit, & verso dominus pede pressit arenam,
 Elususque abiit: illi sua reddita forma est.
 Ast ubi habere suam transformia corpora sentit,

NOTES.

109. *Flamma.*] A vehement Desire, an Ap-
 petite for eating.

Demisso.] His Patrimony being spent.

110. *Filia.*] *Metra*, that was worthy of a
 Father less impious and unhappy.

111. *Generosa.*] She being a free Woman
 would not suffer Bondage.

112. *Raptæ.*] Taken away. For *Neptune*
 had defiled her.

114. *Neptunus.*] The Poet explains that
 which the Oamsel had concealed, that she had
 been ravish'd by *Neptune*.

115. *Prece.*] Her Prayers being heard.

Modò.] A little before.

116. *Hero.*] By her Master, to whom her
 Father *Erisiæthon* had sold her.

118. *Pendentia æra.*] Hooks made of
 Brass. A Metonymy.

119. *Celas.*] Hidest.

120. *Sic.*] This is an Adverb of Wishing.

124. *Neque, &c.*] He signifies that she wa
 not gone farther, since there appeared n
 more of her Footsteps.

125. *Cedere.*] To fall out luckily to her.

126. *Resecuta.*] She answered in these Word
 to him, enquiring of her.

128. *Studio, &c.*] Being intent upon h
 Fishing.

129. *Has.*] Spoken ambiguously; for bot
 the Fishing Trade and Fraud which she use
 may be understood.

132. *Verso.*] He went back through the Sand

133. *Sua.*] Proper to a Virgin.

134. *Suam.*] sc. his Daughter.

Transformia.] Which may be transform
 into various shapes.

Sæpe pater dominis Triopeïda vendit. At illa 135
Nunc equa, nunc ales, modò bos, modò cervus abibat;
Præbebatque avido non justa alimenta parenti.
Vis tamen illa mali postquam consumpserat omnem
Materiam, dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo:
Ipse suos artus lacero divellere morfu 140
Cœpit, & infelix minuendo corpus alebat.
Quid moror externis? etiam mihi sæpe novandi
Corporis, ô juvenes, numero finita potestas: (anguem;
Nam modò, quod nunc sum, videor; modò flector in
Armenti modò dux vires in cornua fumo, 145
Cornua dum potui, nunc pars caret altera telo
Frontis, ut ipse vides. Gemitus sunt verba secuti.

sæpe vendit Triopeïda dominis.
At illa abibat nunc equa, nunc
ales, modò bos, modò cervus;
que præbebat non justa alimenta
avidò parenti. Tamen postquam
illa vis mali consumpserat om-
nem materiam, que dederat no-
va pabula gravi morbo: ipse
cœpit divellere suos artus lacero
morfu, & infelix alebat corpus
minuendo. Quid moror exter-
nis? Etiam [est] mihi, ô ju-
venes, potestas novandi corporis
sæpe, finita numero: nam modò
videor quod nunc sum; modò
flector in anguem; modò dux
armenti, sumo vires in cor-

nua, dum potui cornua: nunc altera pars frontis caret telo, ut ipse vides. Gemitus secuti sunt verba.

NOTES.

135. *Triopeïda.*] The Grand-Daughter of *Triopa*.
137. *Non justa.*] Unjust
Parenti.] To her famished Father *Erisichon*.
138. *Vis illa.*] That Violence of the Disease.
139. *Nova.*] His last Food.
140. *Ipse.*] *Erisichon*.
142. *Externis.*] In foreign Transformations.
143. *O juvenes.*] *Acbelous* speaks to *Lelege*

and *Theseus*.

Numero finita.] Limited in Number; for I cannot be transformed but into three Forms, viz. a Man, an Ox, and a Snake, as it follows.

146. *Telo.*] The Horn of which he was deprived by *Hercules*, as the following Book will shew anon.

147. *Gemitus.*] Sighs; by which he signified that he grieved very much that his Horn was broke.



P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEN LIBER IX.

FAB. I. The Wrestling Match between *Acbelous* and *Hercules*.

The ARGUMENT.

Deianira, the Daughter of Oeneus, the most beautiful Virgin of the Ætolians, being wooed by many, her Father came to a Resolution, to
give

give her in Marriage to him that should get the Victory in Wrestling. The rest having declined the Engagement out of Fear, two of the Nobility were left, the River Achelous and Hercules, who entered the Lists. Achelous finding himself inferior to Hercules in Strength, and being endued with a Power of transforming his Shape, had Recourse to Stratagem. He changed himself into the Form of a Serpent, afterwards into that of a Bull, in which last Shape Hercules wrung off one of his Horns. For the Vexation of which, and his being deformed, he submitted the Conquest to his Adversary. But the Naiades, the Nymphs of the River, filled the Horn that was broken from his Head with all the Fruits of Autumn, which being continually enriched by the Goddess Plenty, from hence derived it's Name of Cornucopia, and became the Admiration of Posterity.

Neptunius heros rogat quæ causa gemitus Deo, truncæque frontis; cum Calydonius amnis cœpit sic; redimitus inornatos crines arundine. Petis triste munus: enim quis victus velit commemorare sua prælia? Tamen referam ordine; nec fuit tam turpe vinci, quàm est decorum contendisse; que tantus victor dat nobis magna solatia. Si qua Deïanira suo nomine tandem pervenit ad tuas aures; quondam pulcherrima virgo, que fuit invidiosa spes multorum procorum. Cum quibus ut domus petiti soceri est intrata: dixi, Nata Parthaone, accipe me generum. Et Alcides dixit. Alii cessere duobus. Ille referebat se dare Jovem socerum, famamque laborum, Cedere mortali:

QUÆ gemitus, truncæque Deo Neptunius heros
Causa rogat frontis; cum sic Calydonius amnis
Cœpit; inornatos redimitus arundine crines.
Triste petis munus: quis enim sua prælia victus
Commemorare velit? Referam tamen ordine; nec tam;
Turpe fuit vinci, quàm contendisse decorum est;
Magnaue dat nobis tantus solatia victor.
Nomine si qua suo tandem pervenit ad aures
Deïanira tuas; quondam pulcherrima virgo,
Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum. 10
Cum quibus ut soceri domus est intrata petiti:
Accipe me generum, dixi, Parthaone nate.
Dixit & Alcides. Alii cessere duobus.
Ille Jovem socerum dare se, famamque laborum,
Et superata suæ referebat iussa novercæ. 15
Contrà ego, (turpe Deum mortali cedere duxi:
& iussa suæ novercæ superata. Contrà ego, (duxi turpe Deum
cedere mortali:

NOTES.

1. *Truncæ.*] Maimed, for he wanted one Horn.

Neptunius.] Theseus, the Son of Ægeus, whose Father was Neptune.

2. *Calydonius.*] Achelous.

3. *Redimitus.*] His Hair bound.

Arundine.] A Crown made of Reeds, with which the Banks of Rivers do commonly abound.

7. *Victor.*] So great Hercules was.

8. *Nomine, &c.*] Achelous begins to relate his Wrestling for Deïanira.

Tandem.] At last.

Pervenit.] So Virg. Æneid. II.

Tando aliquod si fortè tuas pervenit ad aures.

10. *Procorum.*] They are called *proci*, that court any Woman for a Wife, so called of *pro-cando*, i. e. of asking.

11. *Soceri.*] Of Oeneus, who was sued to be a Father in-Law.

12. *Parthaone nate.*] Oeneus, King of Ætolia, was the Son of Parthaon.

13. *Alcides.*] Hercules: of Alceus his Grandfather, or of τῆς ἀλκῆς, Strength, Fortitude.

Duobus.] To us two.

16. *Contrà.*] On the contrary.

Turpe.] *se. esse.*

Mortali.] To a Man. For Hercules was not yet translated into the Number of the Gods, which you will find afterwards, Fab. IV.

Nondum

nondum erat ille Deus,) regem me cernis aquarum,
 cursibus obliquis inter tua regna fluentem.
 Nec gener externis hospes tibi missus ab oris,
 sed popularis ero, & rerum pars una tuarum.
 Tantum ne noceat, quod me nec regia Juno
 odit, & omnis abest jussorum poena laborum.
 Nam quod te jactas Alcmenâ matre creatum,
 Jupiter aut falsus pater est, aut crimine verus.
 Patris adulterio patrem petis: elige, fictum
 esse Jovem malis, an te per dedecus ortum.
 Talia dicentem jamdudum lumine torvo
 spectat: & accensæ non fortiter imperat iræ;
 Verbaque tot reddit; Melior mihi dextera linguâ.
 Dummodo pugnando superem, tu vince loquendo. 30
 Congrediturque ferox. Puduit modò magna locutum
 cedere. Rejeci viridem de corpore vestem;
 Brachiaque opposui, tenuique à pectore varas
 in statione manus, & pugnae membra paravi.
 Ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis:
 Inque vicem fulvæ jactu flavescit arenæ;
 Et modò cervicem, modò crura micantia captat,
 ut captare putes; omnique à parte lateffit.
 Mea defendit gravitas; frustra que petebar.
 Haud secus ac moles, quam magno murmure fluctus 40
 oppugnant: manet illa, suoque est pondere tuta.
 Digredimur paulum, rursusque ad bella coimus;
 Inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere: eratque

frustra. Haud secus ac moles, quam fluctus oppugnant magno murmure: illa manet, que est tuta
 pondere. Digredimur paulum, que rursus coimus ad bella; que stetimus in gradu, certi non
 cedere: que

ille erat nondum Deus) cernis
 me regem aquarum, fluentem in-
 ter tua regna obliquis cursibus
 Nec hospes gener, missus tibi ab
 20 externis oris, sed ero popularis,
 Et una pars tuarum rerum.
 Tantum ne noceat, quod regia
 Juno nec odit me, Et omnis poena
 jussorum laborum abest. Nam
 quod jactas te creatum matre
 25 Alcmenâ, aut Jupiter est falsus
 pater, aut verus crimine. Petis
 patrem adulterio matris: elige,
 malis Jovem esse fictum, an te
 ortum per dedecus. Spectat jam-
 dudum dicentem talia torvo la-
 mine; Et non imperat fortiter
 accensæ iræ; que reddit tot
 verba: Dextera melior mihi
 linguâ. Dummodo superem pug-
 nando, tu vince loquendo. Que
 ferox congreditur. Puduit, locu-
 tum magna modò, cedere. Rejeci
 35 viridem vestem de corpore; que
 opposui brachia, que tenui manus
 varas à pectore in statione, Et
 paravi membra pugnae. Ille
 spargit me pulvere hausto cavis
 palmis: inque vicem flavescit
 jactu fulvæ arenæ; Et modò
 captat cervicem, modò micantia
 crura, aut putes captare; que
 lateffit à omni parte. Mea
 gravitas defendit me; que pete-

NOTES.

17. Regem.] For *Achelous* is a River run-
 ning between *Acarnan* and *Ætolia*.

20. Popularis] One of thy People.

21. Tantum, &c.] I only desire that it may
 do no Prejudice to me, that *Juno*, the Queen
 the Gods, did not treat me invidiously, nor
 made me suffer any Punishment; those
 things rather make against *Hercules*, than for
 me.

23. Alcmenâ.] The Daughter of *Electryo*
 the Wife of *Amphytrio*, whose Shape *Jupiter*
 assuming, he begat *Hercules*.

25. Fictum.] sc. Father.

26. Dedecus.] By the Ignominy of his Mo-
 ther's Adultery. *Achelous* frames this Dilemma,
 that either *Jupiter* was not *Hercules*'s Father,
 if he was, *Hercules* was born in Adultery.

27. Torvo.] With fierce Eyes, like those of
 angry Persons.

30. Dummodo.] Only.

31. Magna.] Proud things.

32. Viridem.] That Colour becomes the
 Gods of the Sea or River.

33. Varas.] I had my Fist clinched and
 ready to fight. Those are properly call'd *Vari*
 that are bandy-legged.

34. Statione.] In a Place fit for Resistance.

35. Ille.] *Hercules*.

Hausto.] Having taken up Sand, that he
 might be able to lay hold of me, being anoin-
 ted with Oil, as is the Manner of Wrest-
 lers.

37. Captat.] Catches at me.

43. Certi non cedere.] Resolv'd not to give
 out.

pes erat junctus cum pede: que ego pronus premebam toto pectore, & digitos digitis, & frontem fronte. Vidi fortes tauros concurrere non aliter, cum nitidissima conjux tota saltu expetitur pretium pugnae; armenta spectant, paventque, nesci quem victoria tanti regni maneat. Alcides voluit ter rejicere mea pectora à se, nitentia contra, sine profectu: quartò excutit amplexus, que solvit adducta brachia: que protinus avertit, impulsam manu (certum mihi fateri vera) que onerosus inhæsit tergo. Si qua fides, (enim neque gloria quaeritur mihi fictâ voce) videbar mihi pressus monte imposito. Tamen vix exserui brachia fluentia multo sudore, & vix solvi duros à corpore nexus. Instat anhelanti, prohibetque resumere vires: Et cervice meâ potitur. Tum denique tellus pressa genu nostro est, & arenas ore momordi. Inferior virtute, meas divortor ad artes, Elaborque viro, longum formatus in anguem. Qui postquam flexos sinuavi corpus in orbes, Cumque fero movi linguam stridore bisulcam; Risit, & illudens nostras Tirynthius artes; Cunarum labor est angues superare mearum, Dixit: & ut vincas alios, Achelœ, dracones, Pars quota Lernææ serpens eris unus Echidnæ? Vulneribus fecunda suis erat illa: nec ullum

pes erat junctus cum pede: que ego pronus premebam toto pectore, & digitos digitis, & frontem fronte. Vidi fortes tauros concurrere non aliter, cum nitidissima conjux tota saltu expetitur pretium pugnae; armenta spectant, paventque, nesci quem victoria tanti regni maneat. Alcides voluit ter rejicere mea pectora à se, nitentia contra, sine profectu: quartò excutit amplexus, que solvit adducta brachia: que protinus avertit, impulsam manu (certum mihi fateri vera) que onerosus inhæsit tergo. Si qua fides, (enim neque gloria quaeritur mihi fictâ voce) videbar mihi pressus monte imposito. Tamen vix exserui brachia fluentia multo sudore, & vix solvi duros à corpore nexus. Instat anhelanti, que prohibet resumere vires: & potitur meâ cervice. Tum denique tellus est pressa nostro genu, & momordi arenas ore. Inferior virtute, divortor ad meas artes, que elabor viro, formatus in longum anguem. Qui postquam sinuavi corpus in flexos orbes, que movi bisulcam linguam cum fero stridore; Tirynthius risit, & illudens nostras artes dixit; Est labor mearum cunarum superare angues: & Achelœ, ut vincas alios dracones, quota pars unus serpens eris Lernææ Echidnæ? illa erat fecunda suis vulneribus, nec est ullum

NOTES.

44. Cum pede.] After the Manner of Wrestlers.

46. Non aliter.] Achelous shews by the Similitude, with what Force he engaged with Hercules.

48. Conjux.] A Heifer.

52. Adducta.] Clasp'd round.

53. Certum mihi.] I have determined.

55. Fides.] sc. Fictâ verbis meis.

Fictâ.] By feigned Words.

56. Pressus.] Oppressed.

60. Cervice.] He catches me hold by the Neck.

62. Meas artes.] My own, inbred ones.

Divortor.] I betake my self to.

63. Elabor.] I get out of the Hands of the strong Man Hercules.

64. Sinuavi.] I contracted.

Orbes.] Into winding Rings.

65. Stridore.] With Hissing.

66. Tirynthius.] Hercules, from Tirynthia, a City near Argos where Hercules was bred.

67. Cunarum.] Of my Infancy. So elsewhere.

Tene ferunt geminos pressisse tenaciter angues

Cum tener in cunis jam Jove dignus erat? The same.

Parvus erat manibusque duos Tirynthius angues

Pressit, & in cunis jam Jove dignus erat.

68. Ut vincas.] If I should grant that you overcome. Ut for quamvis.

69. Pars quota] q. d. A very little.

Lernææ.] Of the Water-serpent infesting the Lernæan Lake. (Of the Heads of the Hydra there has been much Dispute among the Ancients: They differ very widely; which is common to fabulous Stories; but the Majority agree with Virgil:

Centum angues, cinctamque geris serpentibus Hydram.

De centum numero caput est impune recisum ;
 Quin gemino cervix hærede valentior esset.
 Hanc ego ramosam natis è cæde colubris,
 Crescentemque malo, domui, domitamque peremi.
 Quid fortè te credas falsum qui versus in anguem 75
 Arma aliena moves ? quem forma precaria celat ?
 Dixerat : & summo digitorum vincula collo
 Injicit. Angebar ceu guttura forcipe pressus,
 Pollicibusque meas pugnabam evellere fauces.
 Sic quoque devicto, restabat tertia tauri 80
 Forma trucidis : tauro mutatus membra rebello.
 Induit ille toris à læva parte lacertos ;
 Admissumque trahens sequitur : deprensaque durâ
 Cornua figit humo, meque altâ sternit arenâ.
 Nec satis id fuerat : rigidum fera dextera cornu 85
 Dum tenet, infregit, truncâque à fronte revellit.
 Naiades hoc pomis, & odoro flore repletum,
 Sacrârunt : divesque meo bona Copia cornu est.
 Dixerat, at Nymphæ ritu succincta Dianæ,
 Una ministrarum, fasis utrimque capillis, 90
 Incessit, totumque tulit prædivite cornu
 Autumnum, & mensas felicia poma secundas.
 Lux subit : & primo feriente cacumina sole
 Discedunt juvenes : neque enim dum flumina pacem
 Et placidos habeant lapsus, motæque residant, 95
 cornu, & felicia poma secundas mensas. Lux subit : & juvenes discedunt primo sole feriente cacumina montium. Enim neque opperiuntur dum flumina habeant pacem & placidos lapsos,

caput de centum numero est recisum impune; quin cervix esset valentior gemino hærede. Ego domui hanc, ramosam colubris, natis è cæde, crescentem malo, que peremi domitam. Quid fortè credas te faciurum, qui versus in falsum anguem, moves aliena arma? quem precaria forma celat? Dixerat: & iniecit vincula digitorum summo collo. Angebar, ceu pressus guttura forcipe, que pugnabam evellere meas fauces pollicibus. Devicto sic quoque, tertia forma trucidis tauri restabat: mutatus membra tauro, rebello. Ille induit lacertos toris à lævâ parte; que trahens admissum sequitur: que figit deprensa cornuâ durâ humo, que sternit me altâ arenâ. Nec id fuerat satis: dum tenet rigidum cornu ferâ dexterâ, infregit, que revellit à truncâ fronte. Naiades sacrârunt hoc repletum pomis & odoro flore: que bona Copia est dives meo cornu. Dixerat, at Nymphæ succincta ritu Dianæ, una ministrarum, capillis fasis utrimque, incessit, que tulit totum autumnum prædivite

NOTES.

Eurip. Also *ἑκακεφαλὸς ὕδρα*. Some assign 9 Heads, *Zenobus* 8, many 50; as also *Virgil* himself, in another Place, *Quinquaginta atris hiatibus Hydra*. *Heinsius*.)
 72. *Gemino*.] By two Successors. For one Head being cut off, two grew up in the Place of it. (Some read *gemina*, that it may agree with *cervix*.)
 73. *Ramosam*.] Having many Heads like Branches.
 74. *Crescentemque malo*.] Acquiring Strength by its Disasters. For when one of the Serpent's Heads was cut off, two immediately sprung from the Wound, which would have effectually render'd him invincible, had not *Hercules* applied a flaming Torch to the *Hydra's* Neck, and thereby stopp'd the flowing of the Blood.
 76. *Forma precaria*.] A precarious Form; which being not your own, but assumed only by the Permission of some superior Agent, is liable to Change and Accident, according to the Will and Pleasure of him who grants you his Indulgence.

77. *Summo collo*.] And he held my Throat with his Fingers.
 79. *Pugnabam*.] I strove.
 81. *Rebello*.] I renew the War.
 82. *Induit*.] He throws.
Toris.] What *Torus* signifies is explain'd in Book II. ver. 2.
 86. *Truncâque fronte*.] My maimed Forehead.
 88. *Bona Copia*.] The Horn of *Achelous* being filled with various Fruits by the *Naiades*, was dedicated to *Copia*, the Goddess of Plenty.
 91. *Prædivite*.] Very full.
 92. *Totum autumnum*.] All the Fruit of Autumn.
Secundas mensas.] The second Courses.
 93. *Cacumina*.] The Tops of the Mountains.
 94. *Juvenes*.] *Theseus*, *Lelex*, and *Perithous*, whom he had mentioned before, depart at the rising of the Sun.
 95. *Residant*.] (So *Virgil*, *Motos præstat componere fluctus*.)

que aquæ motæ residant. Achelöus abdidit agrestes vultus, & lacerum cornu mediis undis. Tamen jactura ablati decoris domuit hunc : cætera erat sospes. Damnum capitis quoque celatur salignâ fronde, aut arundine superimpositâ.

Opperiuntur, aquæ. Vultus Achelöus agrestes, Et lacerum cornu mediis caput abdidit undis. Hunc tamen ablati domuit jactura decoris : Cætera sospes erat. Capitis quoque fronde salignâ Aut superimpositâ celatur arundine damnum. 100

NOTES.

96. Opperiuntur.] They wait for.
99. Erat.] (So Virgil, Cætera puer parce bello.)

Salignâ.] A Branch of a Willow.
100. Arundine.] A Crown made of Reeds.
Damnum capitis.] The Loss of his Horn.

F A B. II. The Blood of Nessus into Poison.

After Hercules had gain'd this Victory, he deliver'd his Wife Deianira to the Centaur Nessus, to carry her over the River Evenus, which at first was call'd Lycormas ; but he being struck with her Beauty, sought for a proper Place wherein to debauch her. Her Shrieks were heard by Hercules, who immediately wounded the Centaur with an Arrow dipped in the Blood of the Lyrnæan Serpent. Nessus, when he found himself expiring, determined to be revenged ; he presented Deianira with his Garment, wet with the poison'd Blood ; bidding her give it to her Husband, as a Means of rekindling his Affection for her, whenever she imagined it began to decline.

At, ferox Nesse, ardor ejusdem virginis perdiderat te, trajectum terga volucris sagittâ. Namque natus Jove repetens patrios muros cum novâ conjuge, venerat ad rapidas undas Eveni. Amnis erat auctus uberiùs solito hyemalibus nimbis, que frequens vorticibus, atque impervius. Nessus adit intrepidum pro se, agentem curam de conjuge, que valens membris, que citus vadorum, ait : Alcide, hæc sistetur in illâ ripâ, meo officio, tu utere viribus nando.

AT te, Nesse ferox, ejusdem virginis ardor Perdiderat, volucris trajectum terga sagittâ. Namque novâ repetens patrios cum conjuge muros, Venerat Eveni rapidas Jove natus ad undas. Uberiùs solito, nimbis hyemalibus auctus, Vorticibusque frequens erat, atque impervius amnis. Intrepidum pro se, curam de conjuge agentem, Nessus adit, membrisque valens, scitusque vadorum, Officioque meo ripâ sistetur in illâ Hæc, ait, Alcide : tu viribus utere nando.

NOTES.

1. At te, &c.] The Poet describes in this Fable the killing of the Centaur Nessus, and the Virtue of Deianira.
Virginis.] Of Deianira.
Ardor.] The Love.
2. Trajectum.] Pierced by Hercules.

4. Eveni.] A River of Ætolia.
Natus.] Hercules, the Son of Jupiter.
8. Scitusque.] Skilful in the Knowledge of the Fords, where the River was passable.
9. Sistetur.] She shall be set on Shore.

Tradidit Aonius pavidam Calydonida Nesso,
 Pallentemque metu, fluviumque ipsumque timentem.
 Mox ut erat pharetrâque gravis, spolioque leonis.
 Nam clavam & curvos trans ripam miserat arcus)
 Quandoquidem cœpi, superentur flumina, dixit. 15
 Nec dubitat: nec quâ sit clementissimus amnis,
 Quærit: & obsequio deferri spernit aquarum.
 Jamque tenens ripam, missos cum tollerat arcus,
 Conjugis agnovit vocem: Nessoque parante
 Fallere depositum; Quò te fiducia, clamat, 20
 Vana pedum, violente, rapit? Tibi, Nesse biformis,
 Dicimus: exaudi, nec res intercipe nostras.
 Si te nulla mei reverentia movit: at orbes
 Concubitus vetitos poterant inhibere paterni:
 Haud tamen effugies, quamvis ope fidis equinâ. 25
 Vulnere, non pedibus, te consequar. Ultima dicta
 Re probat: & missâ fugientia terga sagittâ
 Trajicit. Extabat ferrum, de pectore aduncum:
 Quod simul evulsum est, sanguis per utrumque foramen
 Emicuit, mistus Lernæi tabe veneni. 30
 Excipit hunc Nessus: Neque enim moriemur inulti,
 Secum ait: & calido velamina tincta cruore
 Dat munus raptæ, velut irritamen amoris.

Aonius tradidit Nesso pavidam Calydonida, pallentemque metu, que timentem fluvium ipsumque. Mox ut erat gravis pharetrâque spolioque leonis, (nam miserat clavam & curvos arcus trans ripam) dixit; Quandoquidem cœpi, flumina superentur. Nec dubitat: nec quærit quâ amnis sit clementissimus, & spernit deferri obsequio aquarum. Jamque tenens ripam, cum tolleret missos arcus, agnovit vocem conjugis: Nessoque parante fallere depositum; clamat. Quò vana fiducia pedum rapit te violente? Biformis Nesse, dicimus tibi; exaudi, nec intercipe nostras res. Si nulla reverentia mei movet te: at orbes paterni poterant inhibere vetitos concubitus: tamen haud effugies, quamvis fidis equinâ ope. Consequar te vulnere, non pedibus. Probat ultima dicta re: & trajicit fugientia terga missâ sagittâ. Aduncum ferrum exstabat de pectore; quod simul est evulsum, sanguis emicuit per utrumque foramen,

mistus tabe Lernæi veneni. Nessus excipit hunc: Neque enim moriemur inulti, ait secum; & dat velamina tincta calido cruore munus raptæ, velut irritamen amoris.

NOTES.

11. *Aonius.*] Theban. For Hercules was born at Thebes in Bœotia, which is Aonia.
Pavidam.] Fearful.
Calydonia.] Deianira.
 12. *Ipsumque.*] Nessus, the Centaur. (Heinsius finds fault with this Verse as redundant.)
 14. *Miserat.*] Had thrown over.
 20. *Fallere.*] To defraud Hercules of his Depositum, i. e. to violate Deianira, who was committed to his Care. A Depositum is something put into the Hands of another to be taken Care of.
 23. *Orbes paterni.*] The Wheel to which his Father Ixion was fixed, among the Ghosts,

- which is continually turn'd round, for his accusing Juno of Whoredom.
 25. *Equina.*] The Swiftmess of a Horse. For Centaurs have Horses Feet.
 28. *Exstabat.*] Stood out. It signifies, that he was run through the Back and Breast.
 29. *Simul.*] As soon as, after that.
Evulsum.] It was drawn out.
Utrumque.] Both of the Back and Breast.
 30. *Lernæi.*] Of the Poison of the Serpent Hydra, slain by Hercules at the Lernæan Lake.
 33. *Raptæ.*] To Deianira.
Irritamen.] A Provocative or Incitement.

FAB. III. The Jealousy of Deianira, and Lichas turn'd into a Rock.

At that time Hercules having pass'd over into Oechalia, the Kingdom of Eurytus, carried away his beloved Daughter Iole, into his own Country,

Country. Deianira hearing of her Husband's Inconstancy, sends the Garment, by her Servant Lichas, to Hercules, who was about to sacrifice to Jupiter. He having put it on, and drawing nigh to the Altar, as he was cutting out the Entrails of the Beast, the Flame caught hold of the Garment, which being dipp'd in the Lernæan Poison, stuck close to his Body. Hercules in vain attempted to tear it off, and being in the utmost Rage and Torment, he threw Lichas, who brought him that pernicious Present, into the Eubœan Sea; whom, being innocent, Tethys turn'd into a Rock, adorn'd with curious Sea Shells.

Mora medii temporis fuit longa, ætæque magni Herculis implerant terras, odiumque novercæ. Victor ob Oecaliâ parabat sacra vota Cenæo Jovi, cum loquax fama (quæ gaudet addere falsa veris, & crescit è minima per sua mendacia, præcessit ad tuas aures, Deianira.) Amphitryoniaden teneri ardore Ioles. Amans credit, quæ perterrita famâ novæ Veneris, primò indulgit lacrymis; quæ miseranda diffudit suum dolorem flendo; mox deinde ait, Quid autem flemus? pellex lætabitur istis lacrymis. Quæ quoniam adventat properandum est, aliquidque novandum, dum licet, & altera nondum tenet nostros thalamos. Conquerar, an fileam? Repetam Calydonam, morerne? Excedam tectis? an si faciam nihil amplius, obstem? Meleagre, quid si memor me esse tuam sororem?

Longa fuit medii mora temporis; ætæque magni Herculis implerant terras, odiumque novercæ. Victor ab Oechaliâ Cenæo sacra parabat Vota Jovi, cum fama loquax præcessit ad aures, Deianira, tuas; quæ veris addere falsa Gaudet, & è minima sua per mendacia crescit:) Amphitryoniaden Ioles ardore teneri. Credit amans: Venerisque novæ perterrita famâ, Indulgit primò lacrymis; flendoque dolorem Diffudit miseranda suum: mox deinde, Quid autem flemus, ait? pellex lacrymis lætabitur istis. Quæ quoniam adventat, properandum, aliquidque novandum est, Dum licet, & nondum thalamos tenet altera nostros. Conquerar, an fileam? repetam Calydonam, morerne? Excedam tectis? an si nihil amplius, obstem? 15 Quid, si, me, Meleagre, tuam memor esse sororem? Meleagre, quid si memor me esse tuam sororem?

NOTES.

1. *Longa mora.*] A long Interval.

2. *Novercæ.*] Of Juno.

3. *Oecaliâ.*] Of Eubœa, a City where King Eurytus reign'd.

Cenæo.] Jupiter Cenæus, so call'd of Cenæus, a Promontory of Eubœa, whither Hercules being return'd, after the taking of Oechalia, erected an Altar to Jupiter.

5. *Veris, &c.*]

Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuncia veri.

6. *Minimo.*] So Virg. *Æn.* 4.

Parvo metu primò, mox sese attollit in auras.

Ingrediturque solo, & caput inter nubila condit.

7. *Amphitryoniaden.*] Hercules, who was thought to be the Son of Amphitryo, but was really the Son of Jupiter.

Ioles.] Of the Daughter of Eurytus.

Teneri ardore.] As deeply in Love.

8. *Credit.*] Her excessive Loye for Hercules, which is often tinged with a little Jealousy, inclined her to give Credit to the Report.

Amans.] Deianira.

Venerisque novæ.] Of his new Passion, of his new Mistress.

9. *Indulgit lacrymis.*] She wept much.

10. *Diffudit.*] She aggravates.

11. *Pellex.*] Iole.

14. *Conquerar, &c.*] Deianira is in doubt, as to what she shall do.

Morerne?] Shall I remain in Hercules's House?

16. *Memor.*] So Ovid, Book V. of *Trist. Eleg.* 4. to Bacchus.

Huc ades & casus relevet pulcherrime nostros.

Unum de numero me memor esse tuo.

Fortè paro facinus ; quantumque injuria possit,
 Fœmineusque dolor, jugulatâ pellice testor ?
 In-cursus animus varios abit. Omnibus illi
 Prætulit imbutam Nefseo sanguine vestem
 Mittere ; quæ vires defecto reddat amori.
 Ignaroque Lichæ, quid tradat nescia, luctus
 Ipsa suos tradit ; blandisque miserrima verbis,
 Dona det illa viro, mandat. Capit inscius heros,
 Induiturque humeris Lernææ virus Echidnæ.
 Thura dabat primis, & verba precantia, flammis,
 Vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras ;
 Incaluit vis illa mali, resolutaque flammis,
 Herculeos abiit latè diffusa per artus.
 Dum potuit, solitâ gemitum virtute repressit.
 Victa malis postquam patientia, reppulit aras ;
 Implevitque suis nemorosum vocibus Oëten.
 Nec mora, letiferam conatur scindere vestem ;
 Quâ trahitur, trahit illa cutem (scœdumque relatu)
 Aut hæret membris, frustra tentata revelli ;
 Aut laceros artus, & grandia detegit ossa.
 Ipse cruor, gelido seu quondam lamina candens
 Tincta lacu, stridit, coquiturque ardente veneno.
 Nec modus est, sorbent avidæ præcordia flammæ :
 Cæruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor,
 Ambustique sonant nervi : cæcâque medullis

20 fortè paro facinus ; que testor,
 jugulatâ pellice, quantum fœmi-
 neus dolor que injuria possit ?
 animus abit in varios cur-
 sus. Prætulit omnibus mittere
 illi vestem imbutam Nefseo san-
 guine ; quæ reddat vires de-
 fectio amori. Que nescia quid
 tradat, ipsa tradit suos luctus
 ignaro Lichæ ; quæ miserrima
 blandis verbis mandat det viro
 illa dona. Inscius heros capit
 induiturque humeris virus Ler-
 nææ Echidnæ. Dabat thura,
 & precantia verba primis flam-
 mis, que fundebat vina paterâ
 in marmoreas aras ; illa vis
 mali incaluit, resolutaque flam-
 mis, abiit latè diffusa per Her-
 culeos artus. Dum potuit, re-
 pressit gemitum solitâ virtute.
 Postquam patientia est victa ma-
 lis, reppulit aras ; implevitque
 nemorosum Oëten suis vocibus.
 Nec mora, conatur scindere leti-
 feram vestem ; illa quâ trahitur
 trahit cutem, (scœdumque rela-
 tu,) aut hæret membris, tentata
 revelli frustra ; aut detegit la-
 ceros artus, & grandia ossa. Ipse
 cruor stridet, seu quondam can-
 dens lamina tincta gelido lacu,

coquiturque ardente veneno. Nec est modus ; avidæ flammæ sorbent præcordia : cæruleusque sudor
 fluit de toto corpore, ambustique nervi sonant : que medullis liquefactis

NOTES.

19. *In cursus.*] This is as Terence says, *Dum in dubio est animus paulo momento huc illuc impellitur.*

Varios.] Into various Thoughts. These are the Words of the Poet.

20. *Prætulit.*] Of all the Remedies which she had thought of before, she resolves to send to Hercules the Garment of Nessus dipped in the Lernæan Poison. (*Omnibus illi* ; it is not to be read *illis*, according to the Amendment of Heinsius : *Illi* refers to Hercules ; *Omnibus* to *remediis*.)

Vestem.] The infected Coat.

21. *Defecto.*] Which had now decayed.

22. *Nescia.*] For Deianira knew not that the Coat which she gave to Lichas, had been dipped in Poison.

Luctus.] The Cause of her Mourning.

24. *Inscius.*] Hercules knew not that the Garment had been poisoned.

25. *Virus.*] The Garment infected with the Poison of the Hydra.

30. *Dum potuit.*] As long as he was able.

32. *Oëten.*] A Mountain of Thessaly, in which Hercules died and was buried. For by the Admonition of Apollo he went out of Eubœa into Trachina, to raise a funeral Pile in Mount Oëta.

37. *Quondam.*] Sometimes.

Candens lamina.] A Piece of red hot Metal.

38. *Stridit.*] It makes a hissing Noise, like a hot Coal thrown into Water.

Ardente.] Burning.

39. *Nec modus est.*] Nor is there any Bounds to his Misery.

Sorbent.] They consume.

40. *Cæruleusque sudor.*] A livid Sweat, caused by the Poison.

41. *Ambusti, &c.*] His scorched Nerves burst.

Cæcâque tabe.] With the lurking Poison.

cæcâ tabe, tendens palmas ad sidera, exclamat; Saturnia, pascere nostris cladibus; pascere: & crudelis, specta hanc pestem ab alto: quæ satia ferum cor: vel si sum miserandus & hosti, (enim sum hostis tibi) aufer animam ægram diris cruciatibus, invisamque, natamque laboribus. Mors erit munus mihi. Decet novercam dare hæc dona. Ergo ego domui Busirin, sædantem templa peregrino cruore? quæ eripui alimenta parentis sævo Antæo? nec triplex forma Iberi pastoris, nec tua triplex forma, Cerbere, movit? vane manus meæ pressistis cornua validi tauri? Elis habet vestrum opus, Stympthalides undæ, Partheniumque nemus habent vestrum opus?

Tabe liquefactis, tendens ad sidera palmas, Cladibus, exclamat, Saturnia, pascere nostris: Pascere; & hanc pestem specta, crudelis, ab alto: Corque ferum satia: vel si miserandus & hosti, (Hostis enim tibi sum) diris cruciatibus ægram Invisamque animam, natamque laboribus aufer. Mors mihi munus erit. Decet hæc dare dona novercam, Ergo ego sædantem peregrino templa cruore Busirin domui? sævoque alimenta parentis Antæo eripui? nec me pastoris Iberi Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit? Vosne, manus, validi pressistis cornua tauri? Vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stympthalides undæ,

NOTES.

43. *Saturnia.*] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Saturn*.

Pascere.] By this Speech *Hercules* shews that *Juno* had a great Hatred to him, and comprehends almost the very same Sentence in almost the very same Words, concerning *Niobe*.

A quibus ad Cælum liventia brachia tendens

Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona dolore,

Pascere, ait, satiaque meo tua pectora luctu.

Above Book VI.

44. *Ab alto.*] From Heaven.

47. *Laboribus.*] To undergo Difficulties.

48. *Mibi.*] The Poet speaks thus of himself in *Trist. B. I. Eleg. 2.* being in a Storm in a long and dangerous Voyage, when he was going into Exile:

Nec letum timeo, genus est miserabile leti:

Demite naufragium, mors mihi munus erit.

49. *Ergo.*] *Hercules* burns with Indignation, that after having conquer'd the most fierce Monsters, he himself should be overcome by a foul Disease. He makes mention of Eighteen noble Enterprizes, which he undertook at the Command of *Eurystheus*.

50. *Busirin.*] *Busiris* was the Son of *Nepheun*, who after he had acted the Tyrant in *Egypt*, and sacrificed his Guests, being laid upon an Altar by *Hercules*, had his Throat cut. That *Busiris* was slain by *Hercules*, *Deianira* intimates, thus bespeaking him;

Si te vidisset cultu Busiris in isto,

Hinc victor victo nempe pudendus eras,

Parentis.] Of his Mother *Terra*.

51. *Antæo.*] *Antæus* was a Giant of *Lybia*, who challenged every Body to wrestle with him, and slew those that he overcame. But

Hercules engaging with him, took notice that as often as he was thrown, he rose the stronger; because the Earth, whose Son he was, supplied him with fresh Strength, therefore *Hercules* holding him in his Arms, strangled him.

Pastoris.] Of *Geryon* the Spaniard, who is said to have had three Bodies, and to have reigned in Spain.

52. *Cerbere.*] Is a three headed Dog, each Head different from the other; one said to be like a Lion, another like a Dog, and the third like a Wolf: He is the Porter of *Hell*. *Hercules* is reported, by the Command of *Eurystheus*, to have dragged this *Cerberus*, bound with a threefold Chain, to the Gods.

53. *Tauri.*] Vomiting out Fire, whom *Pasiphaë* was in love with, who was brought by *Hercules* from *Crete* to *Peloponnese* to *Eurystheus*.

54. *Elis.*] *Augeas* King of *Elis* had a Stable which held 3000 Oxen, and which had not been cleansed for 30 Years. He hired *Hercules* to clean it, who did so by drawing the River *Alpheus* through it: But *Augeas* refusing to pay the Reward due to so laborious a Work, *Hercules* plunder'd the City *Elis*, and drove *Augeas* out of his Kingdom.

Stympthalides.] *Stymphallis* is a Lake of *Arcadia*; haunted by Water-Fowl that had Iron Wings, so large, that they are said to have darkened the Sun; these Birds having laid waste all *Arcadia*, were shot by *Hercules*. They were called *Stympthalides* from the Lake *Stymphalis*.

Partheniumque nemus? vestra virtute relatus
 Thermodontiaco cælatus baltheus auro,
 Pomaque ab insomni malè custodita draconè?
 Nec mihi Centauri potuère resistere, nec mi
 Arcadiæ vastator aper? nec profuit Hydræ
 Crescere per damnum, geminasque resumere vires? 60
 Quid? cùm Thracas equos humano sanguine pingues,
 Plenaque corporibus laceris præsepia vidi,
 Visaque dejeci, dominumque ipsosque peremi?
 His elisa jacet moles Nemeæa lacertis:
 Hæc cælum cervice tuli: defessa jubendo est
 Sæva Jovis conjux: ego sum indefessus agendo.
 Sed nova pestis adest; cui nec virtute resisti,
 Nec telis, armisve potest: pulmonibus errat
 Ignis edax imis, perque omnes pascitur artus.

nec telis, armisve: edax ignis errat imis pulmonibus, que pascitur per omnes artus.

55 *baltheus cælatus Thermodontiaco auro est relatus vestra virtute, pomaque malè custodita ab insomni dracone? nec Centauri potuère resistere mihi, nec aper vastator Arcadiæ, potuit resistere, mihi? nec profuit Hydræ crescere per damnum, que resumere geminas vires? Quid? cùm vidi Thracas equos pingues humano sanguine, que præsepia plena laceris corporibus. Que dejeci visa, que peremi dominumque ipsosque? Nemeæa moles jacet elisa his lacertis: tuli cælum hæc cervice: sæva conjux Jovis est defessa jubendo: ego sum indefessus agendo. Sed nova pestis adest, cui nec potest resisti virtute,*

NOTES.

55. *Partheniumque.*] A Mountain of *Ar-
 cadia*, where *Hercules* caught a *Hind* having
 brazen Feet and golden Horns.

Relatus.] For *Hercules* being commanded
 by *Eurystheus* to bring him the golden Girdle
 of *Hippolita*, Queen of the *Amazons*; he,
 together with *Theseus*, overcame the *Ama-
 zons*, that dwelt near the River *Thermo-
 don*, and brought away the Queen's golden
 Girdle.

56. *Thermodontiaco.*] *Thermodon* is a River
 of *Cappadocia*, near which the *Amazons*
 dwelt.

Baltheus.] A military Girdle (a Belt.)

57. *Pomaque.*] The *Hesperian Apples*,
 which being golden ones, were kept by a
 wakeful Dragon. *Hercules* is also reported to
 have slain the Dragon, and brought away these
 Apples to *Eurystheus*.

58. *Centauri.*] *Hercules* being hospitably
 entertained by *Pholus*, vanquished the *Gen-
 tauri*, a People of *Thessaly*, that were half
 Men and half Horses. For the *Centaur Pho-
 lus*, having kept a Tun of Wine that had
 been given him a long Time before by *Bac-
 chus*, upon Condition that he should broach
 it when *Hercules* was present, in Honour of
Hercules; the neighbouring *Centauri* were
 made so drunk with this old Wine, that
 they assaulted the House of *Pholus*; who be-
 ing terrified at their Attempt, *Hercules* not
 only himself withstood them, but totally
 routed them.

59. *Aper.*] Which he carried alive to *Eu-
 rystheus*.

Hydræ.] For one Head being cut off, two
 grew up in its Place.

61. *Thraxis.*] The Horses of *Diomedes* King
 of *Thrace*. For *Hercules* slew this Monarch,
 who fed his Horses with the Flesh of Tra-
 vellers, and gave them to his own Horses to
 be eaten.

64. *Elisa.*] Strangled, choaked.

Moles.] He means a Lion of a vast Magni-
 tude in the *Nemæan Wood*. After this
 Verse in the common Editions, is this:
His Cacus horrendum Tyberino gurgite monstrum.
 But it is not in many Copies. And in the like
 Complaint of *Hercules* in *Seneca Hercule
 Octæo*, and in *Cicero's Tusculans*, there is no
 mention made of *Cacus*, therefore *Heinsius*
 does not think fit to admit it.

65. *Cælum tuli.*] With this Neck I have
 borne Heaven upon my Shoulders, instead of
Atlas. For they report, that when the
 Giants made War against Heaven, the Gods
 running all to one Part, had like to have
 overset it, therefore *Hercules* assisted *Atlas*,
 by supporting it with his Shoulders. Others
 affirm, that in old Time, when *Atlas* was
 weary and wanted to shift his Shoulders,
Hercules held up the Heaven in the mean
 while.

Defessa.] To this Place appertains what he
 said elsewhere:

Quem non potuit Juno vincere, vincit amor.

At Eurystheus valet ; & sunt qui possunt credere esse Deos ? Dixit ; que saucius graditur per altam Oëten, baud aliter, quam si tigris gerat venabula fixa corpore ; que auctor facti refugerit. Videres illum sæpe edentem gemitus, sæpe frementem, sæpe retentantem infringere totas vestes, sternentemque trabes, irascentemque montibus, aut tendentem brachia patrio cælo. Ecce adspicit Lichan trepidum, & latitantem cavatâ rupe ; utque dolor collegerat omnem rabiem, dixit, Tune Licha tulisti feralia dona ? tune eris auctor meæ necis ? Ille pallidus tremit pavetque : & timidè dicit excusantia verba. Alcides corripit eum dicentem que parantem adhibere manus genibus, & mittit rotatum terque quaterque fortius tormento in Eubœicas undas. Ille pendens induruit per aëreas auras. Utque ferunt imbres concreescere gelidis ventis, nives fieri inde : nivibus quoque rotatis, molle corpus adstringi, & glomerari spissâ grandine : sic prior ætas edidit, illum actum per inane validis lacertis, exsanguemque metu, nec habentem quicquam humoris, versum in rigidos filices.

*At valet Eurystheus : & sunt, qui credere possint 70
Esse Deos, dixit ? perque altam saucius Oëten
Haud aliter graditur, quàm si venabula tigris
Corpore fixa gerat : factique refugerit auctor.
Sæpe illum gemitus edentem, sæpe frementem,
Sæpe retentantem totas infringere vestes, 75
Sternentemque trabes, irascentemque videres
Montibus. aut patrio tendentem brachia cælo.
Ecce Lichan trepidum, & latitantem rupe cavatâ
Adspicit : utque dolor rabiem collegerat omnem ;
Tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti ? 80
Tune meæ necis auctor eris ? tremit ille, pavetque
Pallidus : & timidè verba excusantia dicit.
Dicentem, genibusque manus adhibere parantem
Corripit Alcides : & terque quaterque rotatum
Mittit in Eubœicas tormento fortius, undas, 85
Ille per aëreas pendens induruit auras.
Utque ferunt imbres gelidis concreescere ventis,
Inde nives fieri : nivibus quoque molle rotatis,
Adstringi, & spissâ glomerari grandine corpus :
Sic illum validis actum per inane lacertis, 90
Exsanguemq; metu, nec quicquam humoris habentem,
In rigidos versum filices prior edidit ætas.*

NOTES.

70. *At valet.*] As though he should say, I who by my Valour have freed the Earth from Monsters, am thus tormented : But *Eurystheus*, the worst Fellow living, is alive and at ease.

Eurystheus.] The Son of *Sthenelus*, King of *Mycæne*, who, at the Instigation of *Juno*, put *Hercules* upon the most hazardous Enterprises.

73. *Auctor, &c.*] *Ovid* has imitated this in the 14th Book, concerning *Polyphemus* being blind and wandering about in the Mountains.

Ille quidem totam fremebundus obambulat Ætnam,

*Prætentaque manu silvas : & luminis orbus
Rupibus incursat.*

Fremitus signifies a Mind in the utmost Agony.

80. *Feralia.*] Cruel, deadly (so in *Ibis*).

*Quam qui dona tulet Lernæo tincta veneno,
Eubœicasque suo sanguine tinxit aquas.*

82. *Excusantia verba.*] Pleading his Ignorance.

83. *Genibusque.*] And going about to supplicate him.

85. *Eubœicas.*] Into the Sea of *Eubœa*.

Fortius.] With greater Force than an Engine of War. *Tormento* is a warlike Instrument, so called of *Torquendo* ; whirling Stones, i. e. throwing them with a Force.

86. *Induruit.*] Was made hard ; for he was turn'd into a Rock.

87. *Concreescere.*] To grow together and be united.

88. *Molle.*] *Molle* ought to be referred to *Corpus*.

90. *Factum.*] So *Lib. XIV. Fab. v* and *vi* concerning *Polyphemus*.

*Vidi iterum, veluti tormenti viribus acta,
Vasta Giganteo jaculantem saxa lacerto.*

92. *Edidit.*] The Antients relate.

Nunc quoque in Euboïco scopulus brevis eminet altè.
Gurgite, & humanæ servat vestigia formæ.
Quem, quasi sensurum, nautæ calcare verentur, 95
Appellantque Lychan. At tu, Jovis inclyta proles,
Arboribus cæsis, quas ardua gesserat Oete,
Inque pyram structis, arcus, pharetramque capacem,
Regnaque visuras iterum Trojana sagittas,
Ferrejubes Pæante satum; quo flamma ministro, 100
Subdita: dumque avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger,
Congeriem silvæ Nemeæo vellere summam
Sternis, & imposita clavæ cervice recumbis,
Haud alio vultu, quàm si conviva jaceres
Inter plena meri redimitus pocula fertis.

Quoque nunc brevis scopulus emi-
net altè in Euboïco gurgite, &
servat vestigia humanæ formæ.
Quem, quasi sensurum, nautæ
verentur calcare, appellantque
Lychan. At tu, inclytâ proles
Jovis, arboribus cæsis, quas
ardua Oete gesserat, que structis
in pyram, jubes satum Pæante
ferre arcus que capacem phare-
tram, que sagittas iterum vi-
suras Trojana regna, quo mini-
stro flamma subdita: dumque
agger comprehenditur avidis ig-
nibus, sternis summam congeriem
silvæ Nemeæo vellere, & re-
cumbis cervice imposita clavæ,

haud alio vultu, quàm si conviva jaceres redimitus fertis inter plena pocula meri.

N O T E S.

94. *Gurgite.*] In the Sea.

96. *Lychan.*] Broken off and mangled, so that this Rock appears, as it were, broken off and divided from the rest of *Cenæus*.

Tu.] The Poet shews the Transformation of *Hercules* into a God.

98. *Pyram.*] A funeral Pile, a heap of Wood burning, Fire being put under it, such as used to be erected for the burning of dead Bodies.

99. *Trojana.*] Indeed the Arrows of *Hercules* first saw the Trojan Kingdoms, when he, with *Telamon*, and the *Argonauts*, sacked Troy; after that, when it was destroyed by *Agamemnon* the General, on Account of the Rape of *Helena*: For when the *Greeks* had

been told by the Oracle, that *Troy* could not be taken without the Arrows of *Hercules*, *Ulysses* was sent to bring *Philoctetes* and those Arrows to the Grecian Army; but *Philoctetes* being hindred by the Wound of an Arrow, stayed a great while at *Lemnos*: But at last he brought the Arrows of *Hercules* to the Greek Army, that was besieging *Troy*. See Book XIII.

100. *Ferre.*] To possess.

Pæante satum.] *Philoctetes* the Son of *Pæan*.

101. *Agger.*] A Pile of Wood: It is properly a Heap of Earth.

102. *Nemeæo.*] Of the *Nemeæan* Lion.

Summam.] The Top of the Pile.

FAB. IV. The Deification of *Hercules*.

A funeral Pile being erected in Oeta, a Mountain of Thessaly, and Hercules having given his Arrows to Philoctetes, the Son of Pæan, who had raised this Pile, he was burnt in the Flames, that he might receive from Jupiter, in Heaven, the Privilege of the immortal Gods; but Deianira hearing of the Matter slew herself.

Jamque flamma valens, & diffusa in omne latus, sonabat, que petebat securos artus, que suum contemptorem. Dei timuere pro vindice terræ; quos Saturnius Jupiter alloquitur ita læto ore, (enim sensit) O Superi iste timor est nostra voluptas, que libens grator mihi toto pectore quod dicor rector que pater memoris populi, & mea progenies quoque est tuta vestro favore. Nam quanquam hoc datis immanibus actis ipsius, tamen ipse obligor: sed enim ne fida pectora paveant vano metu, spernite Oetæas flammæ. Qui vicit omnia, vincet ignes quos cernitis: nec sentiet potentem Vulcanum nisi maternâ parte. Quod traxit à me est æternum, & expers atque immune necis, que domabile nullâ flammâ. Que ego accipiam id, defunctum terrâ, cœlestibus oris, que confido meum factum fore lætabile cunctis Diis.

JAmque valens, & in omne latus diffusa sonabat, Securosque artus, contemptoremque petebat, Flamma, suum. Timuere Dei pro vindice terræ; Quos ita (sensit enim) læto Saturnius ore Jupiter alloquitur: Nostra est timor iste voluptas, O Superi, totoque libens mihi pectore grator, Quod memoris populi dicor rectorque paterque, Et mea progenies vestro quoque tuta favore est. Nam quanquam ipsius datis hoc immanibus actis, Obligor ipse tamen: sed enim ne pectore vano Fida metu paveant, Oetæas spernite flammæ. Omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes: Nec nisi maternâ Vulcanum parte potentem Sentiet. Æternum est, à me quod traxit, & expers Atque immune necis, nullâque domabile flammâ. Idque ego, defunctum terrâ, cœlestibus oris Accipiam, cunctisque meum lætabile factum

NOTES.

1. *Valens.*] Prevailing.
3. *Pro vindice.*] For the Avenger and Deliverer of the whole Earth.
6. *Grator.*] I congratulate.
7. *Memoris.*] Of a grateful. For he is grateful, that remembers a Kindness done.
8. *Mea.*] Jupiter rejoices, that the Gods are solicitous about the Welfare of his Son Hercules.
9. *Immanibus.*] His great Achievements.

10. *Obligor.*] I confess I am obliged to you.
11. *Oetæas.*] In which *Hercules* was burnt in Mount *Oeta*.
13. *Maternâ.*] Of that Part of his Body that he took from his Mother.
- Vulcanum.*] Fire. A Metonymy of the Efficient.
16. *Defunctum.*] Freed from Earth.
- Cœlestibus.*] Into Heaven.
17. *Lætabile.*] Joyful and grateful.

Diis fore confido : si quis tamen Hercule, si quis
 Fortè Deo doliturus erit, data præmia nollet :
 Sed meruisse dari sciet, invitique probabit.
 Assensere Dei : conjux quoque regia visa est
 Cætera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu
 Dicta tulisse Jovis, seque indoluisse notatam.
 Interea quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ,
 Mulciber abstulerat : nec cognoscenda remansit 25
 Herculis effigies : nec quidquam ab imagine ductum
 Matris habet ; tantumque Jovis vestigia servat.
 Utque novus serpens, positâ cum pelle senectâ,
 Luxuriare solet, squamâque nitere recenti ;
 Sic ubi mortales Tirynthius exuit artus,
 Parte sui meliore viget, majorque videri
 Cæpit, & augustâ fieri gravitate verendus.
 Quem pater omnipotens, inter cava nubila raptum,
 Quadrijugo curru radiantibus intulit astris.

*Tamen si quis fortè si quis doli-
 turus erit Hercule Deo, & nollet
 præmia data : sed sciat meru-
 isse dari, que probabit invitus.
 Dei assensere : quoque regia con-
 jux visa est non tulisse cætera
 duro (vultu) tamen ultima du-
 ro vultu, que indoluisse se nota-
 tam. Interea Mulciber abstule-
 rat flammæ quodcunque fuit po-
 pulabile : nec effigies Herculis
 remansit cognoscenda : nec habet
 quidquam ductum ab imagine
 matris ; que servat vestigia Jo-
 vis tantum. Que ut novus serpens
 solet luxuriare, positâ senectâ cum
 pelle, que nitere recenti squamâ ;
 sic ubi Tirynthius exuit mortales
 artus, viget meliore parte sui,
 que cæpit videri major, &
 fieri verendus augustâ gravi-
 tate. Quem raptum inter cava*

nubila quadrijugo curru, omnipotens pater intulit radiantibus astris.

NOTES.

18. *Quis.*] Jupiter taxes Juno, who always hated Hercules.

20. *Meruisse.*] He will understand that Hercules deserv'd to have Heavenly Gifts, and to be taken into the Number of the Gods.

24. *Populabile.*] Corruptible.

25. *Mulciber.*] Vulcan, Fire. See what I have said Lib. II. ver. 5.

27. *Vestigia Jovis.*] The Likeness of Jupiter : For as Jupiter is a God, Hercules is made a God.

30. *Tirynthius.*] Whence Hercules was so called, see before, Fab. I. ver. 66.

31. *Parte, &c.*] In Immortality of Mind.

34. *Quadrijugo.*] In a triumphal Chariot drawn by four Horses.

F A B. V, VI. *Ilithya* into an old Woman, and *Galanthis* into a Weesel.

Alcmene being with Child of Hercules by Jupiter, could not be delivered by reason of Juno; the Aid of Lucina was implor'd, who is the Deity that assists Child-bearing Women, and which some call Ilithya. She being transform'd into the Shape of an old Woman, comes to the Queen's Gate, to hinder her from being brought to Bed. Galanthis, a waiting Maid, taking Notice of her as she sat on the Ground, with her Hands folded together, to obstruct the Birth; and suspecting that the Posture she was in prevented the Delivery of her Lady, craftily put a Trick upon Lucina, telling her, that Alcmene was brought to Bed; at which she, before she was aware, unfolded her Arms, whereupon Alcmene was deliver'd. For which Policy she was severely punished, being changed into the Shape of a Weesel, that she might bring forth her young at her Mouth, with which she had deceived the Goddess.

Atlas sensit pondus, neque Sthenelæus Eurystheus adhuc solverat iras, que atrox exercebat paternum odium in prole: at Argolis Alcmene anxia longis curis habet Iolen, ubi ponat aniles questus, cui referat labores nati, testatos orbe, cuive suos casus. Hyllus receperat illam, imperiis Herculis, Thalamoque animoque: implebatque uterum generosa germine. Cui sic Alcmene incipit: Numina faveant tibi saltem; corripiantque moras, tunc, cum matura, vocabis

SEnsit Atlas pondus: neque adhuc Sthenelæus iras Solverat Eurystheus, odiumque in prole paternum Exercebat atrox: at longis anxia curis Argolis Alcmene, questus ubi ponat aniles, Cui referat nati testatos orbe labores, 5 Cuive suos casus, Iolen habet. Herculis illam Imperiis, thalamoque animoque receperat Hyllus: Implebatque uterum generoso germine. Cui sic Incipit Alcmene: Faveant tibi Numina saltem; Corripiantque moras tunc, cum matura, vocabis 10

NOTES.

1. *Pondus.*] *Hercules* being taken into Heaven, made the Burden of *Atlas* a great deal heavier.

2. *Prole.*] Against his Offspring. For he acted with Malice against *Hyllus*, and the rest of the Sons of *Hercules*.

3. *Atrox.*] Cruel, which persecuted the Sons of *Hercules*, undeservedly.

4. *Argolis.*] *Argolick*, who after the Death

of *Hercules*, went to *Thebes*, and dying there merited divine Honours.

Questus.] An old Woman's Complaints.

5. *Testatos.*] The Atchievements own'd and celebrated.

7. *Hyllus.*] Was the Son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*.

10. *Corripiant.*] May they make shorter.

Matura.] Near the Birth.

præpositam timidis parientibus Ilithyiam :
 Quam mihi difficilem Junonis gratia fecit,
 Namque laboriferi cum jam natalis adesset
 Herculis, & decimum premeretur fidere signum,
 Tendeat gravitas uterum mihi, quodque ferebam 15
 Tantum erat, ut posses auctorem dicere tecti
 Ponderis esse Jovem. Nec jam tolerare labores
 Ulterius poteram : quin nunc quoque frigidus artus,
 Dum loquor, horror habet: parsque est meminisse doloris.
 Septem ego per noctes, totidem cruciata diebus, 20
 Fessa malis, tendensque ad cœlum brachia, magno
 Lucinam, Nixosque pares, clamore vocabam.
 Illa quidem venit, sed præcorrupta, meumque
 Quæ donare caput Junoni vellet iniquæ.
 Utque meos audit gemitus, subsedit in illâ
 Ante fores arâ, dextroque à poplite lævum
 Pressa genu, digitis inter se pectine junctis,
 Sustinuit partus : tacitâ quoque carmina voce
 Dixit ; & inceptos tenuerunt carmina partus.
 Nitor & ingrato facio convicia demens

Ilithyiam, præpositam timidis
 parentibus : quam gratia Junonis
 fecit difficilem mihi. Namque cum
 jam natalis laboriferi Herculis
 adesset, & decimum signum pre-
 meretur fidere, gravitas tende-
 bat uterum mihi, quæ quod fere-
 bam, erat tantum, ut posses di-
 cere Jovem esse auctorem tecti
 ponderis. Nec jam poteram tole-
 rare labores ulterius : quia
 frigidus horror habet artus,
 nunc quoque dum loquor ; quæ est
 pars doloris meminisse. Ego
 cruciata septem noctes, totidem
 diebus, fessa malis, quæ tendens
 brachia ad cœlum, vocabam
 Lucinam, quæ pares Nixos, mag-
 no clamore. Quidem illa venit
 sed præcorrupta, quæ quæ vel-
 let donare meum caput iniquæ
 Junoni. Utque audit meos
 gemitus, subsedit in illâ arâ an-
 te fores, quæ pressa lævum genu
 à dextro poplito, digitis junctis
 inter se pectine, sustinuit partus :
 30 quoque dixit carmina tacitâ voce ; & carmina tenuerunt inceptos partus. Nitor & demens facio
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NOTES.

11. *Ilithyiam.*] *Ilithya* is a Goddess who is said to preside over Women in Labour. She is called *Lucina*, because she brings new born Children into the World. She is reported to be the Daughter of *Juno*, and *Ovid* seems to confirm the Notion.

12. *Difficilem.*] An Enemy (has set against me).

Gratia.] The Power of *Juno*, which had such an Influence over *Ilithya*, that she who ought to have been my Helper was my Enemy.

14. *Decimum.*] And when it was now the tenth Month. For there are 12 Signs of the Zodiack, by which the 12 Months are distinguished.

15. *Tendeat.*] Did swell out.

Gravitas.] The Weight.

19. *Horror.*] The Trembling.

20. *Septem.*] *Bromia* in *Plautus* says otherwise, affirming that *Alcmena* was delivered quickly, and without any Pain, *Dum* (says he) hæc geruntur, interea uxorem tuam neque mentem neque plorantem nostrum quisquam audivimus. Ita profecto sine dolore peperit.

22. *Nixos.*] The *Nixi* are Gods that preside over Lying-in Women. *Festus* will have it to be read, *Nixosque pari clamore* : The Office of these Gods is very well explained in the old Glossary upon the Place. In the *Twissden* Manuscript, the Words are ; *Nexi sunt Dei* (for it was written, *Nexosque pares*, but is amended *Nixos*) qui connectant membra mulierum soluta ad partum. Unde dicuntur nexi. Nexosque pares, sunt duo fratres, Dii partus, sicut & *Lucina*. *Heinsius*.

23. *Præcorrupta.*] Being before corrupted and suborned by *Juno*.

24. *Caput.*] My Life.

Iniquæ.] To my Enemy.

26. *Dextro poplite.*] With her right Ham.

27. *Pectine.*] Her Fingers being joined like a Comb or Lattice.

28. *Sustinuit.*] She delayed, put off.

Carmina.] Enchantments.

29. *Tenuerunt.*] They kept back.

30. *Nitor.*] I strain hard for Delivery.

F A B. V, VI. *Ilithya* into an old Woman, and *Galanthi* into a Weefel.

Alcmene being with Child of Hercules by Jupiter, could not be delivered by reason of Juno; the Aid of Lucina was implor'd, who is the Deity that assists Child-bearing Women, and which some call Ilithya. She being transform'd into the Shape of an old Woman, comes to the Queen's Gate, to hinder her from being brought to Bed. Galanthis, a waiting Maid, taking Notice of her as she sat on the Ground, with her Hand folded together, to obstruct the Birth; and suspecting that the Posture she was in prevented the Delivery of her Lady, craftily put a Trick upon Lucina, telling her, that Alcmene was brought to Bed; at which she, before she was aware, unfolded her Arms, whereupon Alcmene was deliver'd. For which Policy she was severely punished, being changed into the Shape of a Weefel, that she might bring forth her young at her Mouth, with which she had deceived the Goddess.

Atlas sensit pondus, neque Sthenelcius Eurystheus adhuc solverat iras, que atrox exercebat paternum odium in prole: at Argolis Alcmene anxiosa longis curis habet Iolen, ubi ponat aniles questus, cui referat labores nati, testatos orbe, cui ve suos casus. Hyllus receperat illam, imperiis Herculis, Thalamoque animoque: implebatque uterum generosa germine. Cui sic Alcmene incipit: Numina faveant tibi saltem; corripiantque moras, tunc, cum matura, vocabis

SENSIT Atlas pondus: neque adhuc Sthenelcius iras Solverat Eurystheus, odiumque in prole paternum Exercebat atrox: at longis anxiosa curis Argolis Alcmene, questus ubi ponat aniles, Cui referat nati testatos orbe labores, Cuive suos casus, Iolen habet. Herculis illam Imperiis, thalamoque animoque receperat Hyllus: Implebatque uterum generoso germine. Cui sic Incipit Alcmene: Faveant tibi Numina saltem; Corripiantque moras tunc, cum matura, vocabis

NOTES.

1. *Pondus.*] Hercules being taken into Heaven, made the Burden of *Atlas* a great deal heavier.

2. *Prole.*] Against his Offspring. For he acted with Malice against *Hyllus*, and the rest of the Sons of *Hercules*.

3. *Atrox.*] Cruel, which persecuted the Sons of *Hercules*, undeservedly.

4. *Argolis.*] *Argolick*, who after the Death

of *Hercules*, went to *Thebes*, and dying there merited divine Honours.

Questus.] An old Woman's Complaints.

5. *Testatos.*] The Achievements own'd and celebrated.

7. *Hyllus.*] Was the Son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*.

10. *Corripiant.*] May they make shorter. *Matura.*] Near the Birth.

Præpositam timidis parientibus Ilithyiam :
 Quam mihi difficilem Junonis gratia fecit,
 Namque laboriferi cùm jam natalis adesset
 Herculis, & decimum premeretur sidere signum,
 Tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, quodque ferebam 15
 Tantum erat, ut posses auctorem dicere tecti
 Ponderis esse Jovem. Nec jam tolerare labores
 Ulteriùs poteram : quin nunc quoque frigidus artus,
 Dum loquor, horror habet: parsq; est meminisse doloris. 20
 Septem ego per noctes, totidem cruciata diebus,
 Fessa malis. tendensque ad cœlum brachia, magno
 Lucinam, Nixosque pares, clamore vocabam.
 Illa quidem venit, sed præcorrupta, meumque
 Quæ donare caput Junoni vellet iniquæ.
 Utque meos audit gemitus, subsedit in illâ
 Ante fores arâ, dextroque à poplite lævum
 Pressa genu, digitis inter se pectine junctis,
 Sustinuit partus : tacitâ quoque carmina voce
 Dixit ; & inceptos tenuerunt carmina partus.
 Nitor & ingrato facio convicia demens

Ilithyiam, præpositam timidis
 parentibus : quam gratia Junonis
 fecit difficilem mihi. Namque cùm
 jam natalis laboriferi Herculis
 adesset, & decimum signum pre-
 meretur sidere, gravitas tende-
 bat uterum mihi, quæ quod fere-
 bam, erat tantum, ut posses di-
 cere Jovem esse auctorem tecti
 ponderis. Nec jam poteram tole-
 rare labores ulteriùs : quin
 frigidus horror habet artus,
 nunc quoque dum loquor ; quæ est
 pars doloris meminisse. Ego
 cruciata septem noctes, totidem
 diebus, fessa malis, quæ tendens
 brachia ad cœlum, vocabam
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 gemitus, subsedit in illâ arâ an-
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23. *Præcorrupta.*] Being before corrupted and suborned by *Juno*.

24. *Caput.*] My Life.

Iniquæ.] To my Enemy.

26. *Dextro poplite.*] With her right Ham.

27. *Pectine.*] Her Fingers being joined like a Comb or Lattice.

28. *Sustinuit.*] She delayed, put off.

Carmina.] Enchantments.

29. *Tenuerunt*] They kept back.

30. *Nitor.*] I strain hard for Delivery.

Jovi, cupioque mori: & queror verba. motura duras silices: Cadmeïdes matres adsunt: quæ suscipiunt vota, quæ exhortantur dolentem. Galanthis, una ministrarum, de mediâ plebe, flavâ comas, strenua faciendis jussis, dilecta suis officiis, aderat: ea sensit nescio quid geri iniquâ Junone: dumque sæpe exit & intrat fores, vidit Divam residentem in arâ, tenentem brachia correxa digitis in genibus, & ait, Quæcunque es, gratare dominæ: Argolis Alcmena levata est, quæ puerpera potitur voto. Diva potens uteri exsiluit, quæ pavescita remisit junctas manus: ipsa levor vinculis remissis. Fama est Galanthida risisse numine decepto. Sæva Dea traxit ridentem, prensam quæ capillis ipsis, & arcuit volentem relevare corpus è terrâ, quæ mutavit brachia in primos pedes. Antiqua strenuitas manet: nec terga amisere suum colorem: forma est diversa priori. Quæ, quia juverat parientem mendaci ore, parit ore: quæ frequentat nostras domos ut & antè.

Vana Jovi, cupioque mori: moturaque duras Verba queror silices: matres Cadmeïdes adsunt: Votaque suscipiunt, exhortanturque dolentem. Una ministrarum mediâ de plebe Galanthis, Flava comas, aderat, faciendis strenua jussis; Officiis dilecta suis: ea sensu iniquâ Nescio quid Junone geri: dumque exit, & intrat Sæpe fores, Divam residentem vidit in arâ, Brachiaque in genibus digitis connexa tenentem: Et, quæcunque es, ait, dominæ gratare: lævata est. Argolis Alcmena, potiturque puerpera voto. Exsiluit; junctasque manus pavescita remisit Diva potens uteri: vinculis levor ipsa remissis. Numine decepto risisse Galanthida fama est. Ridens, prensamque ipsis Dea sæva capillis Traxit, & è terrâ corpus relevare volentem Arcuit, inque pedes mutavit brachia primos. Strenuitas antiqua manet: nec terga colorem Amisere suum: forma est diversa priori. Quæ, quia mendaci parientem juverat ore, Ore parit: nostrasque domos, ut & antè, frequentat.

NOTES.

31. *Vana.*] Profiting me nothing.
 32. *Verba.*] With Words.
Cadmeïdes.] The Theban Women.
 38. *Divam.*] Ilythia or Lucina.
 40. *Gratare.*] Congratulate.
Levata est.] Is delivered in Child-Birth.
 41. *Puerpera.*] Which was now delivered.
Voto.] She has obtained what she desired, for she had brought forth as she had wished.
 42. *Pavescita.*] Stupified.
 43. *Divâ.*] Ilithyia.
Vinculis.] The Fingers which the Goddess had hitherto held joined together, like one Comb in another, (which were as Bands to

me, and a Hindrance to the Birth) being opened, I was delivered.

47. *Arcuit.*] She hindered *Galanthis* to rise from the Earth, when she would have done it.

48. *Strenuitas.*] Agility.

51. *Ore.*] There is a lying Story, that a Weasel brings forth her Young at her Mouth, which the Vulgar seemed to have believed, because she brings forth her Young very small, and often takes them up in her Mouth, and carries them from one Place to another.

Ut & antè.] As before when she was a Servant.

FAB. VII, VIII, and IX. *Dryope* into a Lote-Tree, and old *Iolaus* into a young Man.

Dryope, the Daughter of Eurytus, the Sister of Iole, and the Wife of Andraemon, who had before been beloved by Apollo, coming to a Lake sacred to the Nymphs, with Presents, pull'd off a Bough from a Lote-Tree, for her young Son Amphissios, which she had with her, to play with. It happen'd that the Nymph Lotes had been transform'd into this Lote-Tree, when she fled from Priapus; and because she had offer'd Violence to the sacred Tree, she grew to the Trunk of it. Which hard Fortune of her Sister, whilst Iole the Sister of Alcmene, lamented, Iolaus, the Son of Hercules, seem'd to be restor'd to his former Youth. For so the Daughter of Juno had promis'd upon the Entreaty of her Husband.

Dixit: & admonitu veteris commota ministræ
Ingemuit: quam sic nurus est affata dolentem
Te tamen, ô genitrix, alienæ sanguine vestro
Rapta movet facies. Quid si tibi mira sororis
Fata meæ referam? quanquam lacrymæque dolorque
Impediant, prohibentque loqui. Fuit unica matri
(Me pater ex aliâ genuit) notissima formâ
Oechalidum Dryope: quam virginitate carentem,
Vimque Dei passam, Delphos Delonque tenentis,
Excipit Andraemon, & habetur conjuge felix. 10

tis Delphos & Delon, Andraemon excipit, & habetur felix conjuge.

Dixit: & ingemuit commota admonitu veteris ministræ: quam dolentem nurus sic est affata: O genitrix, facies rapta tamen alienæ vestro sanguine movet te. Quid si referam tibi mira fata meæ sororis? quanquam lacrymæque dolorque impediant, prohibentque loqui. Fuit unica matri (pater genuit me ex aliâ) Dryope, notissima Oechalidum formâ: quam carentem virginitate, que passam vim Dei, tenen-

NOTES.

1. Dixit.] *Alcmene* made an End of speak-
ing.
- Admonitu.] By the Remembrance.
2. Nurus.] *Iole*. See above ver. 7.
4. Rapta.] Taken away.
- Facies.] The Form.
- Quid.] *scil. Dices*, or something like it.
- Mira fata.] Misfortunes to be admired

5. Lacrymæ.] When *Iole* told this, as the Manner of Women is, she shed Tears.
7. Pater.] In this Parenthesis, *Iole* shows how *Dryope* was her Mother's only Daughter.
8. Oechalidum.] Of the Virgins of *Oechalia*.
9. Delphos.] A Periphrasis of *Apollo*, who had *Delphos* and *Delos* in Possession.

Est lacus efficiens formam acclivi litoris devexo margine: myrteta coronant summum. Dryope, nescia fatorum, venerat huc: quoque indignere magis, latura coronas Nymphis. Quæ ferebat in sinu puerum, qui nondum impleverat annum, dulce orus, quæ alebat ope tepidi lactis. Aquatica lotos, imitata Tyrios colores, in spem baccharum florebat haud procul à stagno. Dryope carpserat flores hinc, quos porrigeret nato oblectamina: & videbar factura idem (namque aderam). Vidi cruentas guttas decidere è flore, & ramos moveri tremulo horrore. Scilicet, ut nunc denique tardi agrestes referunt, Nymphæ Lotis, fugiens obscæna Priapi, contulerat vultus versos in hanc, nomine servato. Soror nescierat hoc, quæ cùm perterrita vellet ire retrò, & discedere Nymphis adoratis: pedes hæserunt radice. Pugnat convellere; nec quicquam movet, nisi summa. Lentus cortex succrescit ab imo, quæ premit paulatim tota inguina. Ut vidit; conata laniare capillos manu, implevit manum fronde; frondes tenebant omne caput. At puer Amphissos (namque avus Eurytus addiderat illi nomen) sentit materna ubera rigescere.

Est lacus acclivi devexo margine formam Litoris efficiens: summum myrteta coronant. Venerat huc Dryope, fatorum nescia: quoque Indignere magis, Nymphis latura coronas. Inque sinu puerum, qui nondum impleverat annum, Dulce ferebat onus, tepidique ope lactis alebat. Haud procul à stagno, Tyrios imitata colores, In spem baccharum florebat aquatica Lotos. Carpserat hinc Dryope, quos oblectamina nato Porrigeret, flores: & idem factura videbar: (Namque aderam). Vidi guttas è flore cruentas Decidere, & tremulo ramos horrore moveri. Scilicet, ut referunt tardi nunc denique agrestes, Lotis in hanc Nymphæ, fugiens obscæna Priapi, Contulerat versos servato nomine vultus. Nescierat soror hoc, quæ cùm perterrita retrò Ire & adoratis vellet discedere Nymphis: Hæserunt radice pedes. Convellere pugnat; Necquicquam, nisi summa, movet. Succrescit ab imo, Totaque paulatim lentus premit inguina cortex. Ut vidit; conata manu laniare capillos, Fronde manum implevit: frondes caput omne tenebant.

At puer Amphissos (namque hoc avus Eurytus illi Addiderat nomen) materna rigescere sentit

NOTES.

12. *Myrteta.*] A Place planted with Myrtle-Trees. The Myrtle is a Tree dedicated to Venus.

13. *Huc.*] Thither.

Fatorum.] Of her Fate.

17. *Tyrios.*] Purple.

18. *Spem.*] For the Berries grow of the Flowers.

Aquatica.] Growing nigh the Waters. There was one *Lote* a Nymyh, who when she was pursued by *Priapus*, who would have deflower'd her, by the Commiseration of the Gods, was turned into à *Lote*-Tree.

23. *Tardi.*] Late Countrymen, because they did not take much Notice of it before her Sister was lost.

Denique.] Now at last, after the Loss of her Sister.

24. *Obscæna.*] With which he defenc Gardens. (*Priapus* is represented with h *Virile* Member erect, because they wh robb'd Gardens were deliver'd over to th Servants, by the Keeper of the Garden, t be deflowred. This appears plain from th *Priapeia*.)

27. *Ire.*] She would go.

Adoratis.] Being appeas'd.

28. *Pugnat.*] She endeavours.

29. *Summa.*] Her upper Parts; for h Feet were already turn'd into Roots.

30. *Lentus.*] Tough. (Various and contra Things are signified by this Word *Lenu* and all that are denoted by the *Greek* Wo γλίσχρος, to which it answers exactly.)

34. *Rigescere.*] To become hard.

Ubera : nec sequitur ducentem lacteus humor. 35
 Spectatrix aderam fati crudelis, opemque
 Non poteram tibi ferre, soror ; quantumque valebam,
 Crescentem truncum ramosque amplexa morabar :
 Et (fateor) volui sub eodem cortice condi.
 Ecce vir Andræmon, genitorque miserrimus, adsunt, 40
 Et quærunt Dryopen : Dryopen quærantibus illis,
 Ostendi Loton : tepido dant oscula ligno :
 Affusique suæ radicibus arboris hærent.
 Nil nisi jam faciem, quod non foret arbor, habebas,
 Chara soror : lacrymæ, verso de corpore factis, 45
 Irrorant foliis : ac dum licet, oraque præstant
 Vocis iter, talis effundit in aëre questus :
 Si qua fides miseris, hoc me per Numina juro
 Non meruisse nefas : patior sinè crimine poenam.
 Viximus innocuæ : si mentior, arida perdam, 50
 Quas habeo, frondes, & cæsa securibus urar.
 Hunc tamen infantem matris demite ramis,
 Et date nutrici : nostrâque sub arbore sæpe
 Lac facitote bibat, nostrâque sub arbore ludat.
 Cumque loqui poterit, matrem facitote salutet : 55
 Et tristis, dicat, Latet hîc sub stipite mater :
 Stagna tamen timeat : nec carpat ab arbore flores :
 Et frutices omnes corpus putet esse Dearum.

Cumque poterit loqui, facitote salutet matrem : & tristis dicat, Mater latet sub hîc stipite : tamen timeat stagna : nec carpat flores ab arbore : & putet omnes frutices esse corpus Dearum.

NOTES.

35. *Ducentem.*] Drawing, sucking the Breasts.
Lacteus humor.] Milk.
 36. *Fati.*] Of her Transformation. *Iole* wept while she related these Things.
 38. *Morabar.*] I delayed.
 40. *Genitorque.*] *Eurytus.*
 42. *Tepido.*] Yet warm, as into which *Dryope* was but just now turned.
 43. *Affusique.*] Lying flat on their Faces.
Suæ.] Into which his Wife was turn'd.
 46. *Irrorant.*] Drop upon the Leaves like Dew.
Dum licet.] While she is able.
 47. *Questus.*] Complaints.

49. *Nefas.*] An unmerited, unjust Punishment, the Antecedent for the Consequent ; for Injustice and Wickedness go before, and Punishment follows after.
Sinè crimine.] Without Fault. I suffer for no wilful Fault.
 50. *Innocuæ.*] Innocent.
 56. *Stipite.*] The Trunk of the Tree. These and the following Lines are inimitably elegant.
 58. *Frutices.*] Low Shrubs, *Frutex* is of a middle Kind, between Trees and Herbs.
Corpus Dearum.] Let him suspect a Goddess to be shrined in every Tree.

Vale, cære conjux, & tu germana, paterque, quæ si est qua pietas, defendite nostras frondes ab vulnere acutæ falcis, à morsu pecoris. Et quoniam non est fas mihi incumbere ad vos, erigite artus huc, & venite ad nostra oscula, dum possunt tangi, quæ attollite parvum natum. Nequeo loqui plura: nam jam mollis liber serpit per candida colla, quæ condor summo cacumine. Removete manus ex oculis. Cortex inductus contegat morientia lumina sinè vestro munere. Simul ora desierant loqui, simul esse, quæ recentes rami caluere diu mutato corpore. Dumque Iole refert miserabile factum, dumque Alcmenæ siccant lacrymas Eurytidos pollice admoto, tamen & ipsa flet: nova res compescuit omnem tristitiam: nam Iolaus, penè puer, quæ tegens malas dubia

Chare, vale, conjux, & tu germana paterque, Quæ si qua est pietas, ab acutæ vulnere falcis, 60 A pecoris morsu, frondes defendite nostras. Et quoniam mihi fas ad vos incumbere non est, Erigite huc artus, & ad oscula nostra venite, Dum tangi possunt, parvumque attollite natum. Plura loqui nequeo: nam jam per candida mollis 65 Colla liber serpit, summoque cacumine condor. Ex oculis removete manus; sinè munere vestro Contegat inductus morientia lumina cortex. Desierant simul ora loqui, simul esse, diuque Corpore mutato rami caluere recentes. 70 Dumque refert Iole fatum miserabile, dumque Eurytidos lacrymas admoto pollice siccant Alcmenæ, flet & ipsa tamen: compescuit omnem Res nova tristitiam: nam limine constitit alto Penè puer, dubiâque tegens lanugine malas, 75 Ora reformatus primos Iolaus in annos.

lanugine, constitit in alto limine, reformatus ora in primos annos.

NOTES.

66. *Liber.*] A Bark, from whence Books take their Name; because the Antients were wont to write on *Libris*, i. e. on the Barks of Trees.

67. *Ex oculis, &c.*] There is no need for you to shut my dying Eyes; the invading Bark will do that Office for me.

Sinè, &c.] Of itself, of its own accord.

69. *Esse.*] *sc.* A Woman, being now changed into a Tree.

72. *Eurytidos.*] Of Iole, the Daughter of Eurytus.

75. *Dubiâque.*] Which was scarce seen because of its Fineness. *Lanugo* is a downy Beard, such as young Men have when it just begins to come out.

FAB. X. The infant Sons of *Callirhoë*, suddenly advanced to Manhood.

Callirhoë, the Daughter of the River Achelous, was married to Alcmaeon, who being defiled with his Mother's Blood, went into Acarnania, to get it expiated. Alcmaeon had two Sons by his two Wives, and he being treacherously slain by Phegius, whose Daughter he had first married; Callirhoë intreated Jupiter, to advance the Children's Years, that they might avenge the Death of their Father; which, that they might be able to perform, Jupiter granted her Request, and they immediately became young Men.

HOC illi dederat Junonia muneris Hebe,
 Viſta viri precibus. Quæ, cùm jurare pararet,
 Dona tributuram poſthac ſe talia nulli,
 Non eſt paſſa Themis: nam jam diſcordia Thebæ
 Bella movent, dixit: Capaneuſque niſi ab Jove vinci
 Haud poterit: ibuntque pares in vulnera fratres,
 Seduſtâque ſuos manes tellure videbit
 Vivus adhuc vates, ultuſque parente parentem

Junonia Hebe, viſta precibus viri, dederat illi hoc muneris. Quæ, cùm pararet jurare, ſe tributuram poſthac talia dona nulli, Themis non eſt paſſa: nam dixit, Jam Thebæ movent diſcordia bella, Capaneuſque haud poterit vinci, niſi ab Jove: que pares fratres ibunt in vulnera, que vates adhuc vivus videbit ſuos manes tellure

ſeduſtâ, que natus ultus parentem parente,

NOTES.

1. *Hebe.*] This is the Goddeſs of Youth, or Youth itſelf, the Daughter of *Juno*, who was married to *Hercules*, after his Tranſlation into Heaven.

2. *Viri.*] Of her Huſband *Hercules*.

3. *Dona.*] To reſtore any one to Youth.

4. *Themis.*] The Goddeſs of Juſtice.

5. *Capaneus.*] He was one of the Generals ſaid to be ſlain at the Siege of the City, by a Thunderbolt of *Jupiter*.

7. *Seduſtâque.*] The Earth being taken away. For *Amphiaraus* was ſwallowed up by the opening of the Earth.

8. *Ultuſque.*] He ſhall avenge. The Prophet *Amphiaraus* knowing that he was betrayed by his Wife *Eriphyle*, commanded his Son *Alcmaeon*, that after his Death he ſhould ſlay his Mother *Eriphyle*; which having performed, and being ſtung with Remorſe at the Atrociousneſs of the Deed, he ran mad.

erit pius & sceleratus eodem
facto: attonitusque malis, ex-
ul mentisque domûsque, agitabi-
tur vultibus Eumenidum, que
umbris matris, donec conjux
poposcerit eum fatale aurum, que
Phegeius ensis hauserit cognatum
latus. Tum demum Acheloïa
Callirhoë supplex petet ab Jove
bos annos infantibus natis. Ju-
piter motus his, præcipiet dona
privignæ nurusque, facietque
viros impubibus annis.

Natus, erit facto pius, & sceleratus eodem :
Attonitusque malis, exul mentisque domûsque, 10
Vultibus Eumenidum, matrisque agitabitur umbris,
Donec eum conjux fatale poposcerit aurum,
Cognatumque latus Phegeius hauserit ensis.
Tum demum magno petit hos Acheloïa supplex
Ab Jove Callirhoë, natis infantibus annos. 15
Jupiter his motus, privignæ dona nurusque
Præcipiet, facietque viros impubibus annis.

NOTES.

9. Natus.] Alcmaeon, the Son of Amphiar-
aus.

Pius.] In avenging his Father.

Sceleratus.] Impious in killing his Mother.

So Book III. Facto pius & sceleratus eodem.

10. Exul mentis, &c.] Mad, and flying
from his House.

12. Conjux.] Callirhoë was the Daughter
of Achelous.

Fatale.] A pernicious Jewel, which was a
perpetual Source of Misfortunes to the Pos-
sessor; and that Alcmaeon gave to his Mother
Alphesibæa.

13. Phegeius.] Of the Sons of Phegeus, by
whom Alcmaeon was slain.

Hauserit.] Opened, wounded. So Virg. Æn. 2.

Jam flammæ tulerint, inimicus & hauserit
ensis.

14. Demum.] Then at last, after her Hus-
band was slain.

Acheloïa.] Callirhoë, the Daughter of Ache-
lous, the Wife of Alcmaeon. [The following
Verse, that is in the common Editions, Hein-
sius rejects, as not being found in the best Co-
pies; the Words are,

Addat neve necem sinat esse ultoris inultam.]

16. Privignæ.] His Step-daughter. For
Hebe was the Daughter of Juno, without the
Participation of her Husband; and was the
Daughter-in-law of Jupiter, because married
to his Son Hercules.

17. Impubibus.] Unripe.

F A B. XI. Byblis into a Fountain.

Miletus going out of the Island of Crete into Asia, built a City there
after his own Name. He had by the Daughter of Mæander two
Children, Byblis and Caunus. Byblis loving her Brother with an
incestuous rather than a chaste Affection, and not being able to
bridle her extravagant Passion, made her detestable Love known to
him by a Letter; whereupon, out of Indignation, he forsook his
Country. She following, went in Quest of him through several Na-
tions, and came at last to Caria, where being tired out with continua
Grief and Weeping, by the Compassion of the Lelegeian Nymphs
be.

her Tears were turned into a Fountain, called after her own Name.

HÆC ubi faticano venturi præscia dixit
Ore Themis, vario Superi sermone fremebant :

Et, cur non aliis, eadem dare dona liceret,
Murmur erat : queritur veteres Pallantias annos
Conjugis esse sui : queritur canescere mitis
Iasona Ceres : repetitum Mulciber ævum
Poscit Erichthonio. Venerem quoque cura futuri
Tangit, & Anchisæ renovare paciscitur annos.
Cui studeat, Deus omnis habet : crescitque favore
Turbida seditio ; donec sua Jupiter ora
Solvit ; & O nostrî si qua est reverentia, dixit,
Quò ruitis ? tantumne sibi quis posse videtur
Fata quoque ut superet ? fatis Iolaus in annos,
Quos egit, rediit : fatis juvenescere debent
Callirhoë geniti, non ambitione nec armis.
Vos etiam, quoque hoc animo meliore feratis,
Me quoque fata regunt : quæ si mutare valerem,
Nec nostrum feri curvarent Æacon anni,
Perpetuumque ævi florem Rhadamanthus haberet,

Ubi Themis, præscia futuri,
dixit hæc faticano ore, Superi
fremebant vario sermone. Erat
murmur, cur non liceret
aliis dare eadem dona : Pallan-
tias queritur annos conjugis sui
esse veteres : mitis Ceres queritur
Iasona canescere : Mulciber poscit
ævum repetitum Erichthonio. Cu-
ra futuri tangit quoque Venerem,
& paciscitur renovare annos An-
chisæ. Omnis Deus habet cui
studeat : que turbida seditio cres-
cit favore ; donec Jupiter solvit
sua ora, & dixit, O si est qua re-
verentia nostrî, quò ruitis ? quis-
ne videtur sibi se posse tantum,
ut superet quoque fata ? fatis Io-
laus rediit in annos quos egit :
fatis geniti Callirhoë debent ju-
venescere, non ambitione nec ar-
mis. Quoque vos etiam feratis
meliore animo, fata regunt me
quoque : quæ si valerem mutare,
nec feri anni curvarent nostrum
Æacon, que Rhadamanthus ha-
beret perpetuum florem ævi,

N O T E S.

1. *Faticano.*] Prophefying the Decrees of the Fates.

2. *Fremebant.*] They murmured.

4. *Pallantias.*] *Aurora*, who is by some called the Daughter of *Hyperion*, and by others the Daughter of *Pallas*. *Ovid*, in *Lib. VI. Fast.* calls him *Pallantides*,

Proximus annus erat, Pallantide victus eadem Didius, &c.

5. *Conjugis.*] *Tithonus*, the Brother of *Lao-medon*, is feigned to be the Husband of *Aurora*, whom she carried away, and loved so dearly, that she obtained of the Destinies Immortality for him, and when he was become an old Man, restor'd him to Youth by a certain Juice ; but forgetting to require a perpetual Youth for him, he grew withered, and was turned into a Grasshopper.

6. *Iasona.*] The Son of *Jupiter* by *Electra*, beloved by *Ceres*.

Mulciber.] *Vulcan*.

7. *Erichthonio.*] *Erichthonius* sprung from the Semina of *Vulcan*, thrown down to the Earth by *Pallas*, who despised him. See Book II.

8. *Anchisæ.*] By whom she had *Æneas*.

9. *Habet cui studeat.*] Each God has his particular Favourite.

12. *Quò ruitis.*] What is it you unreasonably require ?

17. *Si mutare valerem.*] If I could revoke its Decrees. Fate was insuperable even to *Jupiter* himself.

18. *Curvarent.*] Should make him bend under a Load of Years.

Æacon.] *Æacus*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Minos*, the Sons of *Jupiter*, were chosen Judges of the Regions below, because of their celebrated Justice. *Minos* was King of *Crete*. See the Beginning of Book VIII.

cum meo Minoë, qui despicitur
propter amara pondera senectæ,
nec regnat ordine quo prius.
Dicta Jovis movêre Deos : nec
ullus sustinet queri, cum vide-
ant Rhadamant' & Æacon
& Minoa fessos annis : qui, dum
fuit integer ævi, terruerat magnas
gentes ipso quoque nomine. Tunc
erat invalidus, que pertimuit
Deïonidem, Miletum, superbum
robore juventæ, Phœboque pa-
rente : credensque insurgerè suis
regnis, tamen baud est ausus
arcere patriis penatibus. Fu-
gis sponte tuâ, Milete, que me-
tiris Ægæas aquas celeri cari-
nâ ; & constituis mœnia in A-
side terrâ, habentia nomen posi-
toris. Hic Cyanëe, filia Mæ-
andri, redeuntis toties eodem, dum
sequitur curvamina patriæ ripæ,
corpora præstanti formâ, cog-
nita, enixa est tibi gemellam pro-
lem, Byblida cum Cauno. Byblis
est in exemplo, ut puellæ ament
concessa : Byblis correpta cupidine
Apollinei fratris, amavit fra-
trem non ut soror nec quâ debe-
bat. Illa quidem primò intelligit
nullos ignes, nec putat peccare quòd sæpius jungat oscula, quod
circumdet sua brachia fraterno collo :

Cum Minoë meo ; qui propter amara senectæ 20
Pondera despicitur ; nec, quo prius, ordine regnat.
Dicta Jovis movêre Deos : nec sustinet ullus,
Cùm videant fessos Rhadamant' & Æacon annis,
Et Minoa queri : qui, dum fuit integer ævi,
Terruerat magnas ipso quoque nomine gentes. 25
Tunc erat invalidus, Deïonidemque juventæ
Robore Miletum, Phœboque parente superbum
Pertimuit : credensque suis insurgere regnis,
Haud tamen est patriis arcere penatibus ausus.
Sponte fugis, Milete, tuâ, celerique carinâ 30
Ægæas metiris aquas ; & in Aside terrâ
Mœnia constituis, positoris habentia nomen.
Hic tibi, dum sequitur patriæ curvamina ripæ
Filia Mæandri, toties redeuntis eodem,
Cognita, Cyanëe, præstanti corpora formâ, 35
Byblida cum Cauno prolem est enixa gemellam.
Byblis in exemplo est, ut ament concessa puellæ :
Byblis Apollinei correpta cupidine fratris,
Non soror ut fratrem, nec quâ debebat, amavit.
Illa quidem primò nullos intelligit ignes, 40
Nec peccare putat, quòd sæpius oscula jungat,
Quòd sua fraterno circumdet brachia collo :

NOTES.

22. *Sustinet queri.*] Continue to com-plain.

25. *Terruerat.*] For Minos had a large Empire.

26. *Tunc.*] When Jupiter said this.

Deïonidem.] The son of Deïone by Phæbus, who, when Minos grew old, made an Attempt to invade the Kingdom of Crete ; but being terrified by Jupiter, he sailed into Asia, and built the City of Miletus, called after his own Name. There, by the Nymph Cyane, he had two Twins, Caunus and Byblis. Byblis, when she grew up, fell so deeply in Love with her Brother, that she wrote him an open Declaration of it. Caunus detesting the infamous Lust of his Sister, fled out of his own Country ; but Byblis followed him, and having rambled over several Countries, came at last to Caria ; there being tired and worn out by continual Grief and Weeping, she was turned into a

Fountain, called after her own Name. [Mythologists differ very much concerning the Mother of Byblis : Some Copies of Ovid call her Creneis of τῆς κρήνης, as a Name agreeable to a Nymph. Antoninus Liberalis calls her Eidothea, the Daughter of the King of Caria, and Wife of Miletus. Parthenius calls her Tragassia. Conon, in the Photian Library, affirms, that Byblis was dearly beloved by Caunus ; but in this he differs from every body.]

29. *Arcere.*] To drive him out from Crete and his Empire.

31. *Metiris.*] Thou passedst over the Ægean Sea.

Aside terrâ.] On the Asiatic coast.

32. *Positoris.*] Of the Builder, Miletus, the Son of Phæbus.

34. *Mæandri.*] Mæander, a River of Phrygia, so full of Turnings and Windings, that it seems to run into itself.

39. *Quâ debebat.*] So as became.

Mendacique diu pietatis fallitur umbrâ.
 Paulatim declinat amor; visuraque fratrem
 Culta venit; nimiumque cupit formosa videri; 45
 Et, si quâ est illic formosior, invidet illi.
 Sed nondum manifesta sibi est; nullumque sub illo
 Igne facit votum: veruntamen æstuat intus.
 Jam dominum appellat: jam nomina sanguinis odit:
 Byblida jam mavult, quàm se vocet ille sororem. 50
 Spes tamen obscœnas animo dimittere non est
 Ausa suo vigilans. Placidâ resoluta quiete,
 Sæpe videt quod amat. Visa est quoq; jungere fratri
 Corpus; & erubuit quamvis sopita jacebat.
 Somnus abit: silet illa diu; repetitque quietis 55
 Ipsa suæ speciem; dubiâque ita mente profatur:
 Me miseram! Tacitæ quid vult sibi noctis imago?
 Quam nolim rara sit. Cur hæc ego somnia vidi?
 Ille quidem est oculis quamvis formosus iniquis:
 Et placet, & possum, si non sit frater, amare: 60
 Et me dignus erat. Verùm nocet esse sororem.
 Dummodo tale nihil vigilans committere tentem;
 Sæpe licet simili redeat sub imagine somnus.
 Testis abest somno; nec abest imitata voluptas.
 Prô Venus, & tenerâ volucer cum matre Cupido, 65
 Gaudia quanta tuli! quàm me manifesta libido

modo vigilans tentem committere nihil tale; licet somnus sæpe redeat, sub simili imagine. Testis abest somno; nec imitata voluptas abest. Prô Venus, & volucer Cupido cum tenerâ matre, quanta gaudia tuli! Quàm manifesta libido contigit

que fallitur diu mendaci umbrâ pietatis. Amor declinat paulatim; que venit culta visura fratrem; nimiumque cupit videri formosa; & si quâ est formosior illic, invidet illi. Sed nondum manifesta est sibi; que facit nullum votum sub illo igne: veruntamen æstuat intus. Jam appellat dominum: jam odit nomina sanguinis: jam mavult ille vocet se Byblida quàm sororem. Tamen non ausa est vigilans dimittere obscœnas spes suo animo. Resoluta placidâ quiete, sæpe videt quod amat. Visa est quoque jungere corpus fratri; & erubuit, quamvis jacebat sopita. Somnus abit: illa silet diu; que ipsa repetit speciem suæ quietis; que profatur ita dubiâ mente: Me miseram! Quid vult sibi imago tacitæ noctis? quam nolim sit rara. Cur ego vidi hæc somnia? ille est quidem formosus oculis quamvis iniquis: & placet, & possum amare, si non sit frater: & erat dignus me. Verum nocet esse sororem. Dum-

NOTES.

43. *Mendaci umbrâ.*] With a false Appearance.

44. *Declinat.*] So Horace, Lib. 1. Od. 33.
 ——— *Cyrus in asperam*
Declinat Pholoen.———

But *Heinsius* has found *succrescit* in some Copies, which perhaps was the original Word.

47. *Nondum.*] But she does not yet perceive that she is in love.

49. *Dominum.*] As Mistresses were called *Dominæ*, so their Lovers were called *Domini*.

Nomina.] Brother and Sister.

51. *Obscœnas spes.*] Criminal Hopes.

Dimittere.] To entertain, to conceive.

52. *Placidâ quiete.*] Sleeping.

55. *Silet.*] She was stupified with the new Pleasure which she felt.

Repetitque.] She ruminates upon.

56. *Speciem.*] The Representation of her Dream.

57. *Tacitæ.*] In which all Animals are silent.

59. *Iniquis.*] Of an Enemy. That Beauty must excel indeed, which attracts the Admiration of an Enemy.

64. *Imitata.*] Imagined.

65. *Prô Venus.*] By this Exclamation *Byblis* shews what extraordinary Pleasure she enjoy'd in her Dream.

Tenerâ matre.] With thy delicate Mother.

Contigit!

me! ut jacui resoluta totis medullis! ut juvat meminisse! quamvis illa voluptas fuit brevis, noxque præceps, & invida nostris cæptis. O Caune, si liceat jungi nomine mutato, quàm bene ego poteram esse nurus tuo parenti! Caune, quàm bene poteras esse gener meo parenti! Dî facerent omnia essent communia nobis, præter avos. Vellem tu esses generosior me. Igitur pulcherrime, nescio quam facies matrem; at eris nil nisi frater mihi, quæ sum malè sortita parentes, quos tu; habebimus id unum quod obest. Quid ergo mea visa significant mihi? somnia autem quod pondus habent? an & somnia habent pondus? Dî melius! nempe Dî habuere suas sorores. Sic Saturnus duxit Opim, junctam sibi sanguine; Oceanus Tethyn, rector Olympi Junonem. Sua jura sunt Superis. Quid tento exigere ad humanos ritus cælestia fœdera, diversa- que? Aut vetitus ardor fugabitur de nostro corde: aut si nequeo hoc, precor peream antè, mortuaque componar toro, que frater det oscula positæ. Et tamen ista res quærit arbitrium durum. Finge placere mihi: videbitur illi esse scelus.

Contigit! ut jacui totis resoluta medullis! Ut meminisse juvat! quamvis brevis illa voluptas, Noxque fuit præceps, & cæptis invida nostris. O ego, si liceat mutato nomine jungi, 70 Quàm bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse parenti! Quàm bene, Caune, meo poteras gener esse parenti! Omnia, Dî facerent, essent communia nobis, Prætor avos. Tu me vellem generosior esses. Nescio quam facies igitur, pulcherrime, matrem; 75 At mihi, quæ malè sum, quos tu, fortita parentes, Nil nisi frater eris; quod obest, id habebimus unum. Quid mihi significant ergo mea visa? quod autem Somnia pondus habent? an habent & somnia pondus? Dî melius! Dî nempe suas habuere sorores. 80 Sic Saturnus Opim, junctam sibi sanguine, duxit; Oceanus Tethyn, Junonem rector Olpmi. Sunt Superis sua jura. Quid ad cælestia ritus Exigere humanos, diversa- que, fœdera tento? Aut nostro vetitus de corde fugabitur ardor: 85 Aut hoc si nequeo, peream precor antè, toroque Mortua componar, positæque det oscula frater. Et tamen arbitrium quærit res ista duorum. Finge placere mihi: scelus esse videbitur illi.

NOTES.

67. Ut.] How.
 69. Præceps.] Short, and flying away swiftly.
 70. Nomine.] sc. Sororis.
 76. At mihi.] Byblis laments that Caunus is her Brother, and cannot be her Husband.
 78. Visa.] Dreams.
 80. Dî melius.] The Gods live happier than Men; they marry their own Sisters.
 81. Junctam sanguine.] Of the same Blood, a Sister.
 83. Sunt Superis, &c.] The Gods have one Law, and Men another.

- Cælestia fœdera.] Celestial Laws.
 84. Humanos ritus.] The Manners of Men.
 Exigere.] To reduce to one Rule or Standard. The Laws of Men are of one Sort, the Laws of the Gods of another; therefore said to be diversa, of a different Kind.
 85. Vetitus.] A prohibited and criminal Love.
 88. Arbitrium.] The Will, the Consent.
 89. Illi.] To my Brother.

At non Æolidæ thalamos timuere sororum.
 Unde sed hos novi? cur hæc exempla paravi?
 Quò feror? obscenæ procul hinc discedite flammæ:
 Nec nisi quâ fas est germanæ, frater ametur.
 Si tamen ipse mei captus prior esset amore,
 Forsitan illius possem indulgere furori.
 Ergo ego, quem fueram non rejectura petentem,
 Ipsa petam? poterisne loqui? poterisne fateri?
 Coget amor; potero. Vel, si pudor ora tenebit,
 Littera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes.
 Hæc placet, hæc dubiam vincit sententia mentem. 100
 In latus erigitur; cubitoque innixa sinistro,
 Viderit: insanos, inquit, fateamur amores.
 Hei mihi! quò labor? quem mens mea concipit
 ignem?

Et meditata manu componit verba trementi.
 Dextra tenet ferrum: vacuam tenet altera ceram. 105
 Incipit; & dubitat; scribit; damnatque tabellas:
 Et notat; & delet: mutat; culpatque, probatque;
 Inque vicem sumtas ponit, positasque resumit.
 Quid velit, ignorat: quicquid factura videtur,
 Displicet. In vultu est audacia mista pudori. 110
 Scripta soror fuerat: visum est delere sororem,

velit: quicquid videtur factura displicet. Audacia est mista pudori in vultu. Soror fuerat scripta: visum est delere sororem,

90. *At Æolidæ non timuere thalamos sororum. Sed unde novit hos? cur paravi hæc exempla? quò feror? Obscenæ flammæ discedite procul hinc: nec frater ametur, nisi quâ est fas germanæ. Tamen si ipse esset prior captus amore mei, forsitan possem indulgere furori illius. Ergo ego ipsa petam, quem non fueram rejectura petentem? poterisne loqui? poterisne fateri? amor coget; potero. Vel si pudor tenebit ora, arcana littera fatebitur celatos ignes. Hæc placet, hæc sententia vincit dubiam mentem. Erigitur in latus, que innixus sinistra cubito, Viderit, inquit: fateamur insanos amores. Hei mihi! quò labor? quem ignem mea mens concipit? & componit meditata verba trementi manu. Dextra tenet ferrum: altera tenet vacuam ceram. Incipit; & dubitat: scribit; damnatque tabellas: & notat; & delet: mutat; culpatque, probatque; ponitque sumtas tabellas, resumitque positas in vicem. Ignorat quid velit: quicquid videtur factura displicet. Audacia est mista pudori in vultu. Soror fuerat scripta: visum est delere sororem,*

NOTES.

90. *Æolidæ.*] *Macareus*, the Son of *Æolus*, lay with his Sister *Canace*, and had a Son by her, who when the Nurse was carrying him out of the House, betray'd himself by his crying; wherefore *Æolus* being enraged, sent his Daughter a Sword for the incestuous *Macareus* to kill himself with; but he saved himself by Flight. *Byblis* seems to collect a Number of Examples, for the greater Authority of the Crime, and to lessen her own Guilt.

91. *Sed hos.*] *Byblis* reprehends herself, for letting Examples of an unlawful Love come into her Mind.

Paravi.] Have I collected.

92. *Obscenæ.*] Filthy Flames, *i. e.* Loves.

93. *Quâ fas.*] As far as is lawful and honest for a Sister.

95. *Indulgere.*] To obey, to give way to.

96. *Non rejectura.*] I would not have repulsed.

98. *Coget.*] Will compel me.

102. *Viderit.*] Let him consider of it; but as for me, I will make known my Love to him.

103. *Ignem.*] The vehement Flame, the strong Passion.

104. *Meditata.*] Well weigh'd.

105. *Ferrum.*] A writing Instrument, made of Iron.

Vacuam.] In which nothing was written.

Ceram.] The Writing-Table waxed over, which if they would have any Thing obliterated, they made it smooth and even again with the blunt Part of the Writing-Tool, to be written upon anew; and one they called, *Sub Acumen styli subire*: The other, *Stylum vertere*. So *Plautus*, *Dum scribo, explevi totas ceras quatuor.*

108. *Sumtas.*] The Writing-Table.

Penit.] She lays down.

que incidere talia verba correctis
ceris : Amans mittit tibi hanc
salutem, quam non est habitura
nisi tu dederis : pudet, ab pu-
det edere nomen ! & si quæ-
ris quid cupiam ; vellem mea
causa posset agi sinè meo no-
mine : nec Byblis forem cognita,
antè quàm spes votorum fuisset
certa. Et color, & macies,
& vultus, & lumina sæpe hu-
mida. suspiria mota nec patenti
causâ, poterant quidem esse tibi
index læsi pectoris ; & crebri
amplexus, & oscula, quæ si fortè
notâsti, possent sentiri non esse
sororia. Tamen ipsa, quamvis
habebam grave vulnus animo,
quamvis igneus furor erat in-
tus, feci omnia, (Dî sunt testes
mibi) ut tandem essem sanior,
que infelix pugnavi diu effu-
gere violenta arma Cupidinis ;
& ego dura tuli plûs quàm putes
puellam posse ferre. Superata co-
gor fateri, que exposcere tuam
opem timidis votis. Tu solus po-
tes servare, tu perdere amantem.
Elige utrum facias. Non inimi-
ca precatur hoc : sed quæ, cùm
sit junctissima tibi, expetit esse
junctior, & ligari tecum propiore
vincolo. Senes nôrint jura : &
inquirant, quid liceat, que sit
fosque nefasque ; que servant
examina legum. Temeraria Ve-
nus est conveniens nostris annis.

Verbaque correctis incidere talia ceris :
Quam, nisi tu dederis, non est habitura salutem,
Hanc tibi mittit amans : pudet, ah pudet edere nomen!
Et, si quid cupiam, quæris ; sinè nomine vellem 115
Posset agi mea causa meo : nec cognita Byblis
Antè forem, quàm spes votorum certa fuisset.
Esse quidem læsi poterant tibi pectoris index,
Et color, & macies, & vultus, & humida sæpe
Lumina, nec causâ suspiria mota patenti ; 120
Et crebri amplexus ; & quæ, si fortè notâsti,
Oscula sentiri non esse sororia possent.
Ipsa tamen, quamvis animo grave vulnus habebam,
Quamvis intus erat furor igneus, omnia feci,
(Sunt mihi Dî testes) ut tandem sanior essem : 125
Pugnâque diu violenta Cupidinis arma
Effugere infelix ; & plûs, quàm ferre puellam
Posse putes, ego dura tuli. Superata fateri
Cogor, opemque tuam timidis exposcere votis.
Tu servare potes, tu perdere solus amantem. 130
Elige utrum facias. Non hoc inimica precatur :
Sed quæ, cùm tibi sit junctissima, junctior esse
Expetit ; & vincolo tecum propiore ligari.
Jura senes nôrint : &, quid liceatque, nefasque,
Fasque sit, inquirant ; legumque examina servant : 135
Conveniens Venus est annis temeraria nostris.
Quid liceat, nescimus adhuc : & cuncta licere
Credimus : & sequimur magnorum exempla Deorum.
Nec nos aut durus pater, aut reverentia famæ,
Aut timor impediet ; tantùm absit causa timendi. 140
Nescimus adhuc quid liceat, & credimus cuncta licere : & sequi-
mur exempla magnorum Deorum. Nec aut durus pater, aut reverentia famæ, aut timor impediet nos :

NOTES.

112. *Correctis.*] Being amended the last Time.

Incidere.] To write or mark in.

114. *Amans.*] A Maid fallen in Love.

117. *Votorum.*] Of my Hopes.

119. *Color.*] Pale Complexion.

Vultus.] Sad Countenance.

122. *Sororia.*] Becoming a Sister.

123. *Ipsa, &c.*] She says she was forced to submit to Love against her Will.

126. *Pugnavi.*] And I endeavoured to avoid.
Violenta arma.] The powerful Dart.

128. *Dura.*] I being hardy.

129. *Timidis votis.*] With fearful Prayers.

135. *Examina.*] The Justice or Severity of Laws.

136. *Venus temeraria.*] An inconsiderate, a rash or precipitate Love.

139. *Reverentia.*] Reverence.

Dulcia fraterno sub nomine furta tegemus.
 Est mihi libertas tecum secreta loquendi ;
 Et damus amplexus, & jungimus oscula coram.
 Quantum est quod desit ! miserere fatentis amorem,
 Et non fassuræ, nisi cogeret ultimus ardor : 145
 [Neve merere meo subscribi causa sepulcro.]
 Talia nequicquam perarantem, plena reliquit
 Cera manum : summoque in margine versus adhæsit.
 Protinus impressâ signat sua crimina gemmâ ;
 Quam tinxit lacrymis : linguam defecerat humor, 150
 Deque suis unum famulis pudibunda vocavit :
 Et pavidum blandita, Fer has, fidissime, nostro,
 Dixit, & adjecit longo pòst tempore, fratri.
 Cùm daret, elapsæ manibus cecidère tabellæ.
 Omine turbata est, misit tamen. Apta minister 155
 Tempora nactus adit ; traditque latentia verba.
 Attonitus subitâ juvenis Mæandrius irâ,
 Projicit acceptas, lectâ sibi parte, tabellas :
 Vixque manus retinens trepidantis ab ore ministri,
 Dum licet, ô vetitæ scelerate libidinis auctor, 160
 Effuge, ait : qui, si nostrum tua fata pudorem
 Non traherent secum, pœnas mihi morte dedisses.
 Ille fugit pavidus : dominæque ferocia Cauni
 Dicta refert. Palles auditâ, Bybli, repulsâ :
 Et pavet obsessum glaciali frigore pectus. 165
 Mens tamen ut rediit, pariter rediére furores :
 Linguaque vix tales ic̃to dedit aëre voces :

Tegemus dulcia furta sub fraterno nomine. Est mihi libertas loquendi secreta tecum ; & damus amplexus, & jungimus oscula coram. Quantum est quod desit ! miserere fatentis amorem, & non fassuræ, nisi ultimus ardor cogeret : [neve merere subscribi meo sepulcro causa meæ mortis]. Plena cera reliquit manum, perarantem talia nequicquam ; que versus adhæsit in summo margine. Protinus signat sua crimina impressâ gemmâ ; quam tinxit lacrymis : humor defecerat linguam, que pudibunda vocavit unum de suis famulis : & blandita pavidum, dixit, Fidissime. fer has nostro, & adjecit longo tempore pòst, fratri. Cùm daret, tabellæ elapsæ manibus cecidère. Turbata est omine : tamen misit. Minister nactus apta tempora adit, traditque latentia verba. Mæandrius juvenis attonitus subita irâ, projicit acceptas tabellas, parte lectâ sibi, vixque retinens manus ab ore trepidantis ministri, ait, O scelerate auctor vetitæ libidinis, effuge, dum licet : qui si tua fata non traherent pudorem nostrum secum, dedisses mihi pœnas morte. Ille fugit pavidus ; que refert ferocia dicta Cauni dominæ. Bybli, palles auditâ repulsâ :

& pectus pavet obsessum glaciali frigore. Tamen ut mens rediit ; furores rediére pariter : linguaque vix dedit tales voces aëre ic̃to :

NOTES.

141. *Dulcia furta.*] The sweet Thefts.
 143. *Coram.*] Openly, in the Sight of our Father. *Coram* is used to some certain Persons, but *palam* to all.
 144. *Quantum, &c.*] *q. d.* There is but a small Matter wanting to satisfy our Love.
 146. *Subscribi.*] *Heinsius* rejects this Verse as spurious, and the Reason is plain ; for it is indeed nothing to the Purpose.
 147. *Perarantem.*] Writing.
 148. *Summoque.*] In the outer Part of the Margin.
Adhæsit.] Was fixed, was written.
 149. *Signat.*] She seals.
Crimina.] The criminal Letter.
Gemmâ.] With her Seal Ring.

155. *Omine.*] By the unlucky Omen.
Apta.] A proper, convenient.
 156. *Adit.*] To *Caunus*.
 157. *Juvenis.*] *Caunus*, the Grandson of *Mæander*. For *Cyane*, the Daughter of *Mæander*, was the Mother of *Caunus*.
 159. *Ab ore.*] From the Face.
 161. *Fata.*] Thy Death.
Pudorem.] Would not be a Disgrace to us.
 165. *Frigore.*] With Fear ; the Consequent for the Antecedent.
 167. *ic̃to aëre.*] The Air being struck. For Sounds are convey'd by the tremulous Motion of the Air.

Et meritò. Quid enim temeraria feci indicium hujus vulneris? quid tam citò commisi verba, quæ fuerant celanda, properatis tabellis? sententia animi erat antè prætentanda mihi ambiguis dictis. Debueram notare aliquam parte veli, qualis aura foret, ne non sequeretur euntem; quæ decurrere tuto mari: quæ nunc implevi lintea ventis non exploratis. Igitur auferor in scopulos, quæ submersa obruor toto Oceano: neque mea vela habent recursus. Quid, quòd & prohibebam indulgere meo amoris certis ominibus, tum cum cera excidit mihi jubenti ferre; & fecit nostras spes caducas? Nonne vel illa dies fuerat mutanda, vel tota voluntas, sed potiùs dies? Deus ipse monebat; quæ dabat certa signa, si non fuisset malè sana. Et tamen ipsa debueram loqui, nec committere me ceræ; quæ præsens aperire meos furores. Vidisset lacrymas: vidisset vultus amantis; poteram loqui plura, quàm quæ tabellæ cepere. Potui circumdare brachia invito collo, & si rejicerer, potui videri moritura amplectique pedes; affusaque poscere vitam: fecissem omnia. Quorum si singula non poterant flectere duram mentem, omnia potuissent. Forsitan & sit quædam culpa ministri missi. Non adiit aptè: credo non legit idonea

Et meritò. Quid enim temeraria vulneris hujus. Indicium feci? quid, quæ celanda fuerunt, Tam citò commisi properatis verba tabellis? 170 Antè erat ambiguis animi sententia dictis Prætentanda mihi. Ne non sequeretur euntem, Parte aliquâ veli, qualis foret aura, notare Debueram; tutoque mari decurrere: quæ nunc Non exploratis implevi lintea ventis. 175 Auferor in scopulos igitur, submersaque toto Obruor Oceano: neque habent mea vela recursus. Quid, quòd & ominibus certis prohibebam amoris Indulgere meo: tum cum mihi ferre jubenti Excidit, & fecit spes nostras cera caducas? 180 Nonne vel illa dies fuerat, vel tota voluntas, Sed potiùs mutanda dies? Deus ipse monebat; Signaque certa dabat, si non malè sana fuissem. Et tamen ipsa loqui, nec me committere ceræ Debueram; præsensque meos aperire furores. 185 Vidisset lacrymas: vultus vidisset amantis: Plura loqui poteram, quàm quæ cepere tabellæ. Invito potui circumdare brachia collo: Et, si rejicerer, potui moritura videri, Amplectique pedes; affusaque poscere vitam: 190 Omnia fecissem. Quorum si singula duram Flectere non poterant, potuissent omnia, mentem. Forsitan & missi sit quædam culpa ministri. Non adiit aptè: non legit idonea, credo,

NOTES.

168. *Et meritò.*] And I am deservedly thus treated.

Vulneris hujus.] Of this Wound which Love has made in my Breast,

169. *Indicium feci.*] Have I made a Discovery.

170. *Properatis.*] Writ and sent in Haste.

171. *Ambiguis dictis.*] In doubtful Words, which might bear a double Sense.

172. *Ne non sequeretur.*] Lest he should have an Aversion for me suing him.

173. *Veli.*] A Metaphor taken from Mariners, who before they set Sail, observe which Way the Wind sets.

Qualis, &c.] What was the Mind of *Cæcilius*.

175. *Exploratis.*] Not having sounded the Mind of *Cæcilius*.

176. *Scopulos.*] Into the greatest Anxieties.

177. *Neque.*] *Nescit enim vox missa reverti*, as *Horace* says.

178. *Ominibus.*] By Predictions.

180. *Cera.*] The waxed Writing-Table.

187. *Cepere.*] Were able to contain.

190. *Affusaque.*] *sc.* At my Brother's Feet.

193. *Sit.*] There may be.

194. *Aptè.*] In a proper Manner.

Non legit.] He chose not.

Idonea.] Convenient. She had said a little before,

———— *Apta minister*

Tempora nactus adit. ———

And *Lib. II.*

Distuleratque graves in idonea tempora pænas.

Tempora:

Tempora : nec petiit horamque animumque vacan-
tem.

Hæc nocuere mihi. Neque enim de tigride natus ;
Nec rigidas filices, solidumve in pectore ferrum,
Aut adamanta gerit, nec lac bibit ille leænæ.

Vincetur. Repetendus erit. Nec tædia cœpti

Ulla mei capiam ; dum spiritus iste manebit.

Nam primum (si facta mihi revocare liceret)

Non cœpisse fuit ; cœpta expugnare, secundum est.

Quippe nec ille potest (ut jam mea vota relinquam)

Non tamen ausorum semper memor esse meorum.

Et, quia desierim, leviter voluisse videbor :

Aut etiam tentasse illum, insidiisque petisse.

Vel certè non hœc, qui plurimus urit & ussit

Pectora nostra, Deo, sed victa libidine credar.

Denique jam nequeo nil commisisse nefandum.

Et scripsi, & petii. Temerata est nostra voluntas.

Ut nihil adjiciam, non possum innoxia dici.

Quod superest, multum est in vota, in crimina par-
vum.

Dixit ; & (incertæ tanta est discordia mentis)

Cùm pigeat tentasse, libet tentare : modumque

Exit ; & infelix committit sæpe repelli.

Mox ubi finis abest ; patriam fugit ille, nefasque,

Inque peregrinâ ponit nova mœnia terrâ.

Tum verò mœstam totâ Miletida mente

patriam, nefasque, que ponit nova mœnia in peregrinâ terrâ. Tum verò ferunt Miletida mœstam
defecisse

tempora : nec petiit horamque
vacantem animum. Hæc nocuere
mibi. Neque enim ille natus de ti-
gride, nec gerit rigidas filices,
solidumve ferrum, aut adamanta
in pectore, nec bibit lac leæ-
næ. Vincetur. Erit repeten-
dus. Nec capiam ulla tædia
mei cœpti ; dum iste spiritus
manebit. Nam primum (si li-
ceret mihi revocare facta) fuit
non cœpisse ; secundum est expug-
nare cœpta. Quippe (ut jam
relinquam mea vota) tamen nec
ille potest non esse semper me-
mor meorum ausorum. Et quia
desierim, videbor voluisse levit-
er : aut etiam tentasse illum,
que petisse insidiis. Vel certè cre-
dar non victa hœc Deo, qui plu-
rimus urit & ussit nostra pectora,
sed libidine. Denique, jam nequeo
commisisse nil nefandum. Et
scripsi, & petii. Nostra voluntas
est temerata. Ut adjiciam nihil,
non possum dici innoxia. Quod
superest multum est in vota, par-
vum in crimina. Dixit, &
(discordia incertæ mentis est
tanta) cum pigeat tentasse,
libet tentare : que exit modum ;
& infelix committit sæpe repelli.
Mox ubi finis abest, ille fugit

Tum verò ferunt Miletida mœstam

NOTES.

195. *Vacantem.*] Free from other Vexa-
tions.

203. *Quippe.*] *Byblis* concludes, from
many Considerations, she had better go on
than desist.

204. *Tamen.*] A Leonine Verse.

205. *Leviter voluisse.*] To have desired it
but slightly.

207. *Plurimus.*] Most passionately, vio-
lently.

208. *Deo.*] By *Cupid*.

209. *Denique.*] I have already committed a
notorious Crime, I cannot now be accounted
guiltless.

210. *Temerata.*] Defiled.

211. *Ut nihil.*] If I should do no more than
I have done.

212. *Vota.*] In satisfying my desires.

213. *Incertæ.*] Of a wavering Mind.

215. *Committit.*] Gives Occasion to her
often being repulsed.

216. *Mox.*] At last, when there was no
End of *Byblis*'s soliciting him to commit the
foul Deed, *Caunus* forsakes his Country.

217. *Peregrinâ, &c.*] And built a City in
Caria, which he called *Caunus*, after his own
Name.

218. *Miletida.*] *Byblis*, the Daughter of
Miletus.

totâ mente. Tum verò deripuit
vestem à pectore; que furibunda
planxit suos lacertos. Jamque
est palam demens; que fatetur
inconcessam spem Veneris. Sinè
qua deserit patriam, invisosque
penates; & sequitur vestigia
profugi fratris. Utque Ismaria
Bacchæ motæ tuo thyrsò, proles
Semeleia, celebrant repetita tri-
ennia: non aliter Bubasides nurus
vidère Byblida ululâsse per latos
agros; quibus relictis illa per-
errat Caras, & armiferos Lele-
gas, Lyciamque. Jam relique-
rat Cragon & Lymiren, que
undas Xanthi, quo jago Chimæra
habebat ignem in mediis parti-
bus, pectus & ora leæ, caudam
serpentis. Silvæ deficiunt: cùm
tu, Bybli, lassata sequendo, pro-
cidis; & capillis positis dura
tellure, taces, que premis caducas
frondes tuo ore. Sæpe etiam Le-
legeïdes Nymphæ conantur tollere
teneris ulnis; sæpe præcipiunt
ut moderetur amori, que adbi-
bent solatia surdæ menti. Byblis
jacet muta, que terit virides
herbas suis unguibus: & humec-
tat gramina rivo lacrymarum.
Ferunt Naïdas supposuisse venam
his, quæ nunquam posset arefcere.

Defecisse ferunt. Tum verò à pectore vestem
Deripuit; planxitque suos furibunda lacertos. 220
Jamque palam est demens; inconcessamque fatetur
Spem Veneris. Sinè quâ patriam, invisosque penates,
Deserit; & profugi sequitur vestigia fratris.
Utque tuo motæ, proles Semeleia, thyrsò
Ismariæ celebrant repetita triennia Bacchæ: 225
Byblida non aliter latos ululâsse per agros
Bubasides vidère nurus; quibus illa relictis
Caras, & armiferos Lelegas, Lyciamque pererrat.
Jam Cragon, & Lymiren, Xanthique reliquerat
undas,

Quoque Chimæra jago mediis in partibus ignem, 230
Pectus & ora leæ, caudam serpentis habebat.
Deficiunt Silvæ: cùm tu, lassata sequendo,
Procidis; &, durâ positis tellure capillis,
Bybli, taces; frondesque tuo premis ore caducas.
Sæpe etiam Nymphæ teneris Lelegeïdes ulnis 235
Tollere conantur: sæpe, ut moderetur amori,
Præcipiunt; surdæque adhibent solatia menti.
Muta jacet, viridesque suis terit unguibus herbas
Byblis: & humectat lacrymarum gramina rivo.
Naïdas his venam, quæ nunquam arefcere posset, 240
Supposuisse ferunt. Quid enim dare majus habe-
bant?

Quid enim habebant majus dare?

NOTES.

220. Planxitque.] She beat; *plangere* I properly to beat the Breast.

222. Sinè quâ.] Her Hopes being taken away.

224. Motæ.] Stirred up.

Proles Semeleia.] Bacchus.

Thyrsò.] With thy Sacred Rites.

225. Ismaria.] The Thracian Women.

Triennia.] *Trictērics*; by the Greeks they were so called, because perform'd every third Year. Of this, Notice has been taken in the former Books.

227. Bubasides.] Which inhabit Caria; for Bubastes is a Province of Caria.

228. Lelegas.] A warlike People of Caria.

Lyciamque.] A Country of Asia-Minor, between Pamphylia and Caria.

229. Cragon.] A Mountain.

Lymiren.] A City.

Xanthique.] A River of Lycia.

230. Chimæra.] Is a Mountain in Lycia, which, like *Ætna* in Sicily, sends forth Smoke and Globes of Fire; which gave Occasion for the Poets to feign, That *Chimæra* was a Monster, having his lower Parts like a Lion, vomiting out Flames, his Middle and Belly like a Goat, and his hinder Parts like a Dragon.

Prima Leo, postrema Draco, Media ipsa Chimæra. Lucret.

And Ovid, *Trist.* B. IV. El. 7.

Esse canes utero sub Virginis, esse Chimæram, A truce quæ flammis separat Angue Leam.

But see another more likely Foundation of this Fiction, in what I have said in Book VI. *Fab.* VI. Ver. 27.

241. Majus habebant.] What had they greater to give, *q. d.* Nothing.

Protinus, ut secto piceæ de cortice guttæ,
 Utve tenax gravidâ manat tellure bitumen ;
 Utve sub adventum spirantis lene Favonî
 Sole remollescit, quæ frigore constitit unda,
 Sic lacrymis consumpta suis Phœbeia Byblis
 Vertitur in fontem, qui nunc quoque vallibus illis
 Nomen habet dominæ ; nigrâque sub ilice manat.

245

dominæ illis vallibus, manatque sub nigrâ ilice.

Protinus ut guttæ manant de
 secto cortice piceæ, utve tenax
 bitumen manat gravidâ tellure ;
 utve unda quæ constitit fri-
 gore, remollescit sole, sub ad-
 ventum Favonî spirantis lene, sic
 Phœbeia Byblis, consumpta suis
 lacrymis, vertitur in fontem,
 qui nunc quoque habet nomē

NOTES.

242. *Protinus.*] The Poet exemplifies by
 a three-fold Similitude, how *Byblis* was turn-
 ed into a Fountain.

Piceæ.] A Pitch-Tree, which when the
 Tree is cut, Pitch immediately flows from the
 Incision.

243. *Bitumen.*] *Bitumen* is a Sort of Pitch
 that grows in the Earth.

244. *Lene.*] Gently. A Noun for an Ad-
 verb.

245. *Remollescit.*] Becomes soft and liquid
 again, melts.

Constitit frigore.] Was frozen.

246. *Phœbeia.*] Whose Grandfather was
Phæbus.

247. *Vertitur.*] But *Ovid* in his *Remedia
 Amoris*, says, *Byblis* hanged herself :

*Byblida quod referam ? vetito fratris amore
 Arsit, Et est laqueo fortiter ulta nefas.*

F A B. XII. *Iphis into a Man.*

Phæstus is a Town in the Island of Crete, where dwelt Ligdus, a Gentleman of good Repute, who required of his Wife Telethusa, if she brought forth a Girl, that she would kill it ; but if it was a Boy, she should preserve it for the Service of his Country. Both of them earnestly prayed for a Boy ; but Telethusa was delivered of a Girl. The Mother not finding in her Heart to kill her Daughter, and being under great Anxiety on account of her Promise to Ligdus, was comforted in her Trouble by Isis, who advised her to deceive her Husband, and educate the Infant as a Boy. When she grew marriageable, her Father not suspecting the Deceit, and relying upon his Wife's Fidelity, made up a Match for his supposed Son, with Ianthe, the Daughter of Teleste. They were both deeply in Love with each other, but especially Iphis ; (for so his Father had him called, after the Name of his Grandfather) and the Mother being in Pain, lest her Daughter's Sex should be discovered, the Goddess Isis assisted her, and changed Iphis into a young Man, that she might be able to consummate the Marriage.

Fama novi monstri forsitan implêssset centum Cretæas urbes ; si Crete non nuper tulisset propiora miracula, Iphide mutatâ. Nam tellus Phæstia, proxima Gnossiaco regno, quondam progenit Ligdum virum ignoto nomine, de ingenuâ plebe. Nec census in illo major sua nobilitate : sed vita fidesque fuit inculpata. Qui movit aures gravidæ conjugis his vocibus ; cum partus prope jam adesset.

F A M A novi centum Cretæas forsitan urbes Implêssset monstri ; si non miracula nuper Iphide mutatâ Crete propiora tulisset. Proxima Gnossiaco nam quondam Phæstia regno Progenit tellus, ignoto nomine Ligdum ; Ingenuâ de plebe virum. Nec census in illo Nobilitate suâ major : sed vita fidesque Inculpata fuit. Gravidæ qui conjugis aures Vocibus his movit ; cùm jam prope partus adesset.

N O T E S.

1. *Cretæas.*] The *Cretensian's*, from *Miletus*, the Father of *Byblis*, who carried a Colony into *Asia*. *Crete* is an Island famous for having an hundred Cities in it, from whence it was named *ἑκατόπολις*. At

present 'tis called *Candia*.

4. *Phæstia.*] The *Phæstian Land*, i. e. the City *Phæstus* itself, in *Crete*.

8. *Conjugis.*] Of his Wife *Telethusa*.

que voveam duo sunt : minimo ut relevêre labore ;
 etque marem parias. Onerosior altera fors est : 11
 vires Natura negat. Quod abominor, ergo
 dita fortè tuo fuerit si scemina partu ;
 invitatus mando : pietas ignosce) necetur.
 iixerat : & lacrymis vultum lavêre profusis, 15
 am qui mandabat, quàm cui mandata dabantur.
 ed tamen usque suum vanis Telethusa maritum
 sollicitat precibus ; ne spem sibi ponat in arcto.
 certa sua est Ligdo sententia. Jamque ferendo
 iix erat illa gravem maturo pondere ventrem ; 20
 cum medio noctis spatio sub imagine somni
 Inachis ante torum, pompâ comitata suorum,
 ut stetit, aut visa est. Inerant lunaria fronti
 cornua, cum spicis nitido flaventibus auro,
 et regale decus ; cum quâ latrator Anubis, 25
 sanctaque Bubastis, variusque coloribus Apis :
 quique premit vocem, digitoque silentia suadet ;
 Anubis, sanctaque Bubastis, que Apis varius coloribus : quique premit vocem, que suadet silen-
 tia digito ;

NOTES.

10. *Voveam.*] I wish, I desire.
Ut relevêre.] That you may be delivered.
 11. *Onerosior.*] More burthensome ; *q. d.*
 Girls are very expensive ; for you must not
 only give them a good education, but after-
 wards provide them a Fortune also.
 14. *Necetur.*] This was a barbarous Custom
 of many Heathens, of killing new born Infants
 they did not like.
 17. *Usque.*] Always, continually.
 18. *Arcto.*] In a narrow Compass.
 19. *Certa.*] So *Virg. Æn. X. Certa est sen-*
tentia Turno.
 22. *Inachis.*] *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*,
 concerning which *Ovid* says, *Lib. I.*

Nunc Dea linigerâ colitur celeberrima turbâ.

This is the same that the *Egyptians* call *Isis*,
 and think to be the Moon. Others suppose
 she was worshipped for *Ceres*, and others for
Juno.

23. *Lunaria.*] Such was the Image of *Isis*,
 whose Lunar Horns resembled the Moon.

24. *Cum spicis.*] These are the Emblems of
Ceres, whom *Isis* represented.

25. *Decus.*] Either a Scepter or horned
 Diadem.

Latrator.] *Mercury* was worshipped by the
Egyptians in the Form of a Dog ; signifying,
 that he was the Guard of *Osiris* and *Isis*, and
 was called *Anubis*.

26. *Bubastis.*] *Diana* was sacred to the *E-*
gyptians, especially in the City *Bubastes*.

Apis.] Some think that this is the same
 with *Osiris*, not without Reason ; for he was
 by the *Egyptians* accounted a God, and wor-
 shipped under the Form of an Ox, with a black
 Body, and a white Forehead, and a remarkable
 white Spot on his Back, and double Hairs on
 his Tail, and his Tongue was marked with a
 Cantharus. He was not permitted to live be-
 yond such a Number of Years, which having
 completed, he was, by the Priests, thrown into
 a Fountain ; and when they had mourned long
 enough for him, they looked for another.

27. *Quique, &c.*] The God of Silence,
 whom they call *Harpocrates*.

Digito.] For a little Image of *Harpocrates*
 with his Finger upon his Mouth, is an Em-
 blem of keeping Secrecy.

que erant *sistra*, que *Osiris* nunquam satis quæsitus, que peregrina serpens plena somniferi veneni. Cùm Dea sic affata est, velut excussam somno, & videntem manifesta. O *Teletbusa*, pars mearum; pone graves curas; que falle mandata mariti. Nec dubita, cùm *Lucina* lævarit te partu, tollere quicquid erit. Sum auxiliaris Dea, que exorata fero opem. Nec querêris te coluisse ingratum Numen. Monuit, que recessit thalamo. Cressa surgit læta toro, que supplex tollens puras manus ad sidera precatur ut sua visa sint rata. Ut dolor increvit: que ipsum pondus expulit se in auras, & scœmina est nata ignaro patri; mater jussit ali, mentita puerum, que res habuit fidem, neque erat facti nisi conscia nutrix. Pater solvit vota, que imponit nomen avitum. Avus fuerat *Iphis*. Mater gavisa est nomine, quod foret commune, nec falleret ququam illo. Mendacia latebant impercepta piâ fraude. Cultus erat pueri; facies, quam sive dares puellæ, sive puero, uterque fierat formosus. Tercius interea decimo successerat annus; Cùm pater, *Iphi*, tibi flavam despondet Ianthem: 50

Interea tertius annus successerat decimo; cùm pater Iphi despondet tibi flavam Ianthem:

NOTES.

28. *Sistraque.*] Σείστρον, is a Greek Noun, of σείσθαι, to shake. It was a brazen Rattle, by shaking of which they made a Noise; used in performing the sacred Rites of *Isis*.

Regina in mediis parvo vocat agmine sistro.
Virg.

Nunquamque, &c.] *Osiris* is a God of the Egyptians, the Husband of *Isis*; whom being lost, the Egyptians sought with great Sorrow, and having found another, they made great Rejoicings.

29. *Plenaque,*] During the sacred Ceremonies of *Isis*, a Serpent or Asp was carried about; by the Bite of which Men fell into a kind of Stupefaction, and died.

30. *Excussam.*] Awaked.

32. *Mariti.*] Of *Ligdus*.

34. *Tollere.*] Bring it up. It was a Custom among many of the Heathens, either to kill, or expose in the Woods, those Children they did not chuse to bring up.

Auxiliaris.] Assisting Women in Travail.

38. *Cressa.*] The Woman of *Crete*, sc. *Teletbusa*.

39. *Seque.*] After she brought forth her Burden.

41. *Fidemque, &c.*] And it was thought to be true.

45. *Commune.*] To a Boy, and to a Girl. For *Isis* is a Name for either a Man or a Woman.

46. *Impercepta.*] Not perceived, not suspected.

50. *Flavam.*] Yellow-hair'd.

inter Phœstiadas quæ laudatissima formæ
 dote fuit virgo. Diētæo nata Teleste.
 par ætas, par forma fuit: primasque magistris
 accepere artes elementa ætatis ab iisdem. 54
 Hinc amor ambarum tetigit rude pectus: & æquum
 vulnus utrique tulit: sed erat fiducia dispar.
 conjugii pactæque expectat tempora tædæ:
 quamque virum putat esse, suum fore credit Ianthe.
 Iphis amat, quâ posse frui desperat, & auget
 hoc ipsum flammæ: ardetque in virgine virgo. 60
 Vixque tenens lacrymas; Quis me manet exitus?
 inquit,

Cognita quam nulli, quam prodigiosa, novæque
 dura tenet Veneris? si Dî mihi parcere vellent;
 Perdere debuerant: si non & perdere vellent;
 Naturale malum saltem & de more dedissent. 65
 Nec vaccam vaccæ, nec equas amor urit equarum.
 Urit oves aries: sequitur sua fœmina cervum.
 Sic & aves coeunt: interque animalia cuncta
 fœmina fœmineo correpta cupidine nulla est,
 Vellem nulla forem. Ne non tamen omnia Crete 70
 Monstra ferat; taurum dilexit filia Solis,
 fœmina nempe marem. Meus est furiosior illo,
 si verum profitemur, amor. Tamen illa secuta est

Crete non ferat omnia monstra; filia Solis dilexit taurum, nempe fœmina marem. Meus amor est
 furiosior illo, si profitemur verum. Tamen illa est secuta

quæ fuit virgo laudatissima inter
 Phœstiadas dote formæ, nata
 Diētæo Teleste. Ætas ambarum
 fuit par, forma fuit par: que
 accepere primas artes, elementa
 ætatis, ab iisdem magistris. Hinc
 amor tetigit rude pectus amba-
 rum: & tulit æquum vulnus
 utrique: sed fiducia erat dispar.
 Ianthe expectat tempora con-
 jugii pactæque tædæ, que credit
 quam putat esse virum fore
 suum. Iphis amat, quâ des-
 perat posse frui, & hoc ipsum
 auget flammæ: que virgo ar-
 det in virgine. Vixque tenens
 lacrymas; Quis exitus manet
 me? inquit, quam cura novæ
 Veneris, cognita nulli, quam pro-
 digiosa tenet? si Dî vellent
 parcere mihi; [debuerant per-
 dere: si non & vellent perdere]
 saltem dedissent naturale malum
 & de more. Nec amor vaccæ
 urit vaccam, nec equarum e-
 quas. Aries urit oves: sua
 fœmina sequitur cervum. Sic
 & aves coeunt: interque cunc-
 ta animalia, nulla fœmina est
 correpta fœmineo cupidine. Vel-
 lem forem nulla. Tamen ne

NOTES.

51. Phœstiadas.] The Women of the City
 of Crete. See ver. 4.

52. Diētæo.] A Man of Crete. For Diētæo
 is a Mountain of Crete.

55. Tetigit.] Moved.

Rude.] An ignorant Mind, unacquainted
 with Love.

56. Dispar.] Different. For Iphis doubted
 whether she could perform the Office of a
 Man: On the other hand, Ianthe was con-
 fident that she could perform the Part of a
 Woman.

57. Pactæque.] Of the Marriage agreed upon.

58. Quamque.] Iphis, whom Ianthe be-
 lieved to be a Man, and that he would soon be
 her Husband.

59. Auget.] She despaired of being able to
 enjoy the beloved Virgin.

60. Ardetque.] A Virgin is enflamed with
 the Love of a Virgin, which is greatly to be
 wondered at.

61. Quis exitus.] What will be the End
 of my Love, since I cannot be able to enjoy
 my beloved Ianthe.

65. Naturæ.] A natural Love, that I
 should love a Man not a Maid. [Heinsius finds
 Fault with the foregoing Verse as spurious.]

70. Non ferat.] Should not produce.

71. Filia. Pasiphaë, the Wife of Minos,
 See above Book VIII. Fab. ii.

spem Veneris : tamen illa passa est bovem dolis & imagine vaccae : & erat adulter qui deciperetur. Licet solertia confluat huc è toto orbe, licet Dædalus ipse revolet ceratis alis ; quid faciet ? num efficiet me puerum de virgine doctis artibus ? num mutabit te Ianthe ? quin firmas animum, que ipsa recolligis te, Iphi : que excutis stultos ignes & inopes consilii ? Vide quid sis nata (nisi quoque decipis te ipsam) & pete quod est fas : & ama quod scæmina debes. [Est spes quæ capiat : est spes quæ pascat amorem.] Res adimit hanc tibi : non custodia arcet te ab caro amplexu, nec cura cauti mariti. Non asperitas patris, nec ipsa negat se tibi roganti. Tamen nec est potiunda tibi ; nec ut omnia fiant, potes esse felix ; ut Dique hominesque laborent. [Nunc quoque nulla pars meorum votorum est vana : Dique faciles dederunt mihi, quicquid valuere.] Quodque ego volo, genitor vult, ipsa vult, que futurus focer : at natura, potentior omnibus istis non vult ; quæ sola nocet mihi. Ecce optabile tempus venit ; que jugalis lux adest ; ut jam Ianthe fiat mea, nec contingat mihi. Sitiemus in mediis undis.

Spem Veneris : tamen illa dolis & imagine vaccae Passa bovem est : & erat, qui deciperetur, adulter. 75 Huc licet è toto solertia confluat orbe, Ipse licet revolet ceratis Dædalus alis ; Quid faciet ? num me puerum de virgine doctis Artibus efficiet ? num te mutabit, Ianthe ? Quin animum firmas, teque ipsa recolligis, Iphi : 80 Consiliique inopes & stultos excutis ignes ? Quid sis nata vide (nisi te quoque decipis ipsam) Et pete, quod fas est : & ama, quod scæmina debes. [Spes est quæ capiat : spes est quæ pascat amorem] Hanc tibi res adimit : non te custodia caro 85 Arcet ab amplexu, nec cauti cura mariti Non patris asperitas, nec se negat ipsa roganti. Nec tamen est potiunda tibi ; nec, ut omnia fiant, Esse potes felix ; ut Dique hominesque laborent. [Nunc quoque votorum pars nulla est vana meorum : 90 Dique mihi faciles, quicquid valuere, dederunt.] Quodque ego, vult genitor, vult ipsa, focerque futurus :

At non vult Natura, potentior omnibus istis ; Quæ mihi sola nocet. Venit ecce optabile tempus ; Luxque jugalis adest : ut jam mea fiat Ianthe, 95 Nec mihi continget. Mediis sitiemus in undis.

NOTES.

75. *Passa est.*] Enjoyed. Having fell in love with a Bull, she inclosed herself in a wooden Cow, and by that means suffered his Carresses.

76. *Solertia.*] Wit or Invention.

Confluat.] Should meet together.

77. *Dædalus.*] For he had made the wooden Cow.

80. *Quin.*] Why don't you be resolute ? *Iphis* speaks to herself.

Recolligis.] Why dost not recover thyself ?

81. *Excutis.*] Cast away, reject.

82. *Nisi te, &c.*] Unless thou deceivest thyself also.

83. *Pete.*] Desire that which may be attained. [*Heinsius* dislikes the following Verse.]

85. *Hanc.*] Necessity, and the Quality of the Sex, takes from you her, whom you desire to have for a Wife.

88. *Nec.*] Nor can you be able to enjoy her.

90. *Nulla.*] It is not as above, *Vellem nulla forem.* [*Heinsius* also rejects this Distich.]

95. *Luxque jugalis.*] The Day set for the Marriage.

96. *Mihi.*] Because I cannot be able to enjoy her.

Mediis.] Like *Tantalus*, to whom the Poet seems to allude.

Pronuba quid Juno, quid ad hæc, Hymenæe, venitis
Sacra ; quibus qui ducat, abest ; ubi nubimus ambæ ?
Pressit ab his vocem : nec leniùs altera virgo
Æstuat : utque celer venias, Hymenæe, precatur. 100
Quod petit hæc, Telethusa timens, modò tempora
differt

Nunc ficto languore moram trahit : omina sæpe,
Visaque causatur ; sed jam consumserat omnem
Materiam ficti ; dilataque tempora tædæ
Institerant : unusque dies restabat : at illa 105
Crinalem capiti vittam natæque, sibi
Detrahit : & passis aram complexa capillis :
Isi, Parætonium, Mareoticaque arva, Pharonque,
Quæ colis, & septem digestum in cornua Nilum ;
Fer precor, inquit, opem, nostroq; medere timori. 110
Te, Dea, te quondam, tuaque hæc insignia vidi,
Cunctaque cognovi, comitesque, facesque, sonumque
Sistrorum ; memorique animo tua jussa notavi :
Quòd videt hæc lucem, quòd non ego punior ipsa,

que notavi tua jussa memori animo : quòd hæc videt lucem, quòd ego ipsa non punior,

Quid pronuba Juno, quid Hymenæe, venitis ad hæc sacra ; quibus abest qui ducat ; ubi ambæ nubimus ? pressit vocem ab his ; nec altera virgo æstuat leniùs : que precatur Hymenæe ut venias celer. Telethusa timens quod hæc petit, modò differt tempora : nunc trahit moram ficto languore ; sæpe causatur omina, visaque ; sed jam consumserat omnem materiam ficti, que tempora tædæ dilata institerant, unusque dies restabat : at illa detrahit crinalem vittam capiti natæque, sibi : & complexa aram capillis passis, inquit, Isi, quæ colis Parætonium, Mareoticaque arva, Pharonque, & Nilum digestum in septem cornua, precor fer opem, que medere nostro timori. Te Dea, te quondam vidi, que hæc tua insignia, que cognovi cuncta, comitesque, facesque, sonumque sistrorum ;

N O T E S.

97. Pronuba.] As Juno presided over Marriage, she always was invoked in lawful Marriages.

Hymenæe.] The God of Marriage.

98. Sacra.] Marriage.

Nubimus.] Nubere is proper to Women.

99. Pressit.] After this she held her Peace.

Leniùs.] Less.

Virgo.] Iantbe, who believing her intended Husband Iphis to be a Man, was excessively in love with him.

100. Hymenæe.] The God of Marriage.

102. Omina.] Forebodings.

103. Visaque.] And Dreams.

Causatur.] She pretends or feigns.

104. Ficti.] Of false Pretences.

Tædæ.] Torches were carried before new-married Brides, commonly made of Pine-Tree. Hence Tædæ is put for Marriages themselves.

105. Illa.] Telethusa.

108. Parætonium.] A Town of Egypt, where Isis was more especially worshipped.

Mareotica.] A Lake in Egypt, washing Alexandria.

Pharonque.] An Island of Egypt, now joined by a Bridge to Alexandria, famous for a large Watch-Tower, called Pharos ; being a Sea-Mark, having Lights kept constantly burning in it by Night.

109. Cornua.] Ports, Mouths. For the Nile empties itself into the Sea by seven Mouths.

111. Insignia.] For all these Images were on the Altar of Isis, which Telethusa saw in a Dream. See before ver. 21.

113. Sistrorum.] Of the Sistrum I have spoken above, ver. 28.

114. Quod non, &c.] Heinsius suspects this Hemistich, on account of the Diversity of Readings.

*ſt tuum conſilium monitumque ;
miferere duarum, que juva aux-
ilio. Lacrymæ ſunt ſecutæ
verba. Dea viſa eſt moviſ-
ſe ſuas oras (& moverat) : &
fores templi tremuere, que cor-
nua, imitata Lunam, fulſerunt :
que ſonabile ſiſtrum crepuit. Ma-
ter abit templo, non ſecura qui-
dem, tamen læta fauſto omine.
Iphis comes ſequitur euntem, ma-
jore gradu quàm ſolita, nec can-
dor permanet in ore, & vires
augentur, & ipſe vultus eſt a-
crior, & brevior menſura in-
comptis capillis ; plusque vigo-
ris adeſt, quàm habuit ſcœmina ;
jam es puer, quæ nuper eras
ſcœmina. Date munera templis :
nec gaudete timidâ fide. Dant
munera templis. Et addunt ti-
tulum ; titulus habebat breve
carmen. Iphis puer ſolvit do-
na, quæ ſcœmina voverat. Poſtera lux patefecerat latum orbem radiis, cùm Venus, & Juno, que
Hymenæus conveniunt ad ſocios ignes ; que puer Iphis potitur ſuâ Iantbe.*

Conſilium, monitumque tuum eſt : miferere duarum,
Auxilioque juva. Lacrymæ ſunt verba ſecutæ. 116
Viſa Dea eſt moviſſe ſuas (& moverat) aras :
Et templi tremuere fores, imitataque Lunam
Cornua fulſerunt : crepuitque ſonabile ſiſtrum.
Non ſecura quidem, fauſto tamen omine læta 120
Mater abit templo. Sequitur comes Iphis euntem
Quàm ſolita eſt majore gradu, nec candor in ore
Permanet, & vires augentur, & acrior ipſe eſt
Vultus, & incomptis brevior menſura capillis ; 124
Plusque vigoris adeſt, habuit quàm ſcœmina ; jam, quæ
ſcœmina nuper eras, puer es. Date munera templis :
Nec timidâ gaudete fide. Dant munera templis.
Addunt & titulum ; titulus breve carmen habebat :
Dona puer ſolvit, quæ ſcœmina voverat, Iphis.
Poſtera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem : 130
Cùm Venus, & Juno, ſociosque Hymenæus, ad ignes
Conveniunt ; potiturque ſuâ puer Iphis Iantbe.

NOTES.

116. *Auxilio.*] So *Virg. Æn.* Neque illos
juveris auxilio. A Pleonasm.

119. *Cornua.*] See above. ver. 24.

120. *Fauſto omine.*] With the happy Tokens.

128. *Titulum.*] Ἀνάθημα.

131. *Ignes.*] The Sacrifices, which were
made at Weddings to *Juno*, *Hymenæus*, and
the conjugal Gods of Love.





P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEN

LIBER X.

FAB. I. The Descent of *Orpheus* into Hell, and *Olenus*
and *Lethæa* turn'd into Rocks.

The ARGUMENT.

Eurydice being killed, *Orpheus* goes down to Hell, and got a Grant from *Pluto*, that he should take her along with him, upon this Condition, that he did not look back upon her by the Way; which not being able to perform, she was recalled to Hell. *Orpheus* is thereupon said to have grown stupid, like the Shepherd, who, seeing *Cerberus*, whom *Hercules* had dragged out of Hell, was, thro' Fear, turned into a Stone: And like *Lethæa*, who being proud of her Beauty, valued herself superior to the Goddesses, for which she was turned into a Rock. *Olenus* also taking his Wife's Fault upon himself, suffered the same Punishment. *Orpheus*, after wearying himself with Grief and Mourning, that he might not have a Desire to marry again, instituted a puerile *Venery*.

INDEX

*Inde Hymenæus velatus cro-
ceo amictu, digreditur per im-
mensam aëra, que tendit ad oras
Ciconum : & vocatur Orphæâ
voce nequicquam. Ille quidem
adfuit : sed nec attulit solennia
verba, nec lætos vultus, nec fe-
lix omen. Quoquæ fax, quam
tenuit, fuit utque stridula la-
crymoso fumo, invenit nullos ig-
nes motibus. Exitus gravior
auspicio : nam dum nova nupta,
comitata turbâ Naiadum, va-
gatur per herbas, occidit, dente
serpentis recepto in talum. Quam
postquam Rhodopeïus vates de-
flevit satis ad superas auras ;
ne non tentaret & umbras, ausus
est descendere ad Styga Tænariâ
portâ. Perque leves populos, si-
mulacraque functa sepulchris, a-
diit Persephonen ; dominumque um-
brarum tenentem inamœna regna :
pulsisque nervis ad carmina, sic
ait : O Numina mundi positi sub
terrâ, in quem quicquid creamur
mortale recidimus ; si licet, &
positis ambagibus falsi oris fini-
tis loqui vera ; non descendi huc ut viderem opaca Tartara, nec uti vincirem terna guttura Medusæi
monstri villosa colubris.*

INDE per immensum croceo velatus amictu,
Aëra digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenæus ad oras
Tendit : & Orphæâ nequicquam voce vocatur,
Adfuit ille quidem : sed nec solennia verba,
Nec lætos vultus, nec felix attulit omen.
Fax quoque, quam tenuit, lacrymoso stridula fumo⁵
Utque fuit, nullos invenit motibus ignes.
Exitus auspicio gravior : nam nupta, per herbas
Dum nova Naiadum turbâ comitata vagatur,
Occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto.
Quam fati ad superas postquam Rhodopeïus auras¹⁰
Deflevit vates ; ne non tentaret & umbras,
Ad Styga Tænariâ est ausus descendere portâ,
Perque leves populos, simulacraque functa sepulchris,
Persephonen adiit, inamœnaque regna tenentem¹⁵
Umbrarum dominum : pulsisque ad carmina nervis,
Sic ait : O positi sub terrâ Numina mundi,
In quem recidimus quicquid mortale creamur ;
Si licet, &, falsi positis ambagibus oris,
Vera loqui finitis ; non huc, ut opaca viderem²⁰
Tartara, descendi ; nec uti villosa colubris
Terna Medusæi vincirem guttura monstri.

NOTES.

2. *Ciconum.*] On the Borders of *Thrace*, where the People called the *Cicones* dwelt, near Mount *Ismarus*, and the *Bistonian Lake*.

3. *Nequicquam.*] In vain. For it was an unfortunate Marriage.

4. *Solennia.*] It was usual at Weddings to compliment the Bride and Bridegroom with such congratulatory Expressions as these, — *Faustæ felicesque hæc sunt nuptiæ !*

6. *Fax.*] Five Torches were wont to be carried before the new married Bride.

7. *Utque fuit.*] For *Sicut erat*. So our Poet in several Places. *Fast.* III.

Utque erat in dubio procubuisse solo.

*Et hæc quoque funestos, ut erat, immixtis,
Puppim stetit ante capillis.*

11. *Rhodopeïus.*] *Orpheus*, a *Thracian Poet*, *Rhodope* is a very high Mountain of *Thrace*.

12. *Ne.*] *Ut*.

13. *Tænaria.*] *Tænarus* is a Promontory of the Province of *Lacaonia*, where they shew a

Cave which they say is the Entrance to go down to Hell.

14. *Leves.*] Having no Bodies.

15. *Persephonen.*] *Proserpine* or *Hecate*, who is called *Persephone* by the Greeks.

16. *Dominum.*] *Pluto*.

17. *Positi.*] *Orpheus* endeavours to persuade *Pluto* and *Proserpine* to let him have his Wife *Eurydice* again, and to give her leave to live a certain Number of Years in the Land of the Living.

Mundi.] This is a Periphrasis of the Shades below.

20. *Opaca.*] Obscure, dark. For *Tartarus* is a very deep Place of Hell.

22. *Medusæi.*] Of *Cerberus*, the three-headed Dog of Hell, who has Snakes and Serpents for the Hairs of his Body, as *Medusa* has for the Hairs of her Head. *Orpheus* excuses himself, lest it should be thought he came to carry away *Cerberus*, as *Hercules* had done.

Causa viæ conjux : in quam calcata venenum
 Vipera diffudit ; crescentesque abstulit annos.
 Posse pati volui : nec me tentâsse negabo : 25
 Vicit amor. Superâ Deus hic bene notus in orâ est.
 An sit & hîc, dubito : sed & hîc tamen auguror esse.
 Famaque si veteris non est mentita rapinæ,
 Vos quoque junxit amor. Per ego hæc loca plena
 timoris,

Per Chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni, 30
 Eurydices oro properata retexite fila.

Omnia debemur vobis : paulumque morati,
 Seriùs aut citiùs sedem properamus ad unam.

Tendimus huc omnes : hæc est domus ultima : vosque,
 Humani generis longissima regna tenetis. 35

Hæc quoque, cùm justos matura peregerit annos,
 Juris erit vestri. Pro munere poscimus usum.

Quòd si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, certum est
 Nolle redire mihi. Letho gaudete duorum.

Talia dicentem, nervosque ad verba moventem, 40

*Conjux est causa viæ : in quam
 vipera calcata diffudit venenum ;
 abstulitque crescentes annos. Vo-
 lui posse pati : nec negabo me
 tentâsse : amor vicit. Hic De-
 us est bene notus in superâ orâ.
 Dubito an sit & hîc : sed ta-
 men auguror esse & hîc. Que si
 fama veteris rapinæ non est
 mentita, amor junxit vos quoque.*

*Ego oro per hæc loca plena ti-
 moris, per hoc ingens Chaos, silen-
 tiaque vasti regni, retexite pro-
 perata fila Eurydices. Debe-
 mur omnia vobis : que morati
 paulum, properamus ad unam
 sedem seriùs aut citiùs. Om-
 nes tendimus huc : hæc est ul-
 tima domus : que vos tenetis
 longissima regna humani generis.
 Hæc quoque, cùm matura pere-
 gerit justos annos, erit vestri ju-
 ris. Poscimus usum pro muns-
 re. Quod si fata negant veni-
 am pro conjuge, certum est mihi*

nolle redire. Gaudete letho duorum. Exsanguis animæ flebant, dicentem talia, que moventem

NOTES.

23. *Conjux.*] My Wife *Eurydice*.

Venenum.] So called, as some think, because
 it passes through the Veins.

25. *Posse.*] I would indeed, and have en-
 deavoured to bear the Loss of my beloved
 Wife ; but my Love is so great towards her,
 that it has compelled me to come down to
 this Place.

27. *Auguror.*] I conjecture.

28. *Rapinæ.*] For *Pluto* falling in Love
 with *Proserpine*, carried her off with him to
 Hell. See Book V.

30. *Chaos.*] Through this great Darkness.

31. *Retexite.*] Unloose, unweave, that she
 may return to Life again.

32. *Omnia.*] All must of Necessity come
 to you.

33. *Seriùs.*] So in another Place,

*Tendimus huc omnes, metam properamus ad
 unam.*

Omnia sub leges mors vocat atra suas.

36. *Peregerit.*] She shall have fulfilled.

37. *Juris vestri.*] In your Power.

Usum.] The Use and Enjoyment of my
 Wife *Eurydice*.

38. *Si fata, &c.*] But if the Fates deny
 me this Favour that I ask for my Wife, I have
 taken a Resolution never to return to the
 Living, but to perish with her here.

Veniam.] This Favour.

39. *Duorum.*] Of me and *Eurydice*.

40. *Talia.*] So affecting was the Prayer
 and Song of *Orpheus*, that it moved the infer-
 nal Deities themselves, and caused so great At-
 tention even in those who were tormented,
 that, forgetting their Punishments, they melt-
 ed into Tears. *Virgil* has imitated this
 Passage, *Georg. IV.*

*Quin ipsæ stupuere demus, atque intima Lethi
 Tartara, cæruleosque implexæ crinibus an-
 gues
 Eumenides, &c.*

Nervosque moventem.] And striking the
 Strings of his Harp.

nervos ad verba. Nec Tantalus captavit refugam undam :
 que orbis Ixionis stupuit. Nec
 volucres carpsere jecur ; que Belides
 vacarunt urnis, que Sisyphæ, sedisti in tuo saxo. Fama est,
 genas Eumenidum, victarum carmine,
 tum primum maduisse lacrymis. Nec regia conjux,
 nec qui regit ima, sustinet negare oranti :
 que vocant Eurydicen. Illa erat inter recentes umbras,
 & incessit tardo passu de vulnere.
 Rhodopeius heros accipit hanc, & simul legem,
 ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas
 Exierit valles : aut irrita dona futura.
 Carpitur acclivus per muta silentia trames,
 Arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opacâ.
 Nec procul abfuerunt telluris margine summæ.
 Hic ne deficeret, metuens, avidusque videndi,
 Flexit amans oculos : & protinus illa relapsa est.
 amans, metuens ne deficeret, avidusque videndi, flexit oculos : & protinus illa est relapsa.

NOTES.

41. *Tantalus.*] *Tantalus* having been honoured to sit at the Table with the Gods, discovered the Secrets of *Jupiter* to Men ; for which Reason he was thrust down to Hell, and was punished with Thirst, tho' up to the Chin in Water ; and with Hunger, tho' Apples hung over his Head, which, when he endeavoured to catch, were blown away by the Wind.

42. *Captavit.*] He caught at.

Stupuitque.] Remained immovable at the hearing of *Orpheus's* Song.

Ixionis.] *Ixion* having accused *Juno* of Adultery, was condemned to Hell, to be continually turned about upon a Wheel, and whipped by the Furies.

Orbis.] The Wheel.

43. *Jecur.*] Of *Tityus*, who having attempted to debauch *Latona*, being stretched out into the Length of nine Acres, is reported to have had Vultures continually preying upon his Liver.

Vacarunt.] They were at rest from drawing Water.

44. *Belides.*] These were the Grand-Daughters of *Belus*, the fifty Daughters of *Danaus*, which were married to so many Cousins, and,

by the Command of their Father *Danaus*, killed them on the wedding Night, except *Hypermnestra*, who spared *Linus*, for which they were cast down to Hell, and sentenced to draw Water in Sieves.

Sisyphæ.] *Sisyphus* was the Son of *Æolus*, who infesting *Isthmus* with Robberies, was thrust down to Hell, and sentenced to roll a great Stone up the Side of a Mountain, which when it had almost reached the Top, rolled down again into the Valley.

46. *Eumenidum.*] Of the Furies, whose Names are *Megæra*, *Tisiphone*, and *Alecto*, so called by Antiphrasis, as tho' *εὐμνέϊδες*, i. e. not good-natured.

Regia conjux.] *Proserpine*.

47. *Qui regit.*] A Periphrasis of *Pluto*.

48. *Umbras.*] Among the Ghosts, an *Anastrophe*.

53. *Carpitur.*] *Orpheus* came up from Hell to Earth by a very difficult Path.

55. *Margine.*] From the Edge.

Summæ.] Of the Surface of the Earth.

56. *Hic.*] Then *Orpheus* being afraid, lest his Wife *Eurydice* should lose him, looked back at her.

Brachiaque intendens, pendique & prendere certans,
 Nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.
 Jamq; iterum moriens non est de conjuge quicquam 60
 Quæsta suo: quid enim sese quereretur amatam?
 Supremumque vale, quod jam vix auribus ille
 Acciperet, dixit: revolutaque rursus eodem est.
 Non aliter stupuit geminâ nece conjugis Orpheus;
 Quàm tria qui timidus, medio portante catenas, 65
 Colla canis vidit: quem non pavor antè reliquit,
 Quàm natura prior, saxo per corpus oborto:
 Quique in se crimen traxit, voluitque videri
 Olenos esse nocens; tuque ô confisa figuræ,
 Infelix Lethæa, tuæ; junctissima quondam 70
 Pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida sustinet Ide.
 Orantem, frustra iterum transire volentem,
 Portitor arcuerat: septem tamen ille diebus
 Squallidus in ripâ Cereris sinè munere sedit.
 Cura, dolorque animi, lacrymæque alimenta fuêre. 75
 Esse Deos Erebi crudeles questus, in altam
 Se recipit Rhodopen, pulsumq; Aquilonibus Hæmon.
 Tertius æquoreis inclusum Piscibus annum
 Finierat Titan, omnemque refugerat Orpheus
 Fœmineam Venerem; seu quod malè cesserat illi; 80

tius Titan finierat annum inclusum æquoreis Piscibus, que Orpheus refugerat omnem fœmineam Venerem; seu quod cesserat malè illi;

Que intendens brachia, que certans prendi & prendere, infelix arripit nil nisi cedentes auras. Jamque moriens iterum, non est quæsta quicquam de suo conjuge: enim quid quereretur sese amatam? que dixit supremum vale, quod ille jam vix acciperet auribus: que est rursus revoluta eodem. Orpheus stupuit geminâ nece conjugis, non aliter, quàm qui timidus vidit tria colla canis medio portante catenas: quem pavor non reliquit antè quàm prior natura, saxo oborto per corpus: que Olenos qui traxit crimen in se, voluitque videri esse nocens; tuque ô infelix Lethæa, confisa tuæ figuræ; quondam junctissima pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida Ide sustinet. Portitor arcuerat: orantem, frustra iterum transire volentem & tamen ille sedit squallidus in ripâ, sinè munere Cereris, septem diebus. Cura, dolorque animi, lacrymæque fuêre alimenta. Questus Deos Erebi esse crudeles, recipit se in altam Rhodopen, que Hæmon pulsum Aquilonibus. Tertius

NOTES.

65. *Medio.*] *sc. Collo.* For the middlemost of the three Necks of *Cerberus* was chained.

67. *Natura prior.*] *sc.* His Human Nature. For there is a Story of a certain timorous Person, who, for fear of *Hercules*, fled into a Cave; but looking out, and seeing *Hercules* dragging *Cerberus* along, was so terrified, that he became a Stone.

68. *Quique.*] Another Similitude. *Orpheus* was as much astonished, as *Olenus* was, when he knew his Wife *Lethæa* was to be punished, because, having too great an Opinion of her own Beauty, she had the Presumption to prefer herself to the Goddesses, he took her Fault upon himself, and so was turned into a Stone with his Wife.

71. *Humida.*] *Ida* in *Phrygia*, is watered with many Springs.

72. *Orantem.*] *Orpheus* praying.

73. *Portitor.*] *Charon*, who is chief Porter to the infernal Shades.

Arcuerat.] Had driven him away.

74. *In ripâ.*] Of the *Stygian Lake*.

Cereris.] Without any Sustenance.

77. *Rhodopen, Hæmon.*] Mountains of *Thrace*, that lay exposed to the North Wind.

78. *Inclusum Piscibus.*] Bounded by *Pisces*. For *Pisces* is the utmost Bound of the *Zodiack*, and terminates the Year. He therefore signifies three Years to have passed after the Death of *Eurydice*, in which Time *Orpheus* had not touched a Woman.

79. *Omnemque.*] *Virg. Georg. IV.*

Nulla Venus, nullique animum flexêre Hy-menæi.

80. *Cesserat.*] Had fallen out ill.

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Exsanguis flebant animæ. Nec Tantalus undam Captavit refugam : stupuitque Ixionis orbis. Nec carpsere jecur volucres ; urnisque vacarunt Belides : inque tuo, sedisti, Sisyphæ, saxo. Tum primum lacrymis victarum carmine fama est Eumenidum maduisse genas : nec regia conjux Sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare : Eurydicenque vocant. Umbras erat illa recentes Inter : & incessit passu de vulnere tardo. Hanc simul, & legem Rhodopeius accipit heros, Ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas Exierit valles : aut irrita dona futura. Carpitur acclivus per muta silentia trames, Arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opacâ. Nec procul absuerunt telluris margine summæ. Hic ne deficeret, metuens, avidusque videndi, Flexit amans oculos : & protinus illa relapsa est.

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Vacarunt.] They were at rest from drawing Water.

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79. *Omnemque.*] *Virg. Georg. IV.*

Nulla Venus, nullique animum flexêre Hy-menæi.

80. *Cesserat.*] Had fallen out ill.

sive dederat fidem. Tamen ardor habebat multas jungere se vati : multæ repulsæ dolière. Etiam ille fuit auctôr populis Thracum, transferre amorem in teneros mares : & carpere primos flores citra juventam, breve ætatis.

Sive fidem dederat. Multas tamen ardor habebat Jungere se vati : multæ dolière repulsæ. Ille etiam Thracum populis fuit auctôr, amorem In teneros transferre mares : citraque juventam Ætatis breve ver, & primos carpere flores.

85

NOTES.

84. *Teneros mares.*] Youths.

Transferre.] The Author of transferring.

F A B. II. The Song of Orpheus, and Attis into a Pine-Tree.

Orpheus bewailing in a Song the Loss of his Wife, he drew a great many Creatures round him, by the Sweetness of his Voice ; the very Trees themselves were ravished with his Melody, and among them the Pine-Trees of Cybele, a Mountain in Phrygia, into which Attis, the Favourite of the Mother of the Gods, was turned.

Erat collis, que super collem planissima area campi : quam herbæ graminis faciebat viridem. Umbra deerat loco. Quâ parte, postquam vates genitus Dîs resedit, & movit sonantia fila : umbra venit loco. Arbos Chaonis non absuit, non nemus Heliadum, non esculus altis frondibus. Nec molles tiliæ, nec fagus & innuba laurus. Et fragiles coryli, & fraxinus utilis hastis,

COLLIS erat, collemque super planissima campi
Area : quam viridem faciebant graminis herbæ.
Umbra loco deerat. Quâ postquam parte resedit
Dîs genitus vates, & fila sonantia movit :
Umbra loco venit. Non Chaonis absuit arbos, 5
Non nemus Heliadum, non frondibus esculus altis.
Nec tiliæ molles, nec fagus, & innuba laurus.
Et coryli fragiles, & fraxinus utilis hastis,

NOTES.

1. *Collis.*] He describes the Place where Orpheus was torn to Pieces by the Bacchi.

Collemque super.] An Anastrophe.

4. *Dîs genitus.*] Orpheus, the Son of Apollo and the Muse Calliope.

5. *Loco.*] Into the Place. So *Virg.* *It clamor cælo,* i. e. to Heaven.

Chaonis.] That is, the Oak of Chaonia, called formerly *Molossia*, of which there was great Plenty.

6. *Heliadum.*] Of the Daughters of the Sun, which we read were transformed into Poplar-Trees, *Lib. II.* The Sun is called *Helios* by the Greeks.

Esculus.] It is a glandiferous Tree, dedicated to Jupiter.

7. *Innuba.*] So called, because the Virgin *Daphne*, who was turned into a Laurel, would never be married. See Book I. *Fab. iii.*

Enodisque abies, curvataque glandibus ilex,
Et platanus genialis, acerque coloribus impar,
Amnicolæque simul salices, & aquatica lotos,
Perpetuòque virens buxus, tenuisque myricæ,
Et bicolor myrtus, & baccis cærulea tinus :
Vos quoque flexipedes hederæ venistis, & una
Pampinæ vites, & amictæ vitibus ulmi :
Ornique, & piceæ, pomoque onerati rubenti
Arbutus, & lentæ victoris præmia palmæ :
Et succincta comas, hirsutaque vertice pinus,
Grata Deûm matri : siquidem Cybeleius Attis
Exuit hâc hominem, truncoque induruit illo.

10 Enodisque abies, que ilex cur-
vata glandibus, & genialis pla-
tanus, acerque impar coloribus,
que simul amnicolæ salices, &
aquatica lotos, que buxus per-
petuo virens, tenuisque myri-
cæ, & bicolor myrtus, & ti-
nus cærulea baccis : vos quoque
15 flexipedes hederæ venistis, &
unâ pampinæ vites, & ulmi
amictæ vitibus : ornique, &
piceæ, que arbutus onerata ru-
benti pomo, & lentæ palmæ
præmia victoris : & pinus suc-
20 cincta comas, hirsutaque vertice,
grata matri Deûm : siquidem

Cybeleius Attis exuit hominem hâc, que induruit ille trunco.

NOTES.

9. *Enodisque.*] Without Knots.
10. *Genialis.*] Dedicated to *Genius* and Plea-
sure ; for in Summer-Time its Leaves serve as
a Skreen from the Sun, and affords a Shade
to those who refresh themselves under its
Branches.
Acer.] The Maple is a mottled Tree.
11. *Amnicolæque.*] Growing nigh the Rivers.
Aquatica.] The *Lotos* is a Tree, that de-
lights in moist Places, from whence, by the
Poet, it is called *Aquatica*. So above, *Lib. IX.*
In spem baccharum florebat aquatica Lotos.
12. *Tenuisque.*] Slender. So *Virg.*

- Non omnes arbuta juvant humilesq; myricæ.*
13. *Myrtus.*] It is a Tree dedicated to
Venus.
Tinus.] The Tine-Tree. In some Editions
it is *Ficus*.
15. *Pampinæ.*] Leafy.
16. *Pomoque rubenti.*] With red Apples.
17. *Lentæ.*] Pliable.
Victoris.] Because Conquerors were crowned
with the Palm.
18. *Succincta, &c.*] The Pine-Tree puts
forth Leaves only at the Top.
19. *Matri.*] To *Cybele*. See what is said at
the first Verse of this Fable.

FAB. III. *Cyparissus* into a Cypress-Tree.

Cyparissus, the Son of Amycleus of the Island Cæa, was beloved by Apollo. Unwarily he shot a tame Buck, sacred to the Nymphs, for which he would have laid violent Hands on himself, had not Apollo prevented him. But refusing all Consolation, he was turned into a Tree of his own Name.

Cupressus imitata metas ad-
fuit huic turbæ, nunc arbor,
antè puer, dilectus ab illo Deo
qui temperat citharam nervis,
Et arcus nervis. Namque e-
rat ingens cervus, sacer Nymphis
senentibus Carthæa arva: que
ipse præbebat altas umbras suo
capiti, cornibus patentibus: cor-
nua fulgebant auro: que gem-
mata monilia, demissa in armos
pendebant tereti collo. Argentea
bullæ, vinctæ parvis loris mo-
vebatur super frontem; que bac-
cæ ex parili ære nitebant in ge-
minis auribus circum cava tem-
pora: isque vacuus metu, natu-
ralique pavore deposito, solebat
celebrare domos, que præbere
colla mulcenda manibus quamli-
bèt ignotis. Sed tamen, erat gra-
tus ante alios tibi, Cyparisse, pul-
cherrime Cææ gentis. Tu ducebas
cervum ad nova pabula, tu ad
undam liquidi frontis: tu modò
texebas varios flores per cornua:
nunc eques residens in tergo, la-
tus huc Et illuc, frænabas mollia
ora purpureis capistris. Erat
æstus mediusque dies: que con-
cava brachia littorei Cancrifer-
vebant vapore Solis. Cervus
fessus posuit sua corpora in her-
bosâ terra: Et ducebat frigus
ab arboreâ umbrâ. Puer Cypa-
rissus imprudens fixit hunc acuto
jaculo; Et ut vidit morientem
sævo vulnere, statuit velle mori.
Quæ solatia non dixit Phœbus?
que admonuit ut doleret leviter pro materiâ. Ille tamen gemit: que petit hoc supremum munus à Su-
peris: ut lugeat omni tempore. Jamque sanguine egesto per immensos fletus,

ADFUIT huic turbæ metas imitata cupressus,
 Nunc arbor, puer antè Deo dilectus ab illo,
 Qui citharam nervis, & nervis temperat arcus.
 Namque sacer Nymphis Carthæa tenentibus arva
 Ingens cervus erat: lateque patentibus altas
 Ipse suo capiti præbebat cornibus umbras:
 Cornua fulgebant auro: demissaque in armos
 Pendebant tereti gemmata monilia collo.
 Bulla super frontem parvis argentea loris
 Vinctæ movebatur; parilique ex ære nitebant
 Auribus in geminis circum cava tempora baccae:
 Isque metu vacuus, naturalique pavore
 Deposito, celebrare domos, mulcendaque colla
 Quamlibèt ignotis manibus præbere solebat.
 Sed tamen ante alios, Cææ pulcherrime gentis,
 Gratus erat, Cyparisse, tibi. Tu pabula cervum
 Ad nova, tu liquidi ducebas fontis ad undam:
 Tu modò texebas varios per cornua flores:
 Nunc eques in tergo residens, huc latus & illuc
 Mollia purpureis frænabas ora capistris.
 Æstus erat, mediusque dies: Solisque vapore
 Concava littorei fervebant brachia Cancriferi.
 Fessus in herbosâ posuit sua corpora terrâ
 Cervus: & arboreâ ducebat frigus ab umbrâ.
 Hunc puer imprudens jaculo Cyparissus acuto
 Fixit: & ut sævo morientem vulnere vidit,
 Velle mori statuit. Quæ non solatia Phœbus
 Dixit? & ut leviter, pro materiâque doleret,
 Admonuit. Gemit ille tamen: munusque supremum
 Hoc petit à Superis; ut tempore lugeat omni.
 Jamque per immensos egesto sanguine fletus,

NOTES.

1. *Imitata metas.*] Grown to a Point.
 4. *Carthæa.*] An Island of Cæa, one of the Cyclades.
 8. *Gemmata.*] Adorned with Jewels.
 10. *Parili.*] Of an equal Size.
 12. *Isque.*] The Buck or Stag.
 14. *Quamlibèt.*] Although never so great Strangers.
 15. *Cææ.*] Of Cæa, an Island in the Ægean Sea.

20. *Capistris.*] Reins. With which Horses are held in, that they do not run away.
 21. *Solisque.*] He intimates, that the Sun was then in Cancer, at which Time the Heats are most violent. Therefore it is a Periphrasis of the Month of June.
 24. *Ducebat.*] He drew in, he took.
 28. *Materia.*] According to the Quality of the Thing that was lost.
 31. *Egesto.*] Being exhausted.

in viridem verti cœperunt membra colorem ;
t modò, qui nivèâ pendebant fronte capilli,
horrida cæsaries fieri : sumtoque rigore
sidereum gracili spectare cacumine cœlum.
ingemuit, tristisque Deus, Lugebere nobis,
lugebisque alios, aderisque dolentibus inquit.

35 membra cœperunt verti in viri-
dem colorem ; & capilli qui mo-
dò pendebant nivèâ fronte, fieri
horrida cæsaries, sumtoque ri-
gore spectare sidereum cœlum
gracili cacumine. Deus inge-
muit, tristisque inquit, Lugebere
nobis, lugebisque alios, aderis-
que dolentibus.

N O T E S.

34. *Sumtoque.*] Having contracted, Hard-
ness.
35. *Sidereum cœlum.*] The starry Heaven.
37. *Lugebisque.*] For Branches of the Cy-
cops-Tree were, by the Romans, set before

the Doors of those Houses where a dead
Corpse lay, lest any body should ignorantly go
in, and be polluted.

Dolentibus.] At funeral Rites.

A B. IV. *Jupiter* into an Eagle, and *Ganymede* car-
ried into Heaven.

*Ganymede, the first Son of Tros, being admired by all the Trojan
Women in Phrygia, and always making one among them in their Di-
versions of Hunting, Jupiter being transformed into an Eagle, carried
him into Heaven, and made him his Cup-bearer.*

T A L E nemus vates attraxerat : inque ferarum
Concilio medius, turbæ volucrumque sedebat.
t satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas :
t sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent,
concordare modos ; hœc vocem carmine movit. 5
b Jove, Musa parens, (cedunt Jovis omnia regno)

*Vates attraxerat tale nemus,
que sedebat medius in concilio fe-
rarum, que turbæ volucrum. Ut
satis tentavit chordas impulsas
pollice ; & sensit varios modos
concordare, quamvis sonarent di-
versa ; movet vocem hœc carmi-
ne. Musa parens, move nostra
carmina ab Jove (omnia cedunt
regno Jovis)*

N O T E S.

3. *Impulsas.*] Struck.
Chordas.] The Strings of a musical Instru-
ment.
4. *Diversa.*] Differently ; a Noun for an
adverb.
5. *Varios modos.*] The different Sounds,
which constitute Harmony.

6. *Musa.*] Orpheus invokes his Mother Cal-
liothe the Muse.

Cedunt.] All Things are subject to the
King of Heaven ; therefore begin my Song
with the Name of *Jove*.

Potestas Jovis est sæpe dicta mihi prius. Cecini Gigantas graviore plectro, que victricia fulmina sparsa Phlegræis campis. Nunc est opus leviori lyrâ; que canamus pueros dilectos Superis; que puellas attonitas inconcessis ignibus meruisse pœnam libidine. Rex Superum quondam arsit amore Phrygii Ganymedis; & aliquid est inventum, quod Jupiter mallet esse, quàm quod erat. Tamen dignatur verti nullâ alite, nisi quæ posset ferre sua fulmina. Nec mora: abripit Iliaden, aëre percusso mendacibus pennis. Qui nunc quoque miscet pocula, que ministrat nectar Jovi, Junone invitâ.

Carmina nostra move. Jovis est mihi sæpe potestas dicta prius. Cecini plectro graviore Gigantas, Sparsaque Phlegræis victricia fulmina campis. Nunc opus est leviori lyrâ: puerosque canamus dilectos Superis; inconcessisque puellas Ignibus attonitas meruisse libidine pœnam. Rex Superum Phrygii quondam Ganymedis amore Arsit: & inventum est aliquid, quod Jupiter esse, Quàm quod erat, mallet. Nullâ tamen alite verti dignatur; nisi quæ posset sua fulmina ferre. Nec mora: percusso mendacibus aëre pennis Abripit Iliaden. Qui nunc quoque pocula miscet, Invitâque Jovi nectar Junone ministrat.

NOTES.

8. *Graviore.*] In a more bass Tone, such as are proper for War.

Plectro.] *Plectrum* is a musical Instrument which the *Latins* call *Plecton*, with which the Strings are struck: So called of *τὸ πλῆτταιν*, i. e. of striking.

Gigantas.] The Battle of the Giants, of which see *Lib. II.*

9. *Phlegræis.*] When the Giants were kill'd with Thunderbolts. In what Part of the Earth this was, Writers are not agreed.

10. *Leviore.*] In a softer Sound, more agreeable to an Amour.

11. *Inconcessisque.*] Unlawful Love.

13. *Phrygii.*] Of the Trojan. For *Ganymede* was the Son of *Tros*, a King of *Phrygia*,

and is feigned to have been carried away by *Jupiter*, in the Form of an Eagle, and made his Cup-bearer.

16. *Fulmina.*] The Poet alludes to the Constellation *Aquila* in the Heavens, which, as *Statius* says of the Eagle, is said to hold a Thunderbolt in his Talons, *Lib. XII.* *Ille hostem rostro, atque assuetis fulmine ferre urguibus incessens.* Hence the Eagle is called by many *Jovis Armiger*, and by *Horace*, *Minister fulminis ales.*

18. *Iliaden.*] *Ganymede*, the Grandson of *Ilus*.

19. *Invitâque.*] Against the Consent of *Juno*, who took it very ill that her Daughter *Hebe* should be turned out of the Cup-bearer's Place to make way for *Ganymede*.

F A B. V. *Hyacinthus* into a Flower.

Hyacinthus of *Amycla*, was greatly beloved by *Apollo*. While they were playing at *Quoits*, *Apollo* threw one so high in the Air, that it was for some time out of Sight; but *Hyacinthus* attempting to catch it as it fell, it rebounded from the Ground, and killed him upon the Spot. His Blood was thereupon turned into a Flower, inscribed with his own Name.

TE quoque, Amyclide, posuisset in æthere Phœbus ;
 tristia si spatium ponendi fata dedissent.
 Quâ licet, æternus tamen es : quotiesque repellit
 Ver Hyemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso ;
 Tu toties oreris : viridique in cespite flores.
 Te meus ante alios genitor dilexit : & orbis
 in medio positi caruêrunt præside Delphi ;
 dum Deus Eurotan, immunitamque frequentat
 parten ; nec citharæ, nec sunt in honore sagittæ.
 Immemor ipsa sui non retia ferre recusat ;
 Non tenuisse canes ; non per juga montis iniqui
 esse comes : longâque alit assuetudine flammæ.
 Namque ferè medius Titan venientis & actæ
 Noctis erat, spatioque pari distabat utrinque ;
 Corpora veste levant, & succo pinguis olivi
 splendescunt, latique ineunt certamina disci.
 Quem prius aërias libratum Phœbus in auras
 Misit, & oppositas disjecit pondere nubes.
 Recidit in solidam longo pòst tempore terram
 Ponderus : & exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem.
 Protinùs imprudens, actusque cupidine ludi,
 Tollere Tænarides orbem properabat : at illum

Amyclide, Phœbus quoque posuisset te in æthere ; si tristia fata dedissent spatium ponendi. Tamen es æternus quâ licet, quotiesque Ver repellit Hyemem, que Aries succedit aquoso Pesci ; toties tu oreris : que flores in viridi cespite. Meus genitor dilexit te ante alios : & Delphi positi in medio orbis caruêrunt præside ; dum Deus frequentat Eurotan, immunitamque Sparten ; nec citharæ, nec sagittæ sunt in honore. Ipse immemor sui non recusat ferre retia ; non tenuisse canes ; non esse comes per juga iniqui montis : que alie flammæ longâ assuetudine. Namque Titan erat ferè medius venientis & actæ noctis, que distabat utrinque pari spatio ; levant corpora veste, & splendescunt succo pinguis olivæ, que ineunt certamina lati disci. Quem Phœbus misit prius libratum in aërias auras, & disjecit oppositas nubes pondere. Ponderus recidit in solidam terram longo tempore pòst ; & exhibuit artem junctam cum viribus. Protinùs

Tænarides imprudens, actusque cupidine ludi, properabat tollere orbem : at dura tellus

NOTES.

1. *Amyclide.*] *Hyacinthus*, Son of *Amycla*.
6. *Meus genitor.*] My Father *Apollo*. *Orbeus* testifies that he was the Son of *Apollo* and the Muse *Calliope*.
7. *Medio.*] *Delphos* is a City of *Bæotia*, famous for the Oracle of *Apollo*, which by Geographers is said to have been situated in the middle of the Earth, as it were in the Navel.
- Præside.*] *Apollo*.
8. *Eurotan.*] A River of *Laconia*.
9. *Sparten.*] A City of the *Lacedæmonians*, which they would not encompass with Walls, relying upon the Courage of the Youth as sufficient to defend the City.
10. *Sui.*] Of his Divinity.
12. *Assuetudine.*] By Intimacy.
13. *Medius, &c.*] It was Noon-tide.
- Actæ.*] Past.

14. *Utrinque.*] Both of the Night past, and that which was coming.
15. *Succo pinguis olivi.*] Those that were going to wrestle used to anoint themselves with Oil.
16. *Disci.*] The *Discus* was a round Plate, of the Thickness of three or four Fingers, and little more than a Foot broad, sometimes made of Stone, sometimes of Iron, sometimes of Brass, which they used to throw with a Whirl into the Air. Hence *Propertius*,
Missile nunc disci pondus in orbe rotat.
20. *Exhibuit.*] Shews, gives Proof.
- Artem.*] For it was so artfully thrown, that whirling round, it fell on the Ground within certain prescribed Limits.
22. *Tænarides.*] *Hyacinthus* of *Tænarus*. See the Notes above, *Fab. i. ver. 13.*

subjecit illum repercussum, in aë-
 ra, in tuos vultus Hyacinthe.
 Deus ipse expalluit æquè ac pu-
 er: que excipit collapsos artus:
 Et modò refovet te: modò siccatur
 tristia vulnera: nunc sustinet
 fugientem animam herbis admo-
 tis. Artes prosunt nil. Vulnus
 erat immedicabile. Ut si quis in-
 fringat violas, ve papaver, li-
 liaque, hærentia fulvis virgis;
 in riguo horto, illa marcida su-
 bitò demittant gravatum caput:
 nec sustineant se; spectentque
 terram cacumine. Sic moriens
 vultus jacet; Et cervix ipsa de-
 fecta vigore est oneri sibi; que
 recumbit humero. Phœbus ait,
 Oebalide laberis, fraudate primâ
 juventâ: videoque tuum vulnus
 esse mea crimina. Tu es dolor,
 que meum facinus. Mea dex-
 tera est inscribenda tuo letho. E-
 go sum auctor funeris tibi. Ta-
 men quæ mea culpa? nisi si po-
 test vocari culpa luisse. Nisi
 Et amâsse potest vocari culpa.
 Atque utinam liceret reddere vi-
 tam pro te, tecumve! Sed quo-
 niam tenemur fatali lege; eris
 semper mecum, que hærebis in
 memori ore. Lyra pulsa nostrâ
 manu sonabit te, nostra carmina sonabunt te: que novus flos imitabere nostros gemitus scripto.
 Et illud tempus erit, quo fortissimus heros addat se in hunc florem; que legatur eodem folio.

NOTES.

23. Subjecit.] He threw upwards.

35. Laberis.] Thou diest.

Oebalide.] Hyacinthus of Oebalia, a City of Laconia.

42. Tenemur fatali lege.] We (the Gods) are bound by the powerful Laws of Fate, i. e. are immortal, and cannot die. Teneri legibus is a Law Term, as in Virgil,

Patriæ tenor nec legibus ullis.

45. Scripto.] By the Inscription. A Flower called Hyacinthus (the Hyacinth) has Letters inscribed on the Leaves, that is to say, its Veins or Fibres run so (as Pliny testifies) as to make the Figure of the Greek Letters A I. an Interjection of Grief. It also denotes the Name of Ajax, as being the first Syllable of that Hero's Name, in Αἶας. See Lib. XIII. Fab. 1.

Talia dum verò memorantur Apollinis ore,
 Ecce cruor, qui fusus humi signaverat herbam,
 Desinit esse cruor: Tyrioque nitentior ostro 50
 Flos oritur; formamque capit, quam lilia: si non
 Purpureus color huic, argenteus esset in illis.
 Non satis hoc Phœbo est. Is enim fuit auctor honoris.
 Ipse suos gemitus foliis inscribit: & ai ai
 Flos habet inscriptum: funestaque littera ducta est. 55
 Nec genuisse pudet Sparten Hyacinthon: honorque
 Durat in hoc ævi: celebrandaque more priorum
 Annua prælatâ redeunt Hyacinthia pompâ.

*Dum talia memorantur vero ore
 Apollinis, ecce cruor, qui fusus
 humi signaverat herbam, desinit
 esse cruor: que flos oritur
 nitentior Tyrio ostro; que capit
 formam. quam lilia: si non pur-
 pureus esset color huic, argenteus
 in illis. Hoc non est satis Phœ-
 bo. Enim is fuit auctor bono-
 ris. Ipse inscribit suos gemitus
 in foliis: & flos habet ai ai in-
 scriptum: funestaque littera est
 ducta. Nec pudet Sparten
 genuisse Hyacinthon: honorque
 durat in hoc ævi: Hyacinthia*

redeunt annua celebranda pompâ prælatâ more priorum.

NOTES.

55. *Ducta est.*] Is drawn or written; for while Letters are writing, they may properly be said to be drawing.

56. *Sparten.*] By another Name *Lacedæmon*, a great City of *Peloponnese*: It is put for the Inhabitants.

FAB. VI. The Inhabitants of Cyprus into Oxen.

Amathus was a Town in the Isle of Cyprus, the Inhabitants of which had so much degenerated from Humanity, that it was a Custom among them to offer up Strangers in Sacrifice at the Altar of Jupiter, which was erected near that of Venus. The Goddess being offended at their Cruelty, that she might not be forced to leave her Seat, transformed them into Oxen, who were called Cerastræ by the Inhabitants of Salamis, because of the Largeness of their Horns.

AT si fortè roges fœcundam Amathunta metalli,
 An genuisse velit Propœtidas; abnuat æquè,
 Atque illos, gemino quondam quibus aspera cornu

*At si fortè roges Amathunta
 fœcundam metalli, an velit ge-
 nuisse Propœtidas; abnuat æ-
 què, atque illos, quibus quondam
 frons erat aspera*

NOTES.

1. *Amathunta.*] *Amathus* is a City of *Cyprus*, abounding in Metals.

2. *Abnuat.*] It would deny by a Nod, would reject them with the same Indignation,

as it would the *Cerastræ*, which were a Disgrace to it, by their offering up Strangers in Sacrifice on the Altar.

gemino cornu ; unde etiam Cera-
 rastæ traxêre nomen. Ara Jo-
 vis hospitibus stabat ante fores bo-
 rum lugubris sceleris : quam si
 quis advena vidisset tinctam
 sanguine ; crederet lactentes vi-
 tulos mactatos illic, Amathu-
 siacasve bidentes : hospes erat
 cæsus. Alma Venus offensa ne-
 fandis sacris, ipsa parabat de-
 ferere suas urbes, Ophiusiaque
 arva. Sed quid grata loca,
 quid meæ urbes peccavêre ?
 quod crimen dixit in illis ? Po-
 tius impia gens pendat pœnam
 in exilio, vel nece ; vel si quid
 medium mortisque fugæque. Id-
 que quid potest esse nisi pœna ver-
 sæ figuræ ? Dum dubitat quò
 mutet eos ; flexit vultum ad cor-
 nua : & admonita est hæc, posse
 relinqui illis : que transformat grandia membra in torvos juvenecos.

Frons erat ; unde etiam nomen traxêre Cera-
 rastæ. Ante fores horum stabat Jovis hospitis ara,
 Lugubris sceleris : quam si quis sanguine tinctam
 Advena vidisset ; mactatos crederet illic
 Lactentes vitulos, Amathusiacasve bidentes :
 Hospes erat cæsus. Sacris offensa nefandis,
 Ipsa suas urbes, Ophiusiaque arva parabat
 Deferere alma Venus. Sed quid loca grata, quid
 urbes
 Peccavêre meæ ? quod crimen, dixit, in illis ?
 Exilio pœnam potius gens impia pendat,
 Vel nece ; vel si quid medium mortisque fugæque.
 Idque quid esse potest, nisi versæ pœna figuræ ?
 Dum dubitat, quò mutet eos ; ad cornua vultum
 Flexit : & admonita est hæc illis posse relinqui :
 Grandiaque in torvos transformat membra juvenecos.

NOTES.

5. *Hospitis.*] Hospitable, because he presides
 over Hospitality ; whence *Virgil*,

Jupiter hospitibus nam te dare jura, &c.

6. *Lugubris sceleris.*] Tragical Wickedness,
 by which Strangers being deceived, were killed
 on the Altar.

8. *Amathusiacasve.*] Cyprian. For Cyprus
 was called *Amathusia*.

Bidentes.] Sheep of two Years old.

10. *Ophiusia.*] Cyprian.

13. *Gens impia.*] The *Cerastræ*.

14. *Fugæque.*] Of Exile or Banishment.

16. *Cornua.*] It is certain that the *Cerastræ*
 took their Names from *κεράτα*, Horns. And
 the Island *Cyprus* itself was so called, because
 it had many Promontories, like *κεράτα*,
 Horns.

F A B. VII. The Propæetides into a Flint-Stone.

The Propæetides, the Daughters of Amathus, contemning Venus, by the
 Displeasure of the Goddess, were the first who prostituted themselves,
 and having lost all Modesty, were at last turned into Stones.

Tamen obscenæ Propæetides
 ausæ sunt negare Venerem esse
 Deam : pro quo, irâ Numinis fe-
 runtur.

SUNT tamen obscenæ Venerem Propæetide
 ausæ
 Esse negare Deam : pro quo sua numinis irâ

NOTES.

1. *Tamen.*] Although *Venus* had transform-
 ed the *Cerastræ* into Oxen, yet the *Propæti-*

des presumed to deny her being a Goddess.

2. *Pro.*] For which Reason or Cause.

Corpora cum formâ primæ vulgâsse feruntur.
Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque induruit oris,
In rigidum parvo filicem discrimine versæ.

primæ vulgâsse sua corpora cum formâ. Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque oris induruit, versæ in rigidum filicem parvo discrimine.

NOTES.

3. *Vulgâsse.*] To have prostituted.
4. *Cessit.*] Departed, was fled.
Sanguisque, &c.] Grew so hard, that they blushed at nothing.
5. *Discrimine.*] By a small Transition. For

the Statues of Stone resembled the *Propætidæ*, who were so hardened, that they blushed at nothing.
Versæ.] Changed, transformed, *sc. fuerunt.*

FAB. VIII. The Statue of *Pygmalion* into a Woman.

Pygmalion being offended with the open Impudence of the Propætidæ, took a Resolution to keep himself a Bachelor: And having made the Statue of a Virgin in Ivory, he was so enamoured with the Beauty of it, that he fell desperately in Love with it, and entreated the Gods to infuse a Soul into the Image he was so much in Love with. He departed from the Temple, and being returned home, found that he was blessed with a Wife according to his Wish. Therefore being overjoyed at his good Fortune, he begot his Son Paphos, who built a Town called after his own Name in the Island of Cyprus.

QUAS quia *Pygmalion ævum per crimen a-*
gentes

Viderat, offensus vitiis, quæ plurima menti
Fœmineæ Natura dedit, sinè conjuge cœlebs
Vivebat: thalamique diu consorte carebat.
Interea niveum mirâ feliciter arte
Sculpsit ebur; formamque dedit, quâ fœmina nasci
Nulla potest: operisque sui concepit amorem.
Virginis est veræ facies; quam vivere credas:
Et, si non obstat reverentia, velle moveri.
Ars adeò latet arte suâ. Miratur, & haurit

Quas quia Pygmalion viderat agentes ævum per crimen, offensus vitiis, quæ natura dedit plurima fœmineæ menti, vivebat cœlebs sinè conjuge: que diu carebat consorte thalami. Interea sculpsit niveum ebur feliciter mirâ arte; que dedit formam, quâ nulla fœmina potest nasci: que concepit amorem sui operis. Facies est veræ virginis; quam credas vivere: Et, si reverentia non obstat, velle moveri. Ars adeò latet suâ arte. Pygmalion miratur,

NOTES.

1. *Quas.*] The *Propætidæ*.
6. *Sculpsit ebur, &c.*] Made with wonderful Art an Ivory Image.
Quâ.] He intimates that the Statue was very beautiful, so that it could not be equalled

by Nature.
10. *Adeò.*] So that it seemed to be alive, and not made of Ivory.
Miratur.] *sc. Statuam.*

Et baurit pectore ignes simulati corporis. Sæpe admovet manus operi, tentantes an illud sit corpus, an ebur: nec tamen fatetur esse ebur. Dat oscula, que putat reddi: loquiturque; tenetque: Et credit digitos insidere tactis membris: Et metuit ne livor veniat in pressos artus. Et modò adbibet blanditias: modò fert illi munera grata puellis, conchas, teretesque lapillos, Et parvas volucres, Et flores mille colorum, liliaque, pictasque pilas, Et lacrymas Heliadum lapsas ab arbore. Quoque ornat artus vestibus: dat gemmas digitis; dat longa monilia collo. Leves baccæ pendent aure, redimicula pectore. Cuncta decent: nec nuda videtur minùs formosa. Collocat hanc stratis tinctis Sidonide conchâ: appellatque sociam tori: que reponit acclinata colla tanquam sensura in mollibus plumis. Festa dies Veneri celeberrima totâ Cypro venerat, Et juvencæ niveâ cervice, inductæ aurum pandis cornibus, istæ conciderant: thuraque fumabant: cùm Pygmalion functus munere

constitit ad aras: Et dixit timidè, Si Dî potestis dare cuncta; opto mea conjux sit, (non ausus dicere, eburnea virgo) similis eburnæ. Aurea Venus, ut ipsa aderat suis festis, sensit

Pectore Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes. Sæpè manus operi tentantes admovet, an sit Corpus, an illud ebur: nec ebur tamen esse fatetur. Oscula dat, reddique putat: loquiturque; tenetque: Et credit tactis digitos insidere membris: Et metuit, pressos veniat ne livor in artus. Et modò blanditias adhibet: modò grata puellis Munera fert illi conchas, teretesque lapillos, Et parvas volucres, & flores mille colorum, Liliaque, pictasque pilas, & ab arbore lapsas Heliadum lacrymas. Ornat quoque vestibus artus: Dat digitis gemmas; dat longa monilia collo. Aure leves baccæ, redimicula pectore pendent. Cuncta decent: nec nuda minùs formosa videtur. Collocat hanc stratis conchâ Sidonide tinctis: Appellatque tori sociam: acclinataque colla Mollibus in plumis, tanquam sensura, reponit. Festa dies Veneri, totâ celeberrima Cypro Venerat: & pandis inductæ cornibus aurum Conciderant istæ niveâ cervice juvencæ; Thuraque fumabant: cùm munere functus ad aras Constitit: & timidè, Si Dî dare cuncta potestis; Sit conjux opto, non ausus, eburnea virgo, Dicere Pygmalion, similis mea dixit, eburnæ. Sensit, ut ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis,

NOTES.

11. *Simulati.*] Made after the Likeness of a Virgin.

13. *An illud ebur.*] Although he touches the Ivory Statue, and feels it, yet he can scarce persuade himself that it is Ivory; it seems to be done so much to the Life.

15. *Insidere.*] To make an Impression, as though the Flesh gave way to his Fingers.

16. *Metuit pressos, &c.*] He is afraid lest the Members being pressed by his Fingers should become black and blue. For *livor* is a livid or blueish Spot, that appears upon Flesh after it has received a Blow. Which, because it is like the Colour of envious Persons, *livor* is often put for *invidia*.

21. *Heliadum lacrymas.*] Bracelets of Amber, which flows, as *Ovid* says above, *Lib. II.*

Fab. iii. from the Sisters of *Phaeton*, turned into Poplar-Trees.

23. *Baccæ.*] Pearls. See before *Fab. iii. ver. 11.*

25. *Sidonide.*] *Sidon* was a famous City of *Cilicia*, from whence the finest Purple came, which was produced by the *Concha* or *Murex*.

28. *Totâ Cypro.*] All over *Cyprus*. *Cyprus* is an Island of *Cilicia*, over-against *Syria*, dedicated to *Venus*.

29. *Cornibus inductæ aurum.*] Gilded with Gold.

31. *Munere.*] The Sacrifice.

34. *Eburnæ.*] A *Procelusmatic* Foot, of which Sort we meet with many in this Author, and in *Virgil*.

35. *Aurea.*] Beautiful. *Hom. r. χρῆμα Ἀφροδίτην.*

Vota quid illa velint : & amici Numinis omen
 Flamma ter accensa est ; apicemque per aëra duxit.
 Ut rediit ; simulacra suæ petit ille puellæ :
 Incumbensque toro dedit oscula : Visa tepere est.
 Admouet os iterùm : manibus quoque pectora tentat :
 Tentatum mollescit ebur : positoque rigore 41
 Subsidit digitis, ceditque : ut Hymettia sole
 Cera remollescit, tractataque pollice multas
 Flectitur in facies, ipsoque fit utilis usu.
 Dum stupet ; & timidè gaudet ; fallique veretur ; 45
 Rursus amans, rursusque manu sua vota retractat.
 Corpus erat : saliant tentatæ pollice venæ.
 Tum verò Paphius plenissima concipit heros
 Verba ; quibus Veneri grates agat : oraque tandem
 Ore suo non falsa premit : dataque oscula virgo 50
 Sensit ; & erubuit : timidumque ad limina lumen
 Attollens, pariter cum cœlo vidit amantem.
 Conjugio, quod fecit, adest Dea. Jamque coactis
 Cornibus in plenum novies lunaribus orbem,
 Illa Paphon genuit : de quo tenet insula nomen. 55

quid illa vota velint : & omen
 amici numinis, flamma est ac-
 censa ter ; que duxit apicem per
 aëra. Ut rediit ; ille petit si-
 mulacra suæ puellæ : incumbens-
 que toro dedit oscula : Visa est te-
 pere. Admouet os iterùm : quo-
 que tentat pectora manibus : E-
 bur tentatum mollescit : posito-
 que rigore subsidit, ceditque di-
 gitis : ut Hymettia cera re-
 mollescit sole, tractataque pol-
 lice flectitur in multas facies,
 que fit utilis ipso usu. Dum stu-
 pet & gaudet timidè, que veretur
 falli ; amans rursus, rursusque
 retractat sua vota manu. Erat
 corpus : venæ tentatæ pollice sa-
 liunt. Verò tum Paphius heros
 concipit plenissima verba ; qui-
 bus agat grates Veneri : que tan-
 dem premit non falsa ora suo ore :
 que virgo sensit data oscula ; &
 erubuit : que attollens timidum
 lumen ad lumina, vidit aman-
 tem pariter cum cœlo. Dea

adest conjugio quod fecit. Jamque coactis lunaribus cornibus novies in plenum orbem, illa genuit
 Paphon : de quo insula tenet nomen.

NOTES.

37. *Apicemque.*] The spiral Point of the
 Flame.

42. *Subsidit.*] It gave way.
Hymettia,] *Hymettus* is a Mountain of *At-*
tica, abounding with the finest Honey.

47. *Corpus.*] *sc. Vivum.*
Saliant tentatæ.] The Pulse beats under
 his Thumb.

48. *Paphius.*] *Pygmalion*, *Paphos* is a City
 of *Cyprus*.

Plenissima verba, &c.] The most copious,
 the warmest Expressions of Gratitude.

49. *Oraque non falsa.*] A real Face.

55. *Quo, &c.*] For *Cyprus* is called *Paphos*,
 from *Paphos*, the Son of *Pygmalion*.

FAB. IX. *Myrrha* transformed into a Tree.

Myrrha, the Daughter of *Cinyra* and *Cencreis*, because she preferred
 her own Mother to *Venus*, was, by the Displeasure of that Goddess,
 induced to regard her own Father with an incestuous Love ; and finding
 no Way to accomplish her Wishes, at last attempted to hang herself. Her
 Nurse

Nurse hearing her Groans in the Chamber, and seeing some suspicious Tokens of her intended Death, goes in, and enquires the Cause. And, to comfort her Mistress, promises her, that she would bring it about, that she should enjoy her Father, and that without any Infamy. She delays the Performance of her Promise till a fit Opportunity offered. During the annual Festival of the Goddess Ceres, when Myrrha's Mother lay apart from her Husband, the old Nurse brings Myrrha to her Father's Bed, by Night, telling him she was a very beautiful Damsel (but not letting him know it was his own Daughter) who falling in Love with him for his Beauty, had offered herself to his Embraces. He having enjoyed her, that he might know her again, commanded a Light to be brought in, and finding she was his own Daughter, would have killed her with his Sword. But she, flying into the Island of Cyprus, was, out of Pity, by the same Goddess, transformed into a Tree, which bears her Name.

Ille Cinyras est editus hâc, qui si fuisset sinè prole, potuisset haberi inter felices. Canam dira. Natæ, este procul hinc, parentes este procul: aut si mea carmina mulcebunt vestras mentes, fides desit mihi in hâc parte; nec credite factum: vel si credetis, credite quoque pœnam facti. Tamen si natura finit videri hoc admissum; gratulor Ismariis gentibus, & nostro orbi: gratulor huic terræ, quod abest illis regionibus, quæ genuêre tantum nefas. Sit Panchaia telius dives amomo, que ferat cinnamaque, suam costum, que thura sudata ligno, que alios flores: dum ferat & Myrrham. Nova arbor non fuit tanti.

EDITUS hâc ille est, qui, si sinè prole fuisset, Inter felices Cinyras potuisset haberi. Dira canam. Procul hinc natæ, procul este parentes: Aut, mea si vestras mulcebunt carmina mentes, Desit in hâc mihi parte fides; nec credite factum: Vel, si credetis, facti quoque credite pœnam. Si tamen admissum finit hoc Natura videri; Gentibus Ismariis, & nostro gratulor orbi: Gratulor huic terræ, quod abest regionibus illis, Quæ tantum genuêre nefas. Sit dives amomo, Cinnamaque, costumque suam, sudataque ligno Thura ferat, floresque alios Panchaia tellus: Dum ferat & Myrrham. Tanti nova non fuit arbor.

NOTES.

1. Hâc.] From her, i. e. Pygmalion's Wife, that had been a Statue.

4. Aut, mea si; &c.] Or if my Verses shall afford you Delight, believe those Things to be feigned, which are recorded in this Place concerning Myrrha, the Daughter of Cinyras.

8. Ismariis.] Thracian: For Orpheus, who sings these Things, was a Thracian.

9. Abest.] Is far distant from.

10. Amomo.] An Herb of a very sweet Smell.

11. Costum.] A Shrub growing in Arabia, of a very grateful Scent.

Sudata.] Distilling as it were by Sweat.

12. Panchaia.] A very fruitful Part of Arabia.

13. Tanti nova non fuit arbor.] The new Tree hardly makes amends for Incest, the Crime to which it owes its Birth.

Ipse negat nocuisse tibi sua tela Cupido,
 Myrrha: facesque suas à crimine vindicat isto. 15
 Stipite te Stygio tumidisque adflavit Echidnis
 E tribus una soror. Scelus est odisse parentem:
 Hic amor est odio majus scelus. Undique lecti
 Te cupiunt proceres; totoque Oriente juvenus
 Ad thalami certamen adest. Ex omnibus unum 20
 Elige, Myrrha, tibi; dum ne sit in omnibus unus.
 Illa quidem sentit; fœdoque repugnat amor:
 Et secum, Quò mente feror? quid molior? inquit.
 Dî precor, & Pietas sacrataque jura parentum,
 Hoc prohibete nefas: scelerique resistite tanto; 25
 Si tamen hoc scelus est. Sed enim damnare negatur
 Hanc Venerem pietas; coeuntque animalia nullo
 Cætera dilectu, nec habetur turpe juvencæ
 Ferre patrem tergo: fit equo sua filia conjux;
 Quasque creavit, init pecudes, caper: ipsaque cujus
 Semine concepta est, ex illo concipit ales. 31
 Felices, quibus ista licent! humana malignas
 Cura dedit leges: & quod Natura remittit,
 Invida jura negant. Gentes tamen esse feruntur,
 In quibus & nato genitrix, & nata parenti 35
 Jungitur; & pietas geminato crescit amore.
 Me miseram, quòd non nasci mihi contigit illic,
 Fortunæque loci lædor! Quid in ista revolvor?
 Spes interdictæ discedite. Dignus amari
 Ille, sed ut pater, est. Ergo si filia magni 40
 Non essem Cinyræ; Cinyræ concumbere possem.

Cupido ipse negat, sua tela no-
 cuisse tibi, Myrrha: que vindicat
 suas faces ab isto crimine. Una
 soror è tribus adflavit te Stygio
 stipite tumidisque Echidnis. Est
 scelus odisse parentem: hic amor
 est scelus majus odio. Proce-
 res lecti undique cupiunt te, que
 juvenus toto oriente adest ad cer-
 tamen thalami. Elige, Myrrha,
 unum tibi ex omnibus, dum u-
 nus ne sit in omnibus. Illa qui-
 dem sentit; que repugnat fœdo
 amor: Et inquit secum, Quò
 feror mente? quid molior? pre-
 cor, Dî, & pietas, sacrataque
 jura parentum, prohibete hoc
 nefas: que resistite tanto sceleri;
 si tamen hoc est scelus. Sed enim
 pietas negatur damnare hanc
 Venerem; que cætera animalia
 coeunt nullo dilectu, nec habe-
 tur turpe juvencæ ferre patrem
 tergo: sua filia fit conjux equo;
 caper init pecudes, quas crea-
 vit: que ales concepit ex illo se-
 mine cujus ipsa est concepta.
 Felices quibus ista licent! humana
 cura dedit malignas leges: &
 invida jura negant quod Natura
 remittit. Tamen feruntur esse
 gentes, in quibus genitrix jungi-
 tur nato, & nata parenti; &
 pietas crescit amore geminato.
 Me miseram, quòd non conti-
 git mihi nasci illic, que lædor
 fortunæ loci! Quid revolvor in ista? interdictæ spes discedite. Ille est dignus amari, sed ut pater.
 Ergo si non essem filia magni Cinyræ; possem concumbere Cinyræ.

N O T E S.

15. *Vindicat.*] Clears from.
 17. *E tribus.*] One of the three Furies,
Tisiphone, Alesto, or Megæra.
 18. *Lecti.*] Chosen, the noblest.
 20. *Thalami ad certamen adest.*] Comes to
 court you for Marriage, striving which shall
 obtain you.
 28. *Dilectu.*] For *diligere* is the same as
feligere: Hence comes *militum dilectus*. He-
insius in his Manuscript has found *delectu*,
 which is to the same Effect.
 30. *Init.*] Couples with.

33. *Remittit.*] Permits.
 34. *Invida.*] Who seem to envy Mankind,
 that they may not have Liberty to enjoy that
 which Nature allows of.
Negant.] Prohibit.
Gentes.] These are the *Troglodytæ*, and va-
 rious Nations of the *Ethiopians*, who have
 their Wives in common, and live after the
 Manner of Brutes.
 39. *Interdictæ.*] Forbidden by the Laws.
 40. *Ille.*] Cinyras my Father.
 41. *Cinyræ.*] With Cinyras.

Nunc quia est tam meus, non est meus; ipsaque proximitas est mihi damno: aliena essem potentior. Libet ire procul hinc, que relinquere patrios fines, dum effugiam scelus. Malus error retinet amantem. Ut presens spectem Cinyram; tangamque, loquarque, admoveamque oscula, si nil conceditur ultra? autem sperare aliquid ultra? potes, impia virgo? nec sentis quot jura & nomina confundas? tune eris & pellex matris & adultera patris? tune soror gnati? que vocabere genitrix fratris? nec metues sorores crinitas atro angue, quas noxia corda vident petentes oculos atque ora sævis facibus? at tu dum non es passa corpore, ne concipe nefas animo, neve pollue fœdus potentis naturæ vetito concubitu. Puta velle, res ipsa vetat. Ille pius memorque juris. Et O vellem similis furor esset in illo! dixerat. At Cinyras quem digna copia procorum facit dubitare quid faciat, scitatur ab ipsâ, nominibus dictis, cujus mariti velit esse, illa primò silet: que æstuat hærens in patriis vultibus; & suffundit lumina tepido rore. Cinyras credens hæc esse Virginei timoris,

Nunc quia tam meus est, non est meus: ipsaque damno

Est mihi proximitas: aliena potentior essem. Ire libet procul hinc, patriosque relinquere fines, 44 Dum scelus effugiam. Retinet malus error amantem. Ut præsens spectem Cinyram; tangamque, loquarque, Osculaque admoveam, si nil conceditur ultra. Ultra autem sperare aliquid potes, impia virgo? Nec, quot confundas & jura & nomina, sentis? Tune eris & matris pellex, & adultera patris? 50 Tune soror gnati? genitrixque vocabere fratris? Nec metues atro crinitas angue sorores, Quas facibus sævis oculos atque ora petentes Noxia corda vident? At tu, dum corpore non es Passa, nefas animo ne concipe: neve potentis 55 Concubitu vetito naturæ pollue fœdus. Velle puta: res ipsa vetat. Pius ille, memorque Juris. Et O vellem similis furor esset in illo! Dixerat. At Cinyras, quem copia digna procorum, Quid faciat, dubitare facit, scitatur ab ipsâ, 60 Nominibus dictis, cujus velit esse mariti. Illa silet primò: patriisque in vultibus hærens Æstuat: & tepido suffundit lumina rore. Virginei Cinyras hæc credens esse timoris,

NOTES.

42. *Quia meus est, &c.*] Because he is my Father, he cannot be my Husband.

45. *Error.*] A dishonest Love; the Poets frequently use *Error* for *Amor*. So *Virgil*, *Ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abstulit Error*. The Poets call it likewise *furor* and *insania*; and *Amantes*, i. e. they that are in Love *Amentes*, mad Persons, and *male sani*. And *Ovid*, *Amor. Eleg. X. Cum bene pertæsum est, animique resanuit error*; and *Eleg. XI. to Cupid, Blanditiæ comites tibi erunt Errorque, Furorque, Assidue partes turba secuta tuas. Heinsius.*

Amantem.] *sc. Me.*

47. *Nil ultra.*] No greater Familiarities.

52. *Atro.*] With black, dismal.

Sorores.] The Furies mentioned before.

57. *Velle.*] *sc. Te.*

Res ipsa.] The Baseness of the Action.

58. *Juris.*] Of the Law, which forbids Children to have to do with their Parents.

61. *Nominibus dictis.*] Having mentioned the Names of her Lovers.

63. *Rore tepido.*] With warm Tears.

64. *Credens.*] *sc. Signa.*

Flere vetat: ficcaturque genas: atque oscula jungit. 65
 Myrrha datis nimium gaudet: consultaque qualem
 Optet habere virum; similem tibi, dixit. At ille
 Non intellectam vocem collaudat: & esto
 Tam pia semper, ait. Pietatis nomine dicto
 Demisit vultus, sceleris sibi conscia, virgo. 70
 Noctis erat medium; curasque & pectora somnus
 Solverat. Ad virgo Cinyreia pervigil igni
 Carpitur indomito; furiosaque vota retractat.
 Et modò desperat; modò vult tentare: pudetque
 Et cupit; & quod agat, non invenit. Utque securi
 Saucia trabes ingens, ubi plaga novissima restat, 76
 Quò cadet, in dubio est: omnique à parte timetur:
 Sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat
 Huc levis, atque illuc; momentaque sumit utroque.
 Nec modus, aut requies, nisi mors, reperitur amoris.
 Mors placet. Erigitur: laqueoque innectere fauces 81
 Destinat: & zonâ summo de poste revinctâ,
 Care vale Cinyra, causamque intellige mortis,
 Dixit: & aptabat pallenti vincula collo.
 Murmura verborum fidas nutricis ad aures 85
 Pervenisse ferunt; limen fervantis alumnæ.
 Surgit anus, reseatque fores: mortisque paratæ
 Instrumenta videns, spatio conclamat eodem,
 Seque ferit, scinditque sinus, ereptaque collo

fidas aures nutricis, fervantis limen alumnæ. Anus surgit, reseatque fores: que videns instrumenta mortis paratæ, conclamat eodem spatio, que ferit se, scinditque sinus, que dilaniat vincula

NOTES.

66. *Datis.*] sc. *Osculis.*

Consultaque.] And being asked.

70. *Dimisit vultus.*] She cast her Eyes down to the Ground.

72. *Virgo Cinyreia.*] *Myrrha*, the Daughter of *Cinyra*.

73. *Igni carpitur indomito.*] She is tormented with Love, which she could not tame, i. e. overcome.

Furiosaque vota.] Her raging Wishes.

75. *Utque securi, &c.*] By this Simile the Poet shews in what Perplexity of Mind *Myrrha* was.

76. *Saucia.*] Being wounded.

Trabes.] A great Tree.

Plaga novissima.] The last Stroke.

77. *Quò cadet.*] Which Way it should fall, whether forward or backward, on the right side or the left.

78. *Vario vulnere.*] With different Passions.

79. *Utroque.*] So the Comedian. *Parvo momento mens mea huc illuc impellitur.*

80. *Modus.*] End, boundary.

82. *Destinat.*] She resolves.

86. *Servantis.*] Keeping, looking to.

87. *Reseatque.*] And opens.

89. *Sinus.*] sc. *Vestium*, As is usual in immoderate Grief.

erepta collo, tum denique vacavit flere; tum dare complexus, que requirere causam laquei. Virgo filet muta, que immota tuetur terram: & dolet conamina tardæ mortis deprebensa. Anus instat; que nudans suos canos, et inania ubera, precatur per cunas que prima alimenta, ut committat sibi, quicquid dolet. Illa aversata rogantem, gemit. Nutrix est certa exquirere: nec spondere fidem solam. Inquit dic; que sine me ferre opem tibi. Mea senectus non est pigra. Seu est furor; habeo quæ sanet carmine & herbis. Sive aliquis nocuit; lustrabere magico ritu. Sive est ira Deum, ira placabilis sacris. Quid rear ulterius? Certe fortuna domusque est sospes & in cursu: genitrixque, paterque vivunt. Myrrha, patre audito, duxit suspiria ab imo pectore. Nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ullum nefas mente: que tamen præsentit aliquem amorem. Que tenax propositi, orat ut indicet ipsi quodcumque sit; & tollit lacrymantem anili gremio: atque complectens membra infirmis lacertis, inquit ita; senimus, âmas; (pone timorem) mea sedulitas erit apta

Vincula dilaniat, tum denique flere vacavit; 90
Tum dare complexus, laqueique requirere causam.
Muta filet virgo, terramque immota tuetur:
Et deprensa dolet tardæ conamina mortis.
Instat anus; canosque suos, & inania nudans
Ubera, per cunas alimentaque prima precatur, 95
Ut sibi committat, quicquid dolet. Illa rogantem
Aversata, gemit. Certa est exquirere nutrix:
Nec solam spondere fidem. Dic, inquit: opemque
Me sine ferre tibi. Non est mea pigra senectus.
Seu furor est; habeo quæ carmine sanet, & herbis.
Sive aliquis nocuit; magico lustrabere ritu. 101
Sive est ira Deum, sacris placabilis ira.
Quid rear ulterius? Certè fortuna domusque
Sospes & in cursu est: vivunt genitrixque, paterque.
Myrrha, patre audito, suspiria duxit ab imo 105
Pectore. Nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ullum
Mente nefas: aliquemque tamen præsentit amorem.
Propositique tenax, quodcumque sit orat, ut ipsi
Indicet: & gremio lacrymantem tollit anili:
Atque ita complectens infirmis membra lacertis, 110
Senimus, inquit; Amas: Et in hoc mea (pone timorem)

NOTES.

90. *Tum, &c.*] After she had broken the Girdle, then the Nurse had Time to weep.

62. *Muta.*] As though she were dumb.

Tuetur.] She looks down upon.

93. *Deprensa dolet.*] Myrrha is sorry that her Attempt to make away with herself, had been discovered by the Nurse.

96. *Ut committat.*] That she would reveal.

97. *Aversata.*] She being averse, turned her head aside.

98. *Nec solam, &c.*] She does not only promise Secrecy, but Assistance.

99. *Sine.*] Permit.

100. *Furor.*] Madness caused by Love.

101. *Nocuit.*] Has done you Injury with magical Verses and Enchantments.

Lustrabere.] Thou shalt be purged, or cleared.

104. *Sospes & in cursu.*] The Fortune of your Family is safe, and shall remain. A Phrase very common with Ovid, Pont. IV. Eleg. XI. *Dum dolor in cursu est, dum petit æger opem, Rem. Amor. Dum Furor in cursu est, currenti cede furori.* Fast. IV. *In medio cursu tempora veris erunt.*

110. *Nata.*] Nurses use to call those Virgins they brought up Daughters, and were called by them Mothers: So the Nurse of Phædra in Euripides speaks, *Θάρσει τέκνον, καὶ μὴ χαλεπῶς μετὰβαλλε δέμας.*

edulitas erit apta tibi : nec sentiet unquam
 hoc pater. Exsiluit gremio furibunda, torumque
 ore premens, Discede, precor ; miseroque pudori
 parce, ait Instanti, Discede, aut define dixit, 115
 Quærere quid doleam. Scelus est, quod scire laboras.
 Torret anus ; tremulasque manus annisque, metuque
 tendit : & ante pedes supplex procumbit alumnae.
 Et modò blanditur ; modò si non conscia fiat,
 terret : & indicium laquei, coeptæque minatur 120
 Mortis : & officium commissio spondet amori.
 Extulit illa caput, lacrymisque implevit obortis
 pectora nutricis : conataque sæpè fateri,
 sæpè tenet vocem : pudibundaque vestibus ora
 texit : & O, dixit, felicem conjuge matrem ! 125
 Hactenus : & gemuit Gelidos nutricis in artus,
 ossaque (sensit enim) penetrat tremor : albaque toto
 Vertice canities rigidis stetit hirta capillis.
 Multaque ut excuteret diros, si posset, amores,
 Addidit. At virgo scit se non falsa moneri, 130
 Certa mori tamen est ; si non potiatur amato.
 Vive, ait hæc, potiêre tuo ; non ausa parente
 Dicere, conticuit : promissaque numine firmat.
 Festa piæ Cereris celebrabant annua matres
 Illa, quibus niveâ velatæ corpora veste 135
 Primitias frugum dant spicea festa suarum :
 Perque novem noctes Venerem tactusque viriles

mat promissa numine. Piæ matres celebrabant illa annua festa Cereris, quibus velatæ corpus niveâ
 veste dant spicea festa, primitias suarum frugum : que numerant Venerem que viriles tactus esse in

tibi & in hoc ; nec pater unquam sentiet hoc. Furibunda exsiluit gremio, que premens torum ore, ait, precor discede ; que parce misero pudori. Instanti dixit, aut discede, aut define quærere quid doleam. Quod laboras scire, est scelus. Anus torret ; que tendit manus tremulas annisque metuque : & supplex procumbit ante pedes alumnae. Et modò blanditur ; modò terret, si non fiat conscia : que minatur indicium laquei & coeptæ mortis : & spondet officium amori commissio. Illa extulit caput, que implevit pectora nutricis lacrymis obortis : que sæpè conata fateri, sæpè tenet vocem : que texit pudibunda ora vestibus : & dixit, ô matrem felicem conjuge ! hactenus : & gemuit. Tremor penetrat in gelidos artus, ossaque nutricis ; albaque canities, stetit hirta toto vertice rigidis capillis (enim sensit). Addidit & multa, ut excuteret diros amores, si posset. At virgo scit se non moneri falsa, at tamen est certa mori ; si non potiatur amato. Hæc ait, vive, potiêre tuo ; non ausa dicere parente, conticuit : que firmat promissa numine.

NOTES.

113. *Furibunda.*] Like to one in a Rage.
 115. *Instanti.*] Urging (pressing) her, *sc. nutrici.*
 120. *Minatur, &c.*] She threatened that she would tell her Father, that *Myrrha* had attempted to hang herself.
 121. *Spondet.*] She promises to help her.
 126. *Hactenus.*] *sc. Locuta est.*
Gemuit.] She fetched a deep Sigh.
 127. *Sensit.*] She understood the unlawful Love of *Myrrha*.
 128. *Stetit.*] Stood upright, or an end.

129. *Excuteret.*] That she would put it out of her Mind.
Diros.] Fatal, unlawful.
 130. *Addidit.*] She said.
Scit, &c.] She knew what the Nurse said to be true.
 133. *Numine.*] By an Oath.
 135. *Velatæ corpora.*] Having their Bodies covered, veiled.
Niveâ veste.] With a white Garment, such as Matrons used in the Sacrifices of *Ceres*, to signify Purity of Mind.

vetitis per novem menses. Cenchreis conjux regis abest in illâ turba: que frequentat arcana sacra. Ergo dum lectus vacuus legitimâ conjuge; malè sedula nutrix nacta Cinyram gravem vino, exponit veros amores, mentito nomine: & laudat faciem. Annis virginis quæstis, ait est par Myrrhæ. Quam postquam jussa est adducere, utque rediit domum, dixit, mea alumna Gaude: vicimus. Infelix virgo non sensit lætitiâ toto corpore; præsagaque pectora morerent. Sed tamen & gaudet; Tanta est discordia mentis. Erat tempus quo cuncta silent que Boetes flexerat plaustrum inter Triones obliquo temone. Illa venit ad suum facinus. Aurea Luna fugit cælo: nigræ rubes tegunt latitantia sidera; nox caret suo igne. Icare, tegis primos vultus: Erigoneque sacrota pio amore parentis. Est revocata ter signo offensi pedis: funereus bubo ter fecit omen letali carmine.

In vetitis numerant. Turbâ Cenchreis in illâ Regis abest conjux: arcanaque sacra frequentat. Ergo legitimâ vacuus dum conjuge lectus; Nacta gravem vino Cinyram malè sedula nutrix, 140 Nomine mentito, veros exponit amores: Et faciem laudat. Quæstis virginis annis, Par, ait, est Myrrhæ Quam postquam adducere jussa est, 145 Urque domum rediit, Gaude mea, dixit, alumna: Vicimus. Infelix non toto corpore sensit Lætitiâ virgo; præsagaque pectora morerent. 146 Sed tamen & gaudet. Tanta est discordia mentis. Tempus erat quo cuncta silent; interque Triones Flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Boetes. 150 Ad facinus venit illa suum. Fugit aurea cælo Luna: tegunt nigræ latitantia sidera nubes; Nox caret igne suo. Primos tegis, Icare, vultus; Erigoneque pio sacrota parentis amore. 151 Ter pedis offensi signo est revocata: ter omen Funereus bubo letali carmine fecit. 155 It tamen: & tenebræ minuunt, noxq; atra pedorem.

NOTES.

133. *In vetitis.*] Among those Things that were forbidden by the Laws.

Cenchreis.] There is a great Contention among the Grammarians, concerning the Wife of Cinyra. An old Author, in the Arguments of the *Metamorphosis*, affirms *Myrrha* to have been the Daughter of Cinyra and Cenchreis; and so Hyginus in *Fab. lviij.* calls *Smyrna* the Daughter of Cinyra, King of the *Assyrians*, and Cenchreis. *Apollodorus* assigns *Meibarmen*, the Daughter of *Pygmalion*, King of *Cyprus*, to him for a Wife, by whom he had *Adonis*, and many more Children.

139. *Arcanæque.*] So they were called, *Vetula qui Cereris sacra vulgavit arcana.* Horace, *Lib. III. Od. 2.*

141. *Malè sedula.*] Wickedly officious.

143. *Quæstis.*] By Cinyra.

144. *Par.*] Equal, just of the Age of.

147. *Præsagaque.*] *sc. Malorum.*

148. *Tanta, &c.*] As *Myrrha* was both glad and sorry at the same Time.

149. *Tempus.*] He describes Midnight, which quæ cuncta silent, is called *conticinium.* So *Trist. lib. 1.*

Jamque quiescebant voces hominumque, cærumque,
Lunaque nocturnos alta regibat equos.

Triones.] Seven Stars near the North Pole, which from their Number were called *Septentriones.* *Boves* were antiently called *Triones* and thence *Triones*, because in ploughing they on the Ground with a Plough-sharp.

150. *Boetes*] A Constellation.

151. *Aurea.*] Fair and bright.

152. *Latitantia.*] That they might not behold so great an Impiety.

153. *Ignis suo.*] Its proper Light, that of the Stars, &c.

Tegis.] That thou mightest not behold so great an Impiety.

155. *Ter, &c.*] As she was led to her Father's Bed, she hit her Foot three Times which seemed to call her back from so great an Impiety, almost like this in *Trist. 1. Te limen tetigi, ter sum revocatus, &c.*

156. *Funereus.*] Funereal, fatal; it being Bird of a very bad Omen.

uticisque manum lævâ tenet ; altera motu
 cæcum iter explorat. Thalami jam limina tangit ;
 inque fores aperit ; jam ducitur intus : at illi 160
 poplite succiduo genua intremuere ; fugitque
 color, & sanguis, animusque relinquit euntem.
 Quoque suo propior sceleri, magis horret, & ausi
 pœnitet ; & veller non cognita posse reverti.
 cunctantem longæva manu deducit ; & alto 165
 admotam lecto cùm traderet, Accipe dixit ;
 ista tua est, Cinyra. Devotaque corpora junxit.
 accipit obscæno genitor sua viscera lecto ;
 virgineosque metus levat ; hortaturque timentem.
 forsitan ætatis quoque nomine, Filia, dicat : 170
 Dicat & illa, Pater ; sceleri ne nomina desint.
 Plena patris thalamis excedit : & impia diro
 semina fert utero ; conceptaque crimina portat.
 Postera nox facinus geminat. Nec finis in illâ est.
 Cùm tandem Cinyras, avidus cognoscere amantem
 post tot concubitus, illato lumine vidit 176
 Et scelus, & natam. Verbisque dolore retentis,
 pendenti nitidum vaginâ deripit enssem.
 Myrrha fugit, tenebris & cæcæ munere noctis
 Intercepta neci : latosque vagata per agros, 180
 Palmiferos Arabas, Panchæaque rura relinquit.
 Perque novem erravit redeuntis cornua Lunæ,
 Cùm tandem terrâ requievit fessa Sabæâ.
 Vixque uteri portabat onus. Tum nescia voti,
 Atque inter mortisque metus, & tædia vitæ, 185

que tenet manum nutricis læ-
 vâ ; altera explorat cæcum iter
 motu. Jam tangit limina tha-
 lami ; que jam aperit fores :
 jam ducitur intus : at genua in-
 tremuere illi succiduo poplite, que
 color fugit & sanguis, que
 animus relinquit euntem. Quo-
 que propior suo sceleri, magis
 horret, & pœnitet ausi ; & vel-
 let posse reverti, non cognita.
 Longæva deducit cunctantem
 manu ; & cum traderet admotam
 alto lecto, dixit Cinyra accipe ;
 ista est tua. Que junxit devota
 corpora. Genitor accipit sua vis-
 cera in obscæno lecto ; que levat
 virgineos metus ; hortaturque
 timentem. Forsitan quoque di-
 cat filia, nomine ætatis : & illa
 dicat pater, ne nomina desint
 sceleri. Plena thalamis patris
 excedit : & fert impia semina
 diro utero : que portat concepta
 crimina. Postera nox geminat
 facinus. Nec est finis in illâ.
 Cùm tandem Cinyras avidus cog-
 noscere amantem post tot concubi-
 tus, vidit & scelus, & natam,
 lumine illato. Verbis retentis
 dolore, deripit nitidum enssem pen-
 denti vaginâ. Myrrha fugit,
 intercepta neci tenebris & mu-
 nere cæcæ noctis : que vagata
 per latos agros, relinquit pal-
 miferos Arabas, Panchæaque
 rura. Que erravit per novem cornua redeuntis Lunæ, cùm tandem fessa, requievit Sabæâ terrâ.
 Vixque portabat onus uteri. Tum nescia voti, atque inter metus mortisque & tædia vitæ,

NOTES.

159. *Cæcum.*] Obscure. He expresses the
 Manner of those that walk in the Dark.
 160. *Intus.*] Within the Chamber.
 161. *Succiduo.*] Weak and tottering with
 Fear.
 165. *Longæva.*] The old Nurse.
 167. *Devota.*] Abominable, execrable.
 168. *Viscera.*] His Daughter that came
 from his own Bowels.
 170. *Ætatis nomine.*] Upon the Account
 of her Age, for Cinyra was an old Man.
 172. *Nomina.*] *sc. Pia & omni veneratione*
læva.

172. *Plena.*] *sc. Semine, i. e.* was with
 Child by her Father.
 175. *Avidus cognoscere.*] Being eager or de-
 sirous to know.
 178. *Deripit.*] He draws out hastily.
 180. *Intercepta.*] Snatched away from.
 181. *Panchæa.*] Arabian : See above,
 ver. 12.
 182. *Per novem, &c.*] Nine Months.
 183. *Sabæa.*] The Sabæans were a People
 of Arabia felix, among whom Frankincense
 and Myrrh grew in great Plenty.
 185. *Nescia voti.*] Not knowing what to
 wish for.

complexa est tales preces : O si qua numina patetis confessis ; merui, nec recuso triste supplicium. Sed, ne superstes violem vivos, mortuaque extinctos, pellite ambobus regnis : que negat vitamque necemque mihi mutatae. Aliquod numen patet confessis. Certè ultima vota habuere suos Deos : nam terra supervenit crura loquentis ; que obliqua radix, firmamina longi trunci, porrigitur per ruptos ungues : ossaque agunt robur mediâque medullâ manente, sanguis it in succos ; brachia in magnos ramos ; digiti in parvos : pellis duratur cortice. Que arbor crescens perstrinxerat uterum jam gravem ; que obruerat pectora ; que parabat operire collum ; illa non tulit moram : subsedit obvia venienti ligno : que merfit suos vultus in cortice. Quæ, quanquam amisit veteres sensus cum corpore, tamen flet : & tepidæ guttæ manant ex arbore. Est honor & lacrymis : que Myrrha stillata cortice tenet herile nomen, que tacebitur nulli ævo.

Est tales complexa preces : O si qua patetis Numina confessis ; merui, nec triste recuso Supplicium. Sed, ne violem vivosque superstes, Mortuaque extinctos, ambobus pellite regnis : Mutatæque mihi vitamque necemque negate. 190 Numen confessis aliquod patet. Ultima certè Vota suos habuere Deos : nam crura loquentis Terra supervenit ; ruptosque obliqua per ungues Porrigitur radix longi firmamina trunci : Ossaque robur agunt : mediâq; manente medullâ 195 Sanguis it in succos ; in magnos brachia ramos ; In parvos digiti : duratur cortice pellis. Jamque gravem crescens uterum perstrinxerat arbor ; Pectoraque obruerat ; collumque operire parabat ; Non tulit illa moram : venientique obvia ligno 200 Subsedit : merfitque suos in cortice vultus. Quæ, quanquam amisit veteres cum corpore sensus, Flet tamen : & tepidæ manant ex arbore guttæ. Est honor & lacrymis : stillatque cortice Myrrha Nomen herile tenet, nullique tacebitur ævo. 205

NOTES.

186. *Tales complexa preces.*] She made such Prayers.

Patetis, &c.] If you give Ear to those that confess their Crimes.

189. *Ambobus—regnis.*] Both of the Dead and the Living.

190. *Mutatæ.*] Transformed. For she wishes she may be transformed into another Shape, that she may neither live nor die.

192. *Ultima vota.*] The last Prayers.

Suos, &c.] Favourable, propitious.

194. *Porrigitur.*] Is stretched forth.

195. *Ossaque robur agunt.*] Her Bones are turned into thicker Wood.

197. *Digiti.*] *sc. Eunt.*

Duratur cortice pellis.] Her Skin is turned into a hard Bark.

198. *Gravem.*] Big with Child ; for she was not yet delivered.

199. *Obruerat.*] Had covered.

200. *Non tulit, &c.*] She had not Patience to stay till the Bark could cover her Neck and Head.

Venienti, &c.] But she met the growing Bark half way by shrinking down her Head, and so hid her Face.

201. *Subsedit.*] She sunk down.

202. *Corpore.*] With the Flesh.

204. *Est honor.*] Is valuable, much esteem'd.

Stillataque, &c.] Of Myrrha, thus in another Place,

Myrrha patrem, sed non ut filia debet, aram

Et non obducto cortice pressa latet.

Illius lacrymis, quas arbore fundit odor,

Ungimur, & dominæ nomina gutta tenet.

F A B. X. *Adonis* beloved by *Venus*.

By reason of the Anger of Venus, an Infant was conceived from the incestuous Commerce of Myrrha and Cinyra, who was born after Myrrha was transformed into a Tree of her own Name, and was called Adonis; with whom Venus was as deeply in Love, by the Contrivance of Cupid, as Myrrha was with her Father Cinyra.

AT malè conceptus sub robore creverat infans :
 Quærebatque viam ; quâ se, genitrice relictâ,
 Exfereret. Mediâ gravidus tumet arbore venter.
 Tendit onus matrem : nec habent sua verba dolores :
 Nec Lucina potest parientis voce vocari. 5
 Nitenti tamen est similis ; curvataque crebros
 Dat gemitus arbor : lacrymisque cadentibus humet.
 Constitit ad ramos mitis Lucina dolentes ;
 Admovitque manus : & verba puerpera dixit.
 Arbor agit rimas ; & fissâ cortice vivum 10
 Reddit onus ; vagitque puer : quem mollibus herbis
 Naiades impositum, lacrymis unxere parentis :
 Laudaret faciem Livor quoque. Qualia namque
 Corpora nudorum tubulâ pinguntur Amorum,
 Talis erat. Sed, ne faciat discrimina cultus, 15
 Aut huic adde leves, aut illis deme pharetras.

At infans malè conceptus creverat sub robore : quærebatque viam ; quâ exfereret se, genitrice relictâ. Gravidus venter tumet mediâ arbore. Onus tendit matrem : nec dolores habent sua verba : nec Lucina potest vocari voce parientis. Tamen est similis nitenti, que arbor curvata dat crebros gemitus ; que humet cadentibus lacrymis. Mitis Lucina constitit ad dolentes ramos ; admovitque manus : & dixit puerpera verba. Arbor agit rimas ; & reddit vivum onus cortice fissâ ; que puer vagit : quem impositum mollibus herbis, Naiades unxere lacrymis parentis : quoque Livor laudaret faciem. Namque qualia corpora nudorum Amorum pinguntur tubulâ, talis erat. Sed ne cultus faciat discrimina, adde leves pharetras huic, aut deme illis.

NOTES.

1. *Malè.*] Incestuously.
Infans.] *Adonis*.
 3. *Exfereret.*] He might get out.
 4. *Tendit.*] Extends, and stretches out.
 9. *Verba puerpera.*] Words that would help a Person in Child-birth, which would ease a Woman in Travail.
 10. *Agit rimas.*] Is cleft and opened.

11. *Vivum onus.*] A live Child.
 12. *Lacrymis.*] *Myrrhe* dropped from the Bark as before, *Fab. ix. ver. 204.*
 13. *Livor, &c.*] Envy ; he had a Face, which even Envy itself could not but commend.
 14. *Amorum.*] Of *Cupids*, who are painted naked with Quivers.

Volatilis ætas labitur occultè,
fallitque: & nihil est velocius
annis. Ille natus suo sorore avo-
que, qui nupèr conditus arbore,
erat nupèr genitus; modò formo-
sissimus infans; jam est juvenis,
jam vir, jam formosior se ipso:
Et jam placet Veneri, que ulcif-
citur ignes matris. Namque dum
pharetratus puer dat oscula ma-
tri, inscius distrinxit pectus ex-
tanti arundine. Dea læsa rep-
pult natum manu: vulnus erat
actum altiùs specie: primoque
fefellerat ipsam. Cythereia jam
capta formâ viri, non curat lit-
tera: non repetit Paphon cinctam
alto æquore, piscosamque
Cnidon, ve Amathunta gravi-
dam metallis. Et abstinet cælo:
Adonis præfertur cælo. Tenet
hunc: est comes huic, assuetaque,
semper indulgere sibi in um-
brâ, que augere formam colendo.
Vagatur nuda genu, que succinc-
ta vestem ritu Dianæ per juga,
per sylvas, dumosaque saxa.
Hortaturque canes, que agitat
animalia tutæ prædæ, aut pronos lepores, aut cervum celsum in cornua, aut damas: abstinet à
fortibus apris.

Labitur occultè, fallitque volatilis ætas:
Et nihil est annis velocius. Ille sorore
Natus avoque suo, qui conditus arbore nupèr,
Nupèr erat genitus; modò formosissimus infans; 20
Jam juvenis, jam vir, jam se formosior ipso est:
Jam placet & Veneri, matrisque ulciscitur ignes.
Namque pharetratus dum dat puer oscula matri,
Inscius extanti destrinxit arundine pectus.
Læsa manu natum Dea reppulit, altiùs actum 25
Vulnus erat specie: primoque fefellerat ipsam.
Capta viri formâ non jam Cythereia curat
Littora: non alto repetit Paphon æquore cinctam,
Piscosamque Cnidon, gravidamve Amathunta metallis.
Abstinet & cælo: Cælo præfertur Adonis. 30
Hunc tenet: huic comes est: assuetaque semper in
umbrâ
Indulgere sibi, formamque augere colendo.
Per juga, per sylvas, dumosaque saxa vagatur
Nuda genu, vestem ritu succincta Dianæ;
Hortaturque canes; tutæque animalia prædæ, 35
Aut pronos lepores, aut celsum in cornua cervum,
Aut agitat damas: à fortibus abstinet apris.

NOTES.

18. Sorore.] Myrrha, whose Father Cinyra was.

19. Avoque.] Cinyra, whose Daughter Myrrha was.

22. Ignis.] The criminal Passion of his Mother Myrrha. For Venus being angry, caused her to fall in Love with her Father Cinyra.

23. Pharetratus puer.] Cupid adorned with his Quiver.

24. Inscius.] Unknowingly, against his Will

D. strinxit.] Gave her a slight Wound.

Extanti.] The Arrow hanging out of the Quiver.

24. Altiùs specie.] Deeper than it seemed to be.

27. Cythereia.] Cythera is an Island in the Ægean Sea, sacred to Venus, whence Venus is called Cythærea.

28. Paphon.] See Note on Fab. viii. ver. 43 and 55.

29. Cnidon.] This is a Peninsula of Caria, dedicated to Venus.

Gravidamque.] Abounding.

Amathunta.] See what is said Fab. vi. ver. 1.

31. Hunc.] Adonis.

34. Succincta, &c.] Having her Garments tucked up short to her Knees. Vossius in Catullus, p. 221. says this Verse is to be read, Nysigenum vestem ritu succincta Dianæ; but whether this Reading will bear, let Critics determine. It seems a very harsh Emendation; for while Venus is studying to please Adonis, she joins herself to the Companions of Diana, the hunting Nymphs, rather than to the Mænades.

36. Pronos.] Prone to Flight.

Celsum in cornua.] Having lofty Horns.

Raptoresque lupos, armatosque unguibus urfos
 Vitat, & armenti saturatos cæde leones.
 Te quoque, ut hos timeas, (si quid prodesse monendo
 Possit,) Adoni, monet. *Fortisque fugacibus esto,* 41
Inquit: in audaces non est audacia tuta.
 Parce meo, juvenis, temerarius esse periclo:
 Neve feras, quibus arma dedit Natura, laceffe:
 Stet tibi ne magno tua gloria. Non movet ætas, 45
 Nec facies, nec quæ Venerem movêre, leones,
 Setigerosque sues, oculosque animosque ferarum.
 Fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri:
 Impetus est fulvis & vasta leonibus ira:
 Invisumque mihi genus est. Quæ causa, roganti: 50
 Dicam, ait; & veteris monstrum mirabere culpæ.
 Sed labor insolitus jam me lassavit: & ecce
 Opportuna suâ blanditur populus umbrâ:
 Datque torum cespes. Libet hâc requiescere tecum,
 Et requievit, humo: pressitq; & gramen, & ipsum. 55
 Inque sinu juvenis positâ cervice renidens
 Sic ait: ac mediis interferit oscula verbis.

Que vitat lupos raptores, & urfos armatos unguibus, & leones saturatos cæde armenti. Quo- que, Adoni, monet te, ut timeas hos (si possit prodesse quid monendo). Inquit esto fortis fugacibus: audacia non est tuta in audaces. Juvenis parce esse temerarius, meo periclo: neve laceffe feras, quibus Natura dedit arma: ne tua gloria stet magno tibi. Non ætas, nec facies, nec quæ movêre Venerem, movit leones, setigerosque sues, oculosque, animosque ferarum. Acres apri habent fulmen in aduncis dentibus: est impetus & vasta ira fulvis leonibus: que genus est invisum mihi. Ait, dicam roganti, que causa: & mirabere monstrum veteris culpæ, sed insolitus labor jam lassavit me: & ecce populus opportuna blanditur suâ umbrâ: que cespes dat torum. Libet requiescere tecum hâc humo, & requie-

evit: pressitque & gramen & ipsum, que renidens, cervice positâ in sinu juvenis ait sic: ac inter-
ferit oscula in mediis verbis.

NOTES.

41. *Fugacibus.*] Against timorous Beasts, that are apt to fly.

43. *Parce.*] Do not be.

46. *Nec facies, &c.*] Youth, Beauty, Shape, and those Endowments that charm me, will not move wild Beasts to Pity.

47. *Sues.*] Wild Boars.

Animosque oculosque.] Savageness, and Fierceness.

48. *Fulmen.*] The Tusks of wild Boars are here compared to Thunderbolts, which nothing can withstand.

55. *Ipsum.*] *Adonis:* For she made him sit down.

56. *Renidens.*] Some read *reclivis.*

FAB. XI. *Hippomenes* into a Lion, and *Atalanta* into a Lioness.

Atalanta, the Daughter of Schoeneus, having consulted the Oracle about a Husband, was admonished not to marry. But she being extremely swift of Foot, and being wooed by a great many Lovers, (for she was very beautiful) that she might not seem to slight them, made this Bargain, that she would have him for her Husband who should out-run her. Hippomenes, the Son of Megareus, who was descended from Neptune, being deeply in Love with her, had Courage enough to enter the Lists (for those who were overcome by her in running, were slain) being assisted by Venus with Apples. For she gave him three golden Apples (the Produce of Damascus, which is in the Island of Cyprus) to throw before the Virgin in the Race, that she, by picking them up, might be retarded in her Course. By the Assistance of Venus, Hippomenes won the Race, but afterwards proved ungrateful to the Goddess. Therefore, by the Impulse of Venus, as they passed by a Grove sacred to the Mother of the Gods, which Echion, the Son of the Earth, had dedicated to her, they could not restrain their Desires, but entered the Grove, and, in Contempt of Religion, lay together there; for which Cause the Goddess transformed them into Lions. From that Time Lions are subject to the Mother of the Gods.

*Forſitan audieris aliquam ſuperâſſe veloces viros certamine curſûs. Ille rumor non fuit fabula : enim ſuperabat. Nec poſſis dicere eſſet præſtantior laude pedum, ne bono formæ. * Deus dixit huic ſcianti de conjuge, Atalanta, nihil opus eſt conjuge tibi. Fuge uſum conjugis. Tamen nec effugies : que carebis te ipſâ vivâ. Territa ſorte Dei vivit innuba per opacas*

FORſitan audieris aliquam certamine curſûs
 Veloces ſuperâſſe viros. Non fabula rumor
 Ille fuit : ſuperabat enim. Nec dicere poſſes
 Laude pedum, formæne bono præſtantior eſſet.
 Scitanti Deus huic de conjuge, Conjuge, dixit, 5
 Nihil opus eſt, Atalanta, tibi. Fuge conjugis uſum.
 Nec tamen effugies : teque ipſâ vivâ carebis.
 Territa ſorte Dei per opacas innuba ſylvas

NOTES.

1. *Aliquam.*] A certain Woman.
2. *Rumor, &c.*] That Report was not false.
5. *Deus.*] Apollo.
7. *Teque ipſâ vivâ carebis.*] Your Form

ſhall be taken away while you are alive; for ſhe was turned into a Lioness.

8. *Sorte.*] By the Oracle, by the Answer of Apollo.

Innuba.] An unmarried Virgin.

Vivit:

ivit : & instantem turbam violentâ procorum
 onditione fugat : Nec sum potiunda, nisi, inquit, 10
 icta prius cursu. Pedibus contendite mecum.
 æmia veloci conjux thalamique dabuntur ;
 fors pretium tardis. Ea lex certaminis esto.
 la quidem immitis : sed (tanta potentia formæ est)
 enit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum. 15
 ederat Hippomenes cursûs spectator iniqui :
 t, petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula conjux ?
 xerat : ac nimios juvenum damnârat amores.
 t faciem, & posito corpus velamine vidit,
 quale meum, vel quale tuum, si scemina fias ;
 obstupuit : tollensque manus, Ignoscite, dixit,
 quos modò culpavi : nondum mihi præmia nota,
 quæ peteretis erant. Laudando concipit ignem :
 t, ne quis juvenum currat velocius, optat,
 invidiâque timet. Sed cur certaminis hujus
 tentata mihi fortuna relinquitur ? inquit.
 udentes Deus ipse juvat. Dum talia secum
 exigit Hippomenes ; passu volat alite virgo.
 quæ quanquam Scythicâ non feciùs ire sagittâ
 onio visa est juveni ; tamen ille decorem
 miratur magis ; & cursus facit ipse decorem.
 aura refert oblata citis talaria plantis :
 ergaque janctantur crines per eburnea, quæque
 oplitibus suberant picto genualia limbo :

sylvas : & fugat instantem tur-
 bam procorum violentâ conditi-
 one : inquit, Nec sum potiunda,
 nisi prius victa cursu. Conten-
 dite mecum pedibus. Conjux tha-
 lamique dabuntur præmia velo-
 ci ; mors pretium tardis. Ea esto
 lex certaminis. Illa quidem im-
 mitis : sed (tanta est potentia
 formæ) temeraria turba proco-
 rum venit ad hanc legem. Hip-
 pomenes foderat spectator iniqui
 cursus : & dixerat : & conjux
 petitur cuiquam per tanta peri-
 cula ? ac damnârat nimios amo-
 res juvenum. Ut vidit faciem,
 & corpus velamine posito, quale
 meum, quale tuum, si fias scæ-
 mina : obstupuit : tollensque ma-
 nus, dixit, Ignoscite, quos cul-
 pavi modò : præmia quæ pe-
 teretis nondum nota erant mihi.
 Laudando concipit ignem : &
 optat ne quis juvenum, currat
 velocius, que timet invidiâ. Sed
 cur fortuna hujus certaminis re-
 linquitur intentata mihi ? in-
 quit. Deus ipse juvat audentes.
 Dum Hippomenes exigit talia
 secum : virgo volat alite passu.
 Quæ quanquam visa est Aonio
 juveni ire non feciùs Scythicâ
 sagittâ ; tamen ille miratur de-

rem magis ; & ipse cursus facit decorem. Aura oblata citis plantis refert talaria : que crines jac-
 untur per eburnea terga, que genualia quæ suberant poplitibus picto limbo :

NOTES.

9. *Procorum.*] Of Wooers courting her for Wife.

10. *Violentâ conditione.*] She deterred them from soliciting her to marry, by the hard conditions which she proposed to them.

Potiunda.] To be enjoyed.

11. *Pedibus contendite mecum.*] Run a Race with me.

12. *Præmia, &c.*] I will freely be married to him that shall out-run me.

14. *Immitis.*] Was cruel.

19. *Posito velamine.*] Her Garment being laid aside.

22. *Culpavi.*] I blamed, condemned.

23. *Concipit ignem.*] He fell in Love with.

24. *Ne quis, &c.*] Hippomenes being in Love

with *Atalanta*, is in Fear lest another should win the Prize.

25. *Invidiâ.*] And envies others, on the same account.

27. *Audentes.*] *Audentes fortuna juvat.* Virg. *Fortes fortuna adjuvat.* Ter.

28. *Passu alite.*] With a swift Pace, as if she flew.

30. *Aonio.*] *Aonia* is a Part of *Bæotia*. Hence it is *Aonius juvenis*, for *Hippomenes* the *Bæotian*.

Decorem.] Her Beauty.

32. *Refert.*] Blows back.

Talaria.] Her winged Sandals, *πεδίλα*.

34. *Genualia.*] Her Garters.

inque corpus traxerat ruborem
 puellari candore. Haud aliter,
 quàm cùm purpureum velum in-
 ficit similatas umbras super can-
 dida atria. Dum hospes notat
 hæc; novissima meta est decur-
 sa: & Atalanta victrix tegitur
 festâ coronâ. Victi dant gemitum;
 penduntque pœnas ex fœ-
 dere: tamen non deterritus eventu
 horum juvenum, constitit in me-
 dio; vultuque fixo in virgine,
 ait, Quid quæris facilem titulum
 superando inertes? confer mecum.
 Seu fortuna fecerit me potentem,
 non indignabere vinci à tanto.
 Namque Megareus genitor mibi,
 Onchestius illi; Neptunus est a-
 vus: ego pronepos regis aqua-
 rum. Nec virtus est citra genus.
 Seu vincar, habebis magnum
 & memorabile nomen Hippomene
 victo. Schœneïa aspicit dicen-
 tem talia molli vultu: & dubi-
 tat an malit superari, an vin-
 cere. Atque inquit ità, Quis
 Deus iniquus formosis, vult perdere hunc? que jubet petere hoc conjugium discrimine charæ vitæ?
 Non sum tanti, me iudice.

NOTES.

37. *Similatas inficit umbras.*] Changes the Shadow, tinges it with a purple Colour; for the Rays of the Sun passing through any transparent Body, that has been first set with any Colour, are tinged with that Colour, and give a Cast to all those Bodies that they fall upon.

38. *Hospes.*] Hippomenes.

Decursa novissima meta.] She came to the End of the Race.

40. *Penduntque.*] They suffer.

Ex fœdere.] According to Agreement.

43. *Facilem titulum.*] Glory easily gotten.

45. *Tanto.*] By so renowned (great) a Person.

48. *Nec virtus, &c.*] Nor do I degenerate from the Virtue of my Ancestors.

50. *Molli vultu.*] With a mild, pleasing Look.

Schœneïa.] Atalanta, the Daughter of King Schœneus.

52. *Atque ità.*] sc. *Secum ait.* For what follows is a Struggle and Deliberation of Affections, and not a verbal Speech.

Discrimine.] With the Hazard.

54. *Non sum, &c.*] I am not of so much Consequence that so beautiful a Youth should lose his Life for me.

Nec formâ tangor. Poteram tamen hâc quoq; tangi. 55
Sed quòd adhuc puer est. Non me movet ipse, sed
ætas.

Quid, quòd inest virtus, & mens interrita lethi?
Quid, quòd ab æquoreâ numeratur origine quartus?
Quid, quòd amat, tantique putat connubia nostra,
It pereat; si me Fors illi dura negârit? 60
Dum licet, hospes, abi; thalamosq; relinque cruentos.
Conjugium crudele meum est. Tibi nubere nulla
Nolet: & optari potes à sapiente puellâ.

Cur tamen est mihi cura tui, tot jam antè peremptis?
Viderit: intereat: quoniam tot cæde procorum 65
Admonitus non est; agiturque in tædia vitæ.
Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum?
Indignamque necem pretium patietur amoris?
Non erit invidiæ victoria nostra ferendæ.

Sed non culpa mea est. Utinam desistere velles! 70
Aut, quoniam es demens, utinam velocior esses!
At quàm virgineas puerili vultus in ore est!
Ah, miser, Hippomene, nollem tibi visa fuisset!
Vivere dignus eras. Quòd si felicior essem;

Nec mihi conjugium fata importuna negarent; 75
Unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia possem.
Dixerat: utque rudis, primoque Cupidine tacta,
Quid facit ignorans, amat, & non sentit amorem.
Jam solitos poscunt cursus populusque paterque;

cum quo possem sociare cubilia. Dixerat: utque rudis, que tacta primo Cupidine, ignorans quid
facit, amat, & non sentit amorem. Jam populusque paterque poscunt solitos cursus;

Nec tangor formâ. Tamen quo-
que poteram tangi hâc. Sed
quòd adhuc est puer. Ipse non
mover me, sed ætas. Quid, quòd
virtus inest, & mens interrita
lethi? quid, quòd numeratur
quartus ab æquoreâ origine?
quid, quòd amat, que putat no-
stra connubia tanti, ut pereat;
si dura Fors negârit me illi?
hospes abi dum licet; relinque
cruentos thalamos. Meum con-
jugium est crudele. Nulla nolet
nubere tibi, & potes optari à
sapiente puellâ. Tamen cur est
cura tui mihi, tot jam peremp-
tis antè? viderit: intereat:
quoniam non est admonitus cæde
tot procorum, agiturque in tæ-
dia vitæ. Hic occidet igitur,
quia voluit vivere mecum? que
patietur indignam necem pretium
amoris? nostra victoria non erit
ferendæ invidiæ. Sed non est
mea culpa. Utinam velles de-
sistere! Aut quoniam es demens,
utinam esses velocior! At quàm
virgineus vultus est in puerili
ore! Ah, miser Hippomene, nol-
lem fuisset visa tibi! Eras dig-
nus vivere. Quòd si essem feli-
cior; nec importuna fata nega-
rent conjugium mihi: eras unus,

NOTES.

55. *Nec formâ tangor.*] Nor am I so much
moved with his Beauty.

56. *Sed.*] sc. *Tangor*, i. e. I am moved.

57. *Interrita lethi.*] That is not terrified by
the Fear of Death.

58. *Quid, &c.*] An *Anaphora*.

Ab æquorea origine.] From Neptune, the
God of the Sea.

61. *Dum licet, &c.*] O Stranger, quit your
purpose while you may. An *Apostrophe* to
Hippomenes.

62. *Nulla, &c.*] There is no Virgin but
would be glad to have you for a Husband.

65. *Videret.*] sc. *Hippomenes*.

69. *Non erit, &c.*] Envy will not be able
to bear our Victory.

72. *Virgineus vultus.*] A Face as fair as a
Virgin's.

75. *Importuna.*] Hard to be entreated.

76. *Cum quo, &c.*] With whom I would
willingly be joined in wedlock.

77. *Rudis.*] Ignorant of Love.

Cupidine.] With Love.

Tacta.] Smitten, struck.

cùm Hippomenes, Neptunia proles, invocat me sollicitâ voce. Ait, comprecor, Cythereia adsit nostris ausis; & adjuvet ignes quos dedit. Aura non invida detulit blandas preces ad me; que fateor, sum mota. Nec longa mora opis dabatur. Est âger, indigenæ dicunt Tamase-num nomine; optima pars Cypriæ telluris: quem prisce senes sacravêre mibi: que jussêre hanc dotem accedere meis templis. Arbor nitet in medio arvo. Fulva comam, ramis crepitantibus fulvo auro. Veniens forte ferebam hinc tria aurea poma decerpta mea manu: que videnda nulli, nisi ipsi, adii Hippomenen; que docui quis usus in illis. Tubæ dederant signa: cùm uterque pronus emicat carcere, & libat summam arenam celeri pede. Putes illos posse radere freta sicco pede, & percurrere stantes aristas canæ segetis. Clamorque, favorque, verbaque adjiciunt animos juveni, dicentum

Hippomene, nunc, nunc tempus (est) incumbere: propera. Nunc utere totis viribus. Pelle moram, vinces. Dubium (erat) Megareius heros magis gaudeat, an Schœneia virgo his dictis. O quoties morata est, cùm jam posset transire;

Cùm me sollicitâ, proles Neptunia, voce Invocat Hippomenes. Cythereia, comprecor, ausis 80
Adsit, ait, nostris: & quos dedit, adjuvet ignes. Detulit aura preces ad me non invida blandas: Motaque sum, fateor. Nec opis mora longa dabatur. Est âger, indigenæ Tamase-num nomine dicunt; 85
Telluris Cypriæ pars optima: quem mihi prisce Sacravêre senes: templisque accedere dotem Hanc jussêre meis. Medio nitet arbor in arvo; Fulva comam, fulvo ramis crepitantibus auro. Hinc tria forte meâ veniens decerpta ferebam 90
Aurea poma manu: nullique videnda, nisi ipsi, Hippomenen adii; docuique quis usus in illis. Signa tubæ dederant: cùm carcere pronus uterque Emicat, & summam celeri pede libat arenam. 95
Posse putes illos sicco freta radere passu, Et segetis canæ stantes percurrere aristas. Adjiciunt animos juveni clamorque favorque, Verbaque dicentum, Nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Hippomene: propera. Nunc viribus utere totis. Pelle moram: vinces. Dubium Megareius heros 100
Gaudeat, an virgo magis his Schœneia dictis. O quoties, cùm jam posset transire, morata est;

NOTES.

80. *Neptunia proles.*] Hippomenes, the great Grandson of Neptune.

82. *Dedit.*] Hath inspired (enflamed) me with.

Ignes.] The Love.

83. *Aura non invida.*] A kinder Wind, and favourable to Hippomenes.

84. *Nec opis mora.*] Nor was a long Delay of Help granted me, when I was just going to set out (start) for the Race.

85. *Est âger, &c.*] He describes the Field called *Tamaseus*, from whence he says *Venus* gathered the three golden Apples which she gave to Hippomenes.

Tamaseum.] Rather *Tamaseum*, i. e. Ταμασεῖον. Ταμάσεος πόλις κύπρῃ, τὸ ἐθνικὸν Ταμασίτης, καὶ Ταμασεῖος. According to *Stephanus*. *Heinsius*.

89. *Fulva comam.*] Having golden Leaves.

92. *Quis usus.*] What the Use of them was.

93. *Carcere.*] The starting Place, from whence they set out to run the Race.

94. *Emicat.*] Springs forth.

Libat.] Touches lightly.

95. *Posse, &c.*] A poetical Hyperbole, by which the great Swiftnefs of *Atalanta* is set forth.

96. *Stantes aristas.*] The Ears of standing Corn. *Aristæ* are so called from *aræo*, to be dry.

98. *Incumbere.*] For *incumberdi*.

100. *Megareius.*] *Hippomenes*. See above, ver. 46. *Namque mihi Megareus pater est, &c.*

101. *Virgo Schœneia.*] *Atalanta*, the Daughter of *Schœneus*.

102. *O quoties, &c.*] From hence *Venus* concludes, that *Atalanta* was in Love with *Hippomenes*.

pectatosque diu vultus invita reliquit !
 aridus è lasso veniebat anhelitus ore :
 Metaque erat longe. Tum denique de tribus unum 105
 ætibus arboreis proles Neptunia misit.
 Obstupuit virgo ; nitidique cupidine pomi
 declinat cursus ; aurumque volubile tollit.
 præterit Hippomenes. Resonant spectacula plausu.
 Illa moram celeri, cessataque tempora cursu 110
 Corrigit : atque iterum juvenem post terga relinquit.
 Et rursus pomi jactu remorata secundi,
 Consequitur, transitque virum. Pars ultima cursûs
 restabat : Nunc, inquit, ades, Dea muneris auctor :
 Inque latus campi, quò tardiùs illa rediret, 115
 Jecit ab obliquo nitidum juveniliter aurum.
 An peteret, virgo visa est dubitare : coëgi
 Tollere ; & adjeci sublato pondera malo :
 Impediique oneris pariter gravitate morâque.
 Neve meus sermo cursu fit tardior illo ; 120
 Præterita est virgo : duxit sua præmia victor.
 Dignane, cui grates ageret, cui thuris honorem
 Ferret, Adoni, fui ? Nec grates immemor egit :
 Nec mihi thura dedit. Subitam convertor in iram :
 Contemni que dolens, ne sim spernenda futuris, 125

ret honorem sui thuris, Adoni ? Immemor nec egit grates : nec dedit mihi thura. Convertor in subitam iram : que dolens contemni, caveo ex templo ne sim

que diu invita reliquit spectatos
 vultus ! Aridus anhelitus venie-
 bat è lasso ore : metaque erat
 longe. Tum denique Neptunia
 proles misit unum de tribus ar-
 boreis fætibus. Virgo obstu-
 puit ; que declinat cursus cupi-
 dine nitidi pomi ; que tollit vo-
 lubile aurum. Hippomenes præ-
 terit. Spectacula resonant plau-
 su. Illa corrigit moram que
 cessata tempora celeri cursu : at-
 que iterum relinquit juvenem post
 terga. Et remorata rursus jactu
 secundi pomi, consequitur, que
 transit virum. Ultima pars
 cursûs restabat : nunc, inquit,
 Dea auctor muneris, ades : que
 juveniliter jecit nitidum aurum
 ab obliquo in latus campi, quò
 illa rediret tardiùs. Virgo visa
 est dubitare an peteret : coëgi
 tollere ; & adjeci pondera malo
 sublato : que impedii gravitate
 oneris, que pariter morâ. Neve
 meus sermo sit tardior illo cursu ;
 virgo est præterita : victor
 duxit sua præmia. Dignane
 fui, cui ageret grates, cui fer-

NOTES.

104. *Aridus.*] Dry and difficult, panting, which shews that *Hippomenes* was tired.

105. *Metaque.*] The Goal to which they were to run.

106. *Fætibus arboreis.*] Of the Apples.

108. *Aurumque volubile.*] The Golden Apple that roll'd.

109. *Plausu.*] Of those that favoured *Hippomenes*.

110. *Cessataque cursu.*] In which *Atalanta* had ceased from running.

111. *Corrigit.*] She fetches up, atones for.

112. *Remorata.*] Was kept back, stopped.

114. *Dea muneris auctor.*] *Venus*, who hath given me this Present.

116. *Juveniliter.*] With Force, like a young Man ; by which is intimated that *Hippomenes* threw the Apple a great Way.

117. *Coëgi.*] By the Power of my Deity I compelled her.

119. *Impedii.*] sc. *Cursum*.

121. *Duxit.*] *Hippomenes* being Conqueror, married *Atalanta*.

122. *Cui, &c.*] To whom he should offer Incense, and be grateful.

123. *Immemor.*] Unmindful of the Favour.

125. *Contemni dolens.*] Taking it ill that I was slighted.

Ne sim, &c.] That I may not be slighted for the future.

spernenda futuris: que exhortor me ipsam in ambos. Transibant templa quæ quondam clarus Echion fecerat ex voto matri Deum, abdita nemorosis sylvis: & longum iter suasit requiescere. Illic intempestiva cupido concubitus occupat Hippomenen, concita à nostro numine. Recessus exigui luminis fuerat prope templa, similis spelunæ, tectus nativo pumice; sacer priscâ religionem; quò sacerdos contulerat multa lignea simulacra veterum Deorum. Init hunc; & temeratur sacraria vetito probro. Sacra retorserunt oculos, turritaque mater dubitavit, an mergeret fontes Stygiâ undâ. Pœna visa est levis. Ergo modo fulvæ jubæ velant lævia colla; digiti curvantur in unguis: armi fiunt ex humeris: totum pondus abit in pectora: summæ arenæ verruntur caudâ. Vultus habet iram: reddunt murmura pro verbis: celebrant sylvas pro thalamis: que leones timendi aliis premunt Cybeleia fræna domito dente. Tu, chare mihi, effuge hos, cumque his omne genus ferarum, quæ præbent pectora pugnae, non præbent tergo fugæ: ne tua virtus sit damnosa duobus.

Extemplo caveo: meque ipsam exhortor in ambos.
 Templa Deum matri, quæ quondam clarus Echion
 Fecerat ex voto nemorosis abdita sylvis
 Transibant: & iter longum requiescere suasit.
 Illic concubitus intempestiva cupido
 Occupat Hippomenen, à numine concita nostro.
 Luminis exigui fuerat prope templa recessus,
 Spelunæ similis, nativo pumice tectus;
 Religionem sacer priscâ: quò multa sacerdos
 Lignea contulerat veterum simulacra Deorum.
 Hunc init; & vetito temeratur sacraria probro.
 Sacra retorserunt oculos: turritaque Mater,
 An Stygiâ fontes, dubitavit, mergeret undâ.
 Pœna levis visa est. Ergo modò lævia fulvæ
 Colla jubæ velant: digiti curvantur in unguis:
 Ex humeris armi fiunt: in pectora totum
 Pondus abit: summæ caudâ verruntur arenæ.
 Iram vultus habet: pro verbis murmura reddunt:
 Pro thalamis celebrant sylvas: aliisque timendi
 Dente premunt domito Cybeleia fræna leones.
 Hos tu, chare mihi, cumque his genus omne ferarum,
 Quæ non terga fugæ, sed pugnae pectora præbent,
 Effuge: ne virtus tua sit damnosa duobus.

NOTES.

126. *In ambos.*] Against them both, Hippomenes and Atalanta.

127. *Echion.*] One of the Companions of Cadmus.

131. *A Numine concita nostro.*] By the Instinct of my Deity, incited by me the Goddess of Love.

132. *Recessus.*] A Place fit for Retirement.

136. *Init.*] Enters into.

Temeratur.] Profanes, defiles.

Probro.] With Lust, a Crime.

137. *Sacra.*] The Statues of the Gods.

Turrita mater.] Cybele, the Mother of the Gods, called *Turrigera* or *Turrita*; because, as Ovid elsewhere says, *Primis turres urbibus illa dedit*; and therefore she is represented crowned with Towers.

138. *Sontes.*] The guilty Hippomenes and Atalanta.

Mergeret Stygiâ undâ.] She should plunge in the Stygian Flood.

139. *Modò lævia.*] That were smooth but a little before, and without any Hairs.

141. *In pectora.*] The Breasts of Lions are thicker and stronger than the rest of their Body.

142. *Verruntur.*] Are swept.

143. *Iram vultus habet.*] The Face of a Lion carries an angry Look, for they have a fierce Aspect.

145. *Cybeleia.*] The Poets say that the Chariot of Cybele, the Mother of the Gods, is drawn by Lions.

146. *Tu care mihi.*] My dear Adonis.

147. *Quæ non, &c.*] That do not flee from. *Sed pugnae pectora præbent.*] That resist.

148. *Duobus.*] sc. *Nobis.* Both to thee and me.

FAB. XII and XIII. *Adonis* into an Anemone, and the Nymph *Minthe* into the Herb called Mint.

Adonis, spoken of above, being warned by Venus of the Danger of hunting wild Beasts, neglects her Advice; and therefore is slain in the Chace by a wild Boar. The Goddess transforms his Blood into a Flower of a purple Colour. The Nymph Minthe was likewise transformed into the Herb Mint, by the Anger of Proserpine, the Daughter of Ceres, because she had criminal Conversation with her Husband Pluto.

ILLA quidem monuit; junctisque per aëra cygnis
 Carpit iter: sed stat monitis contraria virtus.
 Fortè suem latebris vestigia certa secuti
 Excivère canes: sylvisque exire parantem
 Fixerat obliquo juvenis Cinyreius ictu.
 Protinùs excussit pando venabula rostro,
 Sanguine tincta suo: trepidumque, & tuta petentem
 Trux aper insequitur: totosque sub inguine dentes
 Abdidit; & fulvâ moribundum stravit arenâ.
 Vesta levi curru, medias Cytherea per auras
 Cypron olorinis nondùm pervenerat alis.
 Agnovit longè gemitum morientis: & albas
 Flexit aves illuc. Utque æthere vidit ab alto
 Exanimem, inque suo jactantem sanguine corpus;
 Defiliit: pariterque sinus, pariterque capillos

Illæ quidem monuit, que carpit iter per aëra junctis cygnis: sed virtus stat contraria monitis. Fortè canes secuti certa vestigia excivère suem latebris: que Cinyreius juvenis fixerat parantem exire sylvis obliquo ictu. Protinus excussit venabula, tincta suo sanguine, pando rostro; que trux aper insequitur trepidum & petentem tuta, que abdidit totos dentes sub inguine, & stravit moribundum fulvâ arenâ. Cytherea vesta levi curru per medias auras, nondum pervenerat Cypron olorinis alis. Agnovit longè gemitum morientis: & flexit albas aves illuc. Utque vidit exanimem ab alto æthere, que jactantem corpus in suo sanguine; defiliit: pariterque rupit sinus, pariterque capillos;

NOTES.

1. *Illæ.*] *Venus.*
- Junctisque cygnis.*] The Chariot of *Venus* is feigned to be drawn by Swans.
2. *Sed stat, &c.*] But the Courage of *Adonis* led him to act contrary to the Admonitions of *Venus*.
3. *Suem.*] A wild Boar.
4. *Excivère.*] Roused.

5. *Juvenis, &c.*] *Adonis*, the Son of *Cinyra* by *Myrrha*.
6. *Pando.*] Bent backwards, crooked.
7. *Tuta.*] *sc. Loca.*
8. *Trux.*] Terrible, fierce.
9. *Abdidit.*] Hid, buried.
- Moribundum.*] Expiring.

percussit pectora indignis palmis. Quæstaque cum fatis, inquit, At tamen non omnia erant vestri juris. Monumenta luctus mei, Adoni, semper manebunt; que imago mortis repetita peraget annua simulamina nostri plangoris. At cruor mutabitur in florem. An, Persephone, licuit tibi quondam vertere fœmineos artus in olentes menthas? Cinyreius heros erit mutatus invidiæ nobis? sic fata, spargit cruorem odorato nectare: qui tactus ab illo intumuit; sic, ut pellucida bulla solet surgere pluvio cœlo. Nec mora longior plenâ horâ est facta: cùm concolor flos ortus è sanguine, qualem punica solent ferre, quæ celant granum sub lento cortice: tamen usus in illo est brevis. Nam idem venti qui præstant nomina, excutiunt malè hærentem, & caducum nimiâ levitate.

Rupit; & indignis percussit pectora palmis. Quæstaque cum fatis, At non tamen omnia vestri Juris erunt, inquit. Luctus monumenta manebunt Semper, Adoni, mei: repetitaque mortis imago Annua plangoris peraget simulamina nostri. At cruor in florem mutabitur. An tibi quondam Fœmineos artus in olentes vertere menthas, Persephone, licuit? nobis Cinyreius heros Invidiæ mutatus erit? Sic fata, cruorem Nectare odorato spargit: qui tactus ab illo Intumuit; sic, ut pluvio pellucida cœlo Surgere bulla solet. Nec plenâ longior horâ Facta mora est; cùm flos è sanguine concolor ortus, Qualem, quæ lento celant sub cortice granum, Punica ferre solent: brevis est tamen usus in illo. Namque malè hærentem, & nimiâ levitate caducum Excutiunt idem, qui præstant nomina venti.

NOTES.

16. *Rupit.*] She tore.

Indignis.] Undeservedly, a Noun for an Adverb.

20. *Annua simulamina.*] *Simulacra.* For every Year the *Adonia sacra*, i. e. the sacred Rites of *Adonis* were celebrated; *Adonis* was bewailed, and the Lamentation of *Venus* was represented.

21. *At, &c.*] *Mynthæ* was a Nymph who was turned into the Herb Mint by the Displeasure of *Proserpine*, the Daughter of *Ceres*, because her Husband *Pluto* had lain with her.

26. *Pellucida bulla.*] A transparent Bubble, which proceeds from Water, and vanishes presently.

27. *Plenâ horâ.*] Than a full Hour.

28. *Concolor.*] Of the same Colour with Blood, or of a purple Colour.

30. *Punica.*] sc. *Mala.*

32. *Præstant nomina.*] The Flower *Anemone* was so called of τὴ ἀνέμῳ, as much as to say, the *Flower of the Wind*. It is said it never opens but when the Wind blows.



P. OVIDII NASONIS
 METAMORPHOSEON
 LIBER XI.

A B. I. *Orpheus* torn in Pieces by the *Bacchæ*, and a
 Serpent turn'd into a Stone.

The ARGUMENT.

Orpheus, the Son of the River Oeagrus, and the Muse Calliope, having lost his Wife Eurydice, and coming up from the Shades below, without her, according to the Terms imposed upon him by Pluto; that he might not be exposed to the like Sorrow again, upon the Account of another Wife, was the first who instituted unnatural Amours. For this Cause, the Thracian Women being enraged, slew him, as he was sitting in a solitary Place, venting his Grief for the Loss of his Wife. And having separated his Head from his Body, they threw it, together with his Lyre, into the River Hebrus; by which it was carried into the Sea, and from thence into the Island of Lesbos; and while it lay on the Shore, a Serpent licking up the Blood before it touched the Face, was turned into a Stone by Apollo, the Son of Jupiter and Latona.

CArmine dum tali sylvas, animosque ferarum
 Threïcius vates, & saxa sequentia ducit;
 Ecce nurus Ciconum tectæ lymphata ferinis

*Dum Threïcius vates ducit
 sylvas, animosque ferarum, &
 sequentia saxa tali carmine;
 ecce nurus Ciconum tectæ lym-
 phata pectora*

NOTES.

1. *Animosque ferarum.*] We may suppose the Minds of uncivilized Men to have been cultivated and softened by *Orpheus*.

2. *Threïcius vates.*] *Orpheus*.

3. *Nurus Ciconum.*] The Thracian Bac-

chantes, the Mænades.

Lymphata.] Being mad with Rage.

Ferinis velleribus.] With the shaggy Skins of wild Beasts.

Pectora

ferinis velleribus, cernunt de
vertice tumuli Orphea sociantem
carmina percussis nervis. Una
è quibus, crine jactato per le-
vem auram, ait, En, en, hic
est contemptor nostri: & misit
hastam in vocalia ora Apollinei
vatis. Quæ præfuta foliis
fecit notam sinè vulnere. Telum
alterius est lapis: qui missus,
victus est in ipso aëre concentu
vocisque lyræque; ac jacuit an-
te pedes veluti supplex pro tam
furialibus ausis, sed enim teme-
raria bella crescunt: modusque
abiit: insanaque Erinnyes reg-
nat. Cunctaque tela forent mol-
lita cantu: sed ingens clamor,
& Berecynthia tibia inflato
cornu, tympanaque, plaususque,
& Bacchei ululatus obstrepuere
sono citharæ. Tum denique saxa
rubuerunt sanguine vatis non
exauditi. Ac primùm Mæ-
nades rapuere innumeras volu-
cres etiamnum attonitas voce
canentis anguesque, agmenque
ferarum, rapuere titulum Orphei
theatri: Inde vertuntur in Orphea cruentatis dextris: & coeunt ut aves; si quando cernunt avem
noctis vagantem luce: struetoque utrimque theatro

Pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt
Orphea percussis sociantem carmina nervis.
E quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram,
En, ait, En hic est nostri contemptor: & hastam
Vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora.
Quæ foliis præfuta notam sinè vulnere fecit.
Alterius telum lapis est: qui missus, in ipso
Aëre concentu victus vocisque lyræque est;
Ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis,
Ante pedes jacuit, sed enim temeraria crescunt
Bella: modusque abiit: insanaque regnat Erinnyes.
Cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita: sed ingens
Clamor, & inflato Berecynthia tibia cornu,
Tympanaque, plaususque, & Bacchei ululatus
Obstrepuere sono citharæ. Tum denique saxa
Non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis.
Ac primùm attonitas etiamnum voce canentis
Innumeras volucres, anguesque agmenque ferarum,
Mænades Orphei titulum rapuere theatri:
Indè cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris:
Et coeunt, ut aves: si quando luce vagantem
Noctis avem cernunt: struetoque utrimque theatro 25

NOTES.

7. *Hastam.*] The *Thyrus* or Javelin en-
twined with Vine Leaves.

8. *Vatis Apollinei.*] Of *Orpheus*.

Vocalia.] Sending forth a melodious Sound.

9. *Foliis præfuta.*] The *Thrsi* or Spears of
the *Bacchæ*, adorned with Ivy or Vine
Leaves.

Notam.] A Mark.

11. *Concentu.*] With the Harmony.

12. *Supplex.*] As tho' about to ask Pardon.

13. *Ante pedes.*] *sc.* Of *Orpheus*.

14. *Bella.*] Rage.

Insanaque.] From the Effect, because Rage
makes Men mad and furious.

Erinnyes.] The Goddesses of Discord.

15. *Mollita.*] So softened, that they could
no more hurt *Orpheus*.

16. *Berecynthia.*] Such as were used in *Be-
recynthus*, a Mountain of *Phrygia*, in per-
forming the sacred Rites of *Cybele*, the Mother
of the Gods.

17. *Bacchei.*] Of the *Bacchanalia* I have

spoken in *Book III. Fab. vii.* In which the
Bacchantes carried Javelins, and being crowned
with Vine Leaves and Ivy, danced after a
frantic Manner through the Woods and Moun-
tains, filling all Places with a confused Bawling
Howling, and Sound of Pipes and Cymbals.

18. *Obstrepuere, &c.*] They made a Noise
which drowned the Sound of the Lyre.

20. *Attonitas.*] Astonished or struck with
the Sweetness of *Orpheus's* Song.

22. *Mænades.*] The *Bacchæ*, so called
à *μαίνεσθαι*, i. e. to be frantic.

Titulum.] The Glory.

Theatri.] Of the Shew or Sight.

24. *Coeunt.*] They are gathered together
they assemble.

25. *Noctis Avem.*] The Owl.

Struetoque.] That is, he was torn i
Pieces just like a Stag by Dogs in the Amph
theatre at *Rome*, in which were exhibited pub
lick Shews in the Morning, of Beasts fighting
with one another.

eu matutinâ cervus periturus arenâ,
 præda canum est: vatemque petunt; & fronde virenti
 conjiciunt thyrsos non hæc in munera factos.
 Hæ glebas, illæ direptos arbore ramos,
 Pars torquent silices. Neu desint tela furori;
 Fortè boves presso subigebant vomere terram:
 Nec procul hinc multo fructum sudore parantes
 Dura lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni.
 Agmine qui viso fugiunt, operisque relinquunt
 Arma sui: vacuosque jacent dispersa per agros
 Sarculaque, rastrique graves, longique ligones.
 Quæ postquam rapuère feræ, cornuque minaci
 Divellère boves; ad vatis fata recurrunt:
 Tendentemque manus, atque illo tempore primùm
 Irrita dicentem, nec quicquam voce moventem,
 Sacrilegæ perimunt. Perque os (prò Jupiter!) illud
 Auditum saxi, intellectumque ferarum
 Sensibus, in ventos anima exhalata recessit.
 Te mœstæ volucres, Orpheu, te turba ferarum,
 Te rigidi silices, tua carmina sæpe secutæ
 Flevêrunt sylvæ: positis te frondibus arbor
 Tonsa comam luxit: lacrymis quoque flumina dicunt
 Increvisse suis: obscuraque carbasa pullo
 Naiades & Dryades, passosque habuère capillos.

frondibus: quoque dicunt flumina increvisse suis lacrymis, que Naiades & Dryades habuère car-
 basa obscura pullo, que capillos passos.

NOTES.

27. *Petunt.*] They set upon, they assault.
 28. *In munera.*] For this Use.
 30. *Torquent.*] They cast, hurled.
 31. *Subigebant, &c.*] Did plow.
 32. *Fructum.*] Bread-Corn.
 33. *Lacertosi.*] Having great strong Arms.
 34. *Agmine.*] Of the *Bacchantes* in their
 furious Mood.
 35. *Arma.*] Rustic Utensils.
 36. *Sarculaque.*] Weeding Instruments.
Rastrique.] Husbandmens Tools, used for
 breaking the Clods.
 37. *Feræ.*] Cruel, raving mad.

ceu cervus periturus matutinâ
 arenâ, est præda canum: que
 petunt vatem; & conjiciunt thyr-
 sos fronde virenti, non factos in
 hæc munera. Hæ torquent
 glebas, illæ ramos direptos ar-
 bore, Pars silices. Neu tela de-
 sint furori; fortè boves subige-
 bant terram presso vomere: nec
 procul hinc lacertosi coloni, pa-
 rantes fructum multo sudore, fo-
 diebant dura arva. Qui viso ag-
 mine fugiunt, que relinquunt ar-
 ma sui operis: sarculaque, que
 graves rastri, longique ligones,
 jacent dispersa per vacuos agros.
 Quæ postquam feræ rapuère,
 que divellère boves minaci cor-
 nu; recurrunt ad fata vatis:
 Que sacrilegæ perimunt tenden-
 tem manus, atque primùm illo
 tempore dicentem irrita, nec mo-
 ventem quicquam voce. Que
 (prò Jupiter!) anima exhalata
 recessit in ventos, per os illud au-
 ditum saxi, intellectumque sensi-
 bus ferarum. Orpheu, mœstæ vo-
 lucres flevêrunt te, te turba fe-
 rarum, rigidi silices flevêrunt te,
 sylvæ sæpe secutæ tua carmina:
 arbor tonsa comam luxit te positis

38. *Divellère.*] They tore in Pieces; it be-
 ing the Custom to tear in Pieces the Oxen of-
 fered in the Sacrifices of the *Bacchanalia*.
Vatis fata.] The Destruction of *Orpheus*.
 40. *Irrita dicentem.*] He who but a little
 before had attracted the Woods, the savage
 Beasts, and made even the Stones follow him,
 did now, for the first Time, throw away
 Words in vain.
 44. *Te mœstæ, &c.*] An Apostrophe to *Or-
 pheus*, full of Complaint and Pity.
 48. *Obscuraque carbasa.*] Mourning, black
 Garments.

Membra jacent diversa locis. Hebre, excipis caput lyramque ; & (mirum) dum labitur medio amne, lyra queritur nescio quid flebile, exanimis lingua murmurat flebile : ripæ respondent flebile. Quæ jam in vectæ mare relinquunt populare flumen ; & potiuntur littore Methymneæ Lesbii. Hic ferus anguis petit os expositum peregrinis arenis, & capillos sparsos stillanti rore. Tandem Phæbus adest ; que arcet parantem inferre morsus & congelat apertos rictus serpentis in lapidem ; & indurat (ut erant) patulos hiatus. Umbra subit terras : & recognoscit cuncta loca quæ viderat antè. Quærensque per arva piorum invenit Eurydicen, que amplectitur cupidis ulnis. Hic modò ambo spatiantur conjunctis passibus : nunc sequitur præcedentem, nunc prævius anteit : que jam Orpheus respicit suam Eurydicen tutò.

Membra jacent diversa locis. Caput, Hebre, lyramque ; Excipis ; & (mirum) medio dum labitur amne, 51 Flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua Murmurat exanimis : respondent flebile ripæ. Jamque mare in vectæ flumen populare relinquunt ; Et Methymneæ potiuntur littore Lesbii. 55 Hic ferus expositum peregrinis anguis arenis Os petit, & sparsos stillanti rore capillos. Tandem Phæbus adest ; morsusque inferre parantem Arcet ; & in lapidem rictus serpentis apertos Congelat ; & patulos (ut erant) indurat hiatus. 60 Umbra subit terras : & quæ loca viderat antè, Cuncta recognoscit. Quærensque per arva piorum Invenit Eurydicen, cupidisque amplectitur ulnis. Hic modò conjunctis spatiantur passibus ambo : Nunc præcedentem sequitur, nunc prævius anteit : 65 Eurydicenque suam jam tutò respicit Orpheus.

NOTES.

50. *Hebre.*] A River of Thrace.
 53. *Respondent.*] Eccho.
 54. *Flumen populare.*] His native River. For *Hebrus* is a River of Thrace.
 55. *Methymneæ.*] *Methymna* is a City of the *Lesbians*, famous for the best Wine.
Potiuntur.] So *Virg. Æn. i.*
Egressi optatâ potiuntur Trôës arenâ.

61. *Subit terras.*] He went down to the Ghosts below.
 62. *Arva piorum.*] The *Elysian Fields*.
 64. *Hic.*] Here, among the Ghosts.
Spatiantur.] They walk about.
 66. *Eurydicen.*] Whom he had lost by looking back before. Book X. ver. 57.

F A B. II. The Thracian Women into Trees.

The Thracian Women, who murdered Orpheus, were turned into Trees by Bacchus, who thus revenged his Death.

Tamen Lyæus non finit hoc scelus esse impunè : que dolens vate suorum sacrorum amisso,

NON impunè tamen scelus hoc finit esse Lyæus : Amissoque dolens sacrorum vate suorum,

NOTES.

1. *Non impunè, &c.*] Did not let this Crime go unpunished.
Lyæus.] *Bacchus*. Why he was so called, see above, Book IV. ver. 11.
 2. *Sacrorum vate.*] *Orpheus* had composed fine Hymns in Praise of *Bacchus*.

Protinus in sylvis matres Edonidas omnes,
 Quæ fecere nefas, tortâ radice ligavit.
 Quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quæque secuta
 est,
 Traxit : & in solidam detrusit acumine terram.
 Utque suum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auceps,
 Crus ubi commisit volucris, sensitque teneri,
 Plangitur ; ac trepidans adstringit vincula motu :
 Sic, ut quæque solo defixa cohæserat harum,
 Exsternatâ fugam frustrâ tentabat, at illam
 Lenta tenet radix, exsultantemque coërcet.
 Dumque ubi sint digiti, dum pes ubi quærit, & unguis,
 Aspicit in teretes lignum succedere furas.
 Et conata femur mœrenti plangere dextrâ ;
 Robora percussit. Pectus quoque robora fiunt :
 Robora sunt humeri. Porrectaque brachia veros
 Esse putes ramos ; & non fallere putando.

protinus ligavit omnes Edonidas
 matres quæ fecere nefas in syl-
 vis, tortâ radice. Quippe trax-
 it digitos pedum, in quantum
 quæque est secuta ; & detrusit
 in solidam terram acumine. Ut-
 que volucris ubi commisit, que
 sensit suum crus teneri laqueis
 quos callidus auceps abdidit,
 plangitur ; ac trepidans adstrin-
 git vincula motu : sic, ut quæ-
 que harum cohæserat defixa solo,
 exsternata frustrâ tentabat fu-
 gam, at lenta radix tenet illam
 que coërcet exsultantem. Que
 dum quærit ubi sint digiti, &
 dum quærit ubi pes & unguis,
 aspicit lignum succedere in tere-
 tes furas. Et conata plangere
 femur mœrenti dextrâ, percussit
 robora. Quoque pectus fiunt
 robora : humeri sunt robora.

Que putes brachia porrecta esse veros ramos, & non fallere putando.

NOTES.

3. *Matres Edonidas.*] *Bacchæ.*
 6. *Traxit.*] He stretched out, and turned
 into Roots of Trees.
 9. *Plangitur.*] Claps its Wings, and beats
 itself.
Trepidans, &c.] For by how much more
 they flutter, so much faster they are bound.
 11. *Exsternata.*] Being in a Consternation,
 affrighted.

12. *Lenta.*] Pliable.
Coërcet.] Holds in, being desirous to get
 out.
 14. *Succedere.*] Grow in the place of.
 15. *Mœrenti*] With a sorrowful.
 18. *Non fallere.*] For they were really
 Branches.

FAB. III. *Midas, and the Golden Sands of Paëtolus.*

*As Bacchus was departing from Thrace, and going to Tmolus, a Moun-
 tain of Cilicia, accompanied with the Bacchæ, Silenus, his Foster-
 Father, was taken by the Phrygians, and carried before Midas. He
 was known by Midas, who restored him to Bacchus ; for which
 good Turn, that God gave him the Liberty of wishing for what
 he would, and he should obtain it. He accordingly wished, that what-
 soever he touched might be turned into Gold ; which Favour proved not*

only useless, but hurtful to him. He praying to have his Wish reversed, was commanded by the God to go to the River Pactolus, and wash himself there, and so he should return to his former State. But that Virtue of making Gold passed from Midas into the River. Whence it is reported to have golden Sands.

Nec hoc est satis Baccho. Quoque deserit ipsos agros: cumque meliore choro petit vineta sui Tymoli, Pactolonque: quamvis non erat aureus illo tempore, nec invidiosus caris arenis. Assueta cohors, Satyri, Bacchæque frequentant hunc; at Silenus abest. Ruricolæ Phryges cepere titubantem annisque meroque; que traxere vinctum coronis ad regem Midam: cui Thracius Orpheus tradiderat Orgia cum Cecropio Eumolpo. Qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, egit festum genialiter adventu hospitis per bis quinque dies, & noctes junctas ordine. Et jam undecimus Lucifer coegerat sublime agmen stellarum, cum rex venit lætus in Lydos agros; & reddit Silenum juveni alumno. Deus gaudens altore recepto, fecit gratum sed inutile arbitrium muneris huic optanti:

NEC satis hoc Baccho est. Ipsos quoque deserit agros: Cumque choro meliore, sui vineta Tymoli, Pactolonque petit: quamvis non aureus illo Tempore, nec caris erat invidiosus arenis. Hunc assueta cohors Satyri, Bacchæque frequentant: At Silenus abest. Titubantem annisque meroque 6 Ruricolæ cepere Phryges: vinctumque coronis Ad regem traxere Midam: cui Thracius Orpheus Orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo. Qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, 10 Hospitis adventu festum genialiter egit Per bis quinque dies, & junctas ordine noctes. Et jam stellarum sublime coegerat agmen Lucifer undecimus, Lydos cum lætus in agros Rex venit: & juveni Silenum reddit alumno. 15 Huic Deus optanti gratum sed inutile, fecit Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto:

NOTES.

1. *Ipsos agros.*] The Fields of Thrace.
2. *Choro meliore.*] A better Company of Bacchæ than those who had torn Orpheus in Pieces.
- Sui.*] Which he delighted in.
- Tymoli.*] Tymolus is a Mountain of Lydia, of which see Book VI. Fab. i. ver. 15.
3. *Pactolonque.*] A River of Lydia, abounding in golden Sands.
5. *Frequentant.*] Surround.
6. *Silenus.*] Who Silenus was, we have shewn in Book IV. ver. 27.
- Titubantem.*] Reeling, staggering.
8. *Midam.*] A very rich King of Phrygia; and therefore he is feigned to have turned all Things that he touched into Gold.
9. *Orgia.*] The Sacrifices of Bacchus.

- Tradiderat.*] Had instructed.
- Cecropio*] King of Athens.
11. *Genialiter.*] Voluptuously and merrily.
13. *Coegerat.*] Had gathered together. The Meaning is, that the eleventh Day was come.
14. *Lucifer.*] A Star, which is the last that ceases to shine after Day-break; and therefore he is feigned by the Poets to assemble or gather the other Stars together.
- Lydos in agros.*] Into Lydia.
15. *Rex.*] Midas.
- Juveni.*] To Bacchus.
16. *Huic.*] To Midas.
- Deus.*] Bacchus.
17. *Altore.*] Silenus, his Foster-Father.

Ille matè usurus donis, ait, Effice, quicquid
Corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum.
Annuat optatis: nocituraque munera solvit
Liber: & indoluit, quòd non meliora petisset.
Lætus abit; gaudetque malo Berecynthius heros:
Pollicitamque fidem tangendo singula tentat.
Vixque sibi credens, non altâ fronde virentem
Ilice detraxit virgam: virga aurea facta est.
Tollit humo saxum: saxum quoque palluit auro.
Contigit & glebam: contactu gleba potenti
Massa fit. Arentes Cereris decerpfit aristas:
Aurea messis erat. Demptum tenet arbore pomum:
Hesperidas donâsse putes. Si postibus altis
Admovit digitos: postes radiare videntur.
Ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,
Unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset.
Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fingens
Omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuere ministri
Exstructas dapibus, nec tostæ frugis egentes.
Tum verò, sive ille suâ Cerealia dextrâ
Munera contigerat; Cerealia dona rigeant:
Sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,
Lamina fulva dapes admoto dente nitebant.
Miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis,
Fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.
Attonitus novitate mali, divesque, miserque,
Effugere optat opes: & quæ modò voverat, odit.

Ille usurus donis malè, ait, Ef-
fice quicquid contigero corpore
vertatur in fulvum aurum.
20 Liber annuat optatis: que sol-
vit nocitura munera: & in-
doluit, quòd non petisset me-
liora. Berecynthius heros abit
lætus, gaudetque malo: &
tentat pollicitam fidem tangendo
25 singula. Que vix credens sibi,
detraxit virgam virentem fron-
de non altâ ilice: virga facta
est aurea. Tollit saxum humo,
quoque saxum palluit auro. Et
contigit glebam, & gleba fit
30 massa potenti contactu. De-
cerpfit arentes aristas Cereris:
messis erit aurea. Tenet po-
mum demptum arbore: putes
Hesperides donâsse. Si admovit
digitos altis postibus: postes vi-
35 dentur radiare. Etiam ubi ille
laverat palmas liquidis undis,
unda fluens palmis posset eludere
Danaën. Ipse vix capit suas
spes animo, fingens omnia aurea.
Ministri posuere mensas ex-
40 structas dapibus gaudenti, nec
egentes tostæ frugis. Verò tum,
sive ille contigerat Cerealia mu-
nera suâ dextrâ; Cerealia dona
rigeant: sive parabat con-
vellere dapes avido dente, dapes
nitebant fulva lamina dente ad-

moto. Miscuerat auctorem muneris puris undis, videres fusile aurum fluitare per rictus. Attonitus novitate mali, divesque, miserque, optat effugere opes: & odit quæ modò voverat.

NOTES.

18. Ille.] *Midas.*
Malè.] To his own Hurt and Destruction,
for *Midas* was within a little of being starved
to Death.
20. *Solvit.*] Pays, he performs his Pro-
mise.
22. *Berecynthius heros.*] *Midas*, King of
Phrygia, where the Mountain *Berecynthus* is.
23. *Pollicitamque fidem.*] The Truth of
what had been promised.
Tentat.] Tries.
24. *Non alta.*] Upon a low.
28. *Cereris.*] Of Bread. A Metonymy.
30. *Hesperidas.*] For the *Hesperides* are said
to have Gardens, the Trees of which bore
golden Apples.
31. *Radiare.*] To shine like Gold.

33. *Danaën eludere.*] It was like the golden
Shower into which *Jupiter*, being transformed,
deceived *Danaë*.
34. *Vix spes.*] For *Midas* promised himself
every Thing that was great.
35. *Posuere.*] They set before him.
38. *Munera.*] Bread.
Rigeant.] The Bread became hard and
stiff: For it was turned into Gold.
39. *Convellere dente.*] To chew.
41. *Auctorem muneris.*] *Bacchus*. Metony-
mically for *Wine*.
42. *Fusile.*] Liquid, melted.
43. *Divesque.*] Because he abounded with
Gold.
44. *Quæ modò, &c.*] What he had wished
for a little before.

Nulla copia relevat famem : a-
rida sitis urit guttur, & meri-
tus torquetur ab invito auro.
Tollens manus & splendida bra-
chia ad cælum, inquit, Pater
Lenæe, da veniam ; peccavi-
mus : sed precor miserere, que
eripe specioso damno. Bacchus,
mite numen Deûm, restituit fa-
centem peccasse, que solvit pac-
tam fidem, data munera. Neve
maneat circumlitus malè optato
auro, ait, vade ad amnem vi-
cinum magnis Sardibus ; que
carpe viam per jugum montis
obvius labentibus undis, donec
venias ad ortus fluminis. Que
subde tuum caput spumifero fon-
ti, quâ exit plurimus, que elue
simul corpus, simul crimen. Rex
succedit jussæ aquæ. Aurea vis
tinxit flumen, & cessit in am-
nem de humano corpore. Quoque nunc arva rigent semine veteris venæ jam percepto, pallentia gle-
bis madidis auro.

Copia nulla famem relevat : sitis arida guttur
Urit, & invito meritus torquetur ab auro.
Ad cælumque manus, & splendida brachia tollens,
Da veniam, Lenæe pater ; peccavimus, inquit :
Sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno.
Mite Deûm numen Bacchus peccasse fatentem
Restituit, pactamque fidem data munera solvit.
Neve malè optato maneat circumlitus auro,
Vade, ait, ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem ;
Perque jugum montis labentibus obvius undis
Carpe viam ; donec venias ad fluminis ortus.
Spumiferoque tuum fonti, quâ plurimus exit,
Subde caput : corpusque simul, simul elue crimen.
Rex jussæ succedit aquæ. Vis aurea tinxit
Flumen, & humano de corpore cessit in amnem.
Nunc quoque jam veteris percepto semine venæ
Arva rigent, auro madidis pallentia glebis.

NOTES.

46. *Meritus.*] Because out of Covetousness he had obtained this from *Bacchus*.

Torquetur.] He is tormented.

48. *Da veniam.*] Forgive me.

Lenæe pater.] *Bacchus*, so called à ληνῷ, i. e. a Wine-press.

49. *Speciosoque.*] Because though it seemed fair and good, it was nevertheless a great Injury.

50. *Mite numen.*] Gentle *Bacchus*.

51. *Restituit.*] He restored him to his former State.

Data munera.] Because of the Fidelity he had

shewn in restoring *Silenus* ; or, as others will have it, with the same Fidelity that he had granted it.

Solvit.] He made void, he undid.

53. *Amnem.*] He means *Pactolus*, the River of *Lydia*, flowing from Mount *Tmolus*, by the Town of *Sardis*.

59. *Cessit.*] Passed from. The Poet ascribes a natural Cause to the Fable, according to his usual Manner : For *Pactolus* is a River that has golden Sands, as many others are said to have.

FAB. IV. *Midas's Ears turned into Asses Ears.*

Pan frequenting *Tmolus*, a Mountain of *Lydia*, and diverting himself by playing on his Pipe, being puffed up with the Applause of the Nymphs of the Country, presumed to challenge *Apollo*. *Tmolus* who was the God of that Mountain, being the Judge between them gave the Victory to *Apollo*. *Midas*, who had lost his Power of making Gold, took a Hatred against Riches, became an Inhabitant of the Woods and a Follower and Adorer of *Pan*, and therefore was the only Person

that did not approve of the Sentence. Apollo upon this Account, and because of his former unreasonable Wish, turned his Ears into Asses Ears, to shew his Folly and Stupidity.

ILLÆ perosus opes, sylvas & rura colebat,
Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris.
Pingue sed ingenium mansit : nocituraque ut antè,
Rursus erant domino stolidæ præcordia mentis.
Nam freta prospiciens latè riget arduus alto 5
Tmolus in ascensu : clivoque extentus utroque
Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis.
Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina Nymphis,
Et leve ceratâ modulatur arundine carmen ;
Ausus Apollineos præ se contemnere cantus, 10
Judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar.
Monte suo senior judex confedit ; & aures
Liberat arboribus. Quercu coma cærule tantùm
Cingitur ; & pendent circum cava tempora glandes.
Isque Deum pecoris spectans, in judice, dixit, 15
Nulla mora est. Calamis agrestibus insonat ille :
Barbaricoque Midan (aderat nam fortè canenti)
Carminè delinît. Post hunc facer ora retorfit
Tmolus ad os Phœbi : vultum sua sylva secuta est.
Ille, caput flavum lauro Parnasside vinctus, 20

nit Midan Barbarico carmine (nam fortè aderat canenti). Post hunc sacer Imolus retorfit ora ad
os Phæbi : sua sylvæ secuta est vultum. Ille, vinctus flavum caput Parnasside lauro,

Ille perosus opes, colebat syl-
vas & rura, Panaque babi-
tantem semper in montanis an-
tris. Sed pingue ingenium man-
sit : que præcordia stolidæ men-
tis erant nocitura rursus domi-
no, ut antè. Nam Timolus ar-
duus in alto ascensu riget,
prospiciens freta latè : que ex-
tensus utroque clivo, finitur hinc
Sardibus, illinc parvis Hypæpis.
Ibi dum Pon jactat sua carmi-
na teneris Nymphis, & modu-
latur leve carmen cerata arun-
dine ; ausus contemnere Apolli-
neos cantus præ se, venit ad
impar certamen sub iudice Tmo-
lo. Senior iudex confedit suo
monte, & liberat aures arbori-
bus. Tantùm cærule coma cin-
gitur quercu, & glandes pen-
dent circum cava tempora. Que
is spectans Deum pecoris, In ju-
dice, dixit, nulla mora est. Ille
insonat agrestibus calamis : deli-

NOTES.

1. *Ille.*] *Midas.*

Perofus opes.] Hating Riches, by which he had almost been starved to Death.

2. *Panaque.*] The God of Shepherds, but one of the Plebeian Gods.

3. *Pingue.*] Dull, stupid.

Nocitura ut antè.] Having wished that
whatsoever he touched might turn into Gold.

5. *Nam freta, &c.*] A Description of Mount
Timolus.

7. *Hypæpis.*] *Hypæpe* is a City of *Lydia*.

9. *Cerata.*] Joined with Wax.

11. *Timolo.*] The Poets attribute Deities to Mountains, as well as to Rivers and Springs.

12. *Aures, &c.*] He removes the Trees
from his Ears.

15. *Deum pecoris.*] *Pan.*

18. *Delin't.*] He tickles (pleases) the Ears
of *Midas*.

Sacer.] Minellius is of Opinion, that here it should be read: *Post hunc sacer ora retorfit Imolus ad os Phæbi*, that the Sense may be, *Imolus sacer convertit se, audito Panc, ore & vultu ad canentem Phæbum*, and not as others will have it, *Post hunc sacer ora resolvit, Imolus, &c.*

20. *Parnasside*.] With *Parnassian*, with which *Parnassus* abounds.

Vinctus.] Having his yellow Hairs crowned.

verrit humum, palla saturata Verrit humum, Tyrio saturatâ murice pallâ :
Tyrio murice : que à læva susti- Instructamque fidem gemmis & dentibus Indis
net fidem instructam gemmis & Sustinet à læva : tenuit manus altera plectrum.
Indis dentibus : altera manus te- Artificis status ipse fuit. Tum stamina docto
nuit plectrum. Ipse fuit status Pollice sollicitat : quorum dulcedine captus
artificis. Tum sollicitat stami- Pana jubet Tmolus citharæ submittere cannas. 25
na docto pollice, dulcedine quo- Judicium sanctique placet sententia montis
rum Tmolus captus, jubet Pana Omnibus. Arguitur tamen, atque injusta vocatur
submittere cannis citharæ. Ju- Unius sermone Midæ. Nec Delius aures
dicium que sententia sancti mon- Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram ; 30
tis placet omnibus. Tamen ar- Sed trahit in spatium, villisque albertibus implet ;
guitur, atque vocatur injusta ser- Instabilesque imo facit, & dat posse moveri.
mone Midæ unius. Nec Delius Cætera sunt hominis. Partem damnatur in unam :
patitur stolidas aures retinere Induiturque aures lentè gradientis aselli.
humanam figuram ; sed trahit in
spatium, que implet albertibus
villis ; imo facit instabiles, &
dat posse moveri. Cætera sunt
hominis. Damnatur in unam partem : que induitur aures aselli, gradientis lentè.

NOTES.

21. *Verrit.*] The Poet intimates, that the Robe of *Apollo* had a long Train, which drew along the Ground.

Tyrio murice.] Of Tyrian Purple.

Palla.] A Garment, having a long Train, such as Musicians used.

22. *Instructamque.*] Adorned.

Dentibus Indis.] With Ivory.

24. *Stamina.*] The Strings.

25. *Sollicitat.*] He slightly touches, he strikes.

26. *Cannis.*] A Pipe made of Reeds.

28. *Argitur.*] He is reprehended, blamed.

29. *Delius.*] *Apollo*.

30. *Stolidas aures.*] Ears without any Judg-ment.

31. *Trahit.*] Protracts, draws out, makes long.

32. *Instabilesque.*] Moveable, as Asses Ears are.

Dat posse, &c.] He gives them the Faculty of moving of themselves.

34. *Lentè gradientis.*] Moving slowly.

FAB. V. The Vocal Reeds.

Midas would fain have concealed his Deformity ; but his Servant, who was his Barber, saw it ; who not daring to speak of it openly, nor being able to conceal it, digs a Hole in the Ground, and whispers into it that Midas had Ass's Ears ; then he fills the Hole. But out of it grew up Reeds, which being agitated by the Wind, published the Deformity of Midas, repeating the Words that had been whispered by Midas's Servant.

ILLE quidem celat, turpique onerata pudore
 Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris.
 sed, solitus longos ferro refecare capillos,
 viderat hoc famulus. Qui cùm nec prodere visum
 dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre sub auras,
 Nec posset reticere tamen, secedit; humumque
 effodit: &, domini quales aspexerit aures,
 Voce refert parvâ; terræque immurmurat haustæ.
 Indiciumque suæ vocis tellure regeſtâ
 obruit; & scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis.
 Creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus
 cœpit: &, ut primùm pleno maturuit anno,
 prodidit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab Austro
 obruta verba refert; dominique coarguit aures.

Ille quidem celat, & tentat
 velare tempora onerata turpi pu-
 dore, purpureis tiaris. Sed fa-
 mulus, solitus refecare longos ca-
 pillos ferro, viderat hoc. Qui
 cùm nec auderet prodere visum
 dedecus, cupiens efferre sub au-
 ras, tamen nec posset reticere,
 secedit; que effodit humum: &
 refert parvâ voce, quales au-
 res domini aspexerit; que im-
 murmurat haustæ terræ. Que
 obruit indicium suæ vocis tellure
 regeſtâ; & discedit tacitus scro-
 bibus opertis. Lucus creber tre-
 mulis arundinibus cœpit surgere
 ibi; &, ut primùm maturuit
 pleno anno, prodidit agricolam.
 Nam motus ab leni Austro refert
 obruta verba, que coarguit aures domini.

NOTES.

1. Ille.] *Midas.*
2. Velare.] To conceal and hide.
- Tiariis.] Turbants. Coverings for the Head,
worn by Eastern Kings.
3. Ferro.] With a Pair of Scissars. A Me-
tonymy.
5. Efferre.] To publish.
8. Voce parvâ.] With a Whisper.
- Haustæ.] Hollow.
9. Regeſtâ.] Being thrown in again.

10. Opertis scrobibus.] The Hole being filled
again.
13. Prodedit agricolam.] Made known him
who had made that Hole, the Tiller of the
Field.
14. Obruta verba.] The Words buried
there.
- Dominique, &c.] Shewed plainly that the
Ears of *Midas* were *As's* Ears.

F A B. VI. Apollo and Neptune assist Laomedon in building Troy.

Laomedon, the Son of Capis, having a mind to build a City between the Promontories Sigæus and Rhætus, in which Place there had been an Altar consecrated by the Phrygians to Jupiter Panomphæus, Apollo and Neptune, transforming themselves into Men, hired themselves as Workmen to help to build the Walls; which being finished, Laomedon refused to pay them the Wages he had agreed with them for. Neptune being offended at the King's Perfidiousness, sent in the Sea to drown his Lands, and destroyed all his Fruit: Besides this Penalty, he constrained him to prostitute his Daughter Helione to a Sea-Monster. She being set at Liberty by Hercules, he play'd another cheating Trick;
 for

for he refused to let Hercules have the Horses that he had agreed to give him for delivering the Virgin. Therefore when he had taken Troy he carried away Hesion, and matched her with Telamon, who was his Fellow-Soldier.

*Latoïus ultus abit Tmolo; que
vectus per liquidum aëra circa
angustum pontum Nepheleidos
Helles, adstitit Laomedonteis ar-
vis. Vetus ara sacrata est Pa-
nomphæo Tonanti, dextera Si-
gæi, læva profundum Rhætæi.
Inde videt Laomedonta primum
moliri mœnia novæ Trojæ; sus-
ceptaque magna crescere difficili
labore; nec exposcere parvas
opes. Que induitur mortalem for-
mam cum Tridentigero genitore
tumidi profundum; que ædificant
muros Phrygio tyranno, auro
pacto pro mœnibus. Opus sta-
bat: rex inficiatur pretium; &
addit cumulum perfidiæ perjuriam
falsis verbis. Rector maris in-
quit, Non ferēs impunè, & in-
clinavit omnes aquas ad littora
avaræ Trojæ. Que convertit
terras in formam freti, que ab-
stulit opes agricolis; & obruit
arva fluctibus. Neque hæc
pœna est sat̃s: quoque filia re-
gis poscitur æquoreo monstro. Quam Alcides vindicat revinctam ad dura saxa: que poscit promissa
munera*

ULTUS abit Tmolo; liquidumq; per aëra vectus
Angustum circa pontum Nepheleidos Helles
Laomedonteis Latoïus adstitit arvis.
Dextera Sigæi, Rhætæi læva profundum
Ara Panomphæo vetus est sacrata Tonanti.
Indè novæ primum moliri mœnia Trojæ
Laomedonta videt; susceptaque magna labore
Crescere difficili; nec opes exposcere parvas.
Cumque Tridentigero tumidi genitore profundum
Mortalem induitur formam; Phrygioque tyranno
Ædificant muros, pacto pro mœnibus auro.
Stabat opus: pretium rex inficiatur; & addit
Perfidia cumulum falsis perjuriam verbis.
Non impunè ferēs, rector maris inquit: & omnes
Inclinavit aquas ad avaræ littora Trojæ.
Inque freti formam terras convertit; opesque
Abstulit agricolis: & fluctibus obruit arva.
Pœna neque hæc sat̃s est: Regis quoque filia monstrum
Poscitur æquoreo. Quam dura ad saxa revinctam
Vindicat Alcides: promissaque munera dictos

NOTES.

2. Pontum Nephelidos.] Of the Daughter of Nephelē. Helle was the Daughter of Athamas and Nephelē, and the Sister of Phryxus, by whom being drowned in the Sea, it was called the Hellespont.

3. Latoïus.] Apollo, the Son of Latona.

Arvis Laomedontis.] The Fields of Troy.

4. Dextera.] An Altar dedicated to Jupiter Panomphæus, was situate between the two Promontories of Troy, having the Sigæan on the Right-hand, and the Rhætæan on the Left.

5. Panomphæo.] To Jupiter, so called, because he was worshipped by the Voices of all Men, of πάν and ὁμφῆ, or because he hears the Voices of all Men.

7. Suscepta, &c.] Begun with great Labour.

9. Tridentigero.] With Neptune.

10. Phrygio tyranno.] Laomedon.

12. Stabat.] Was erected, was finished.
Rex.] Laomedon.

Inficiatur.] Denies, refuses to pay; for ficiari, or inficias ire, is to deny.

14. Rector maris.] Neptune.

18. Æquoreo monstro.] A Sea-Monster.

20. Vindicat.] Sets her at Liberty, delivers her.

Dictos.] The bargained for, the promise for Hercules had made a Bargain with him to have those Horses that were of the Breed of the Horses of the Sun.

Poscit equos: tantique operis mercede negatâ,
 Bis perjura capit superatæ mœnia Trojæ.
 Nec pars militiæ Telamon sinè honore recessit:
 Hesiônique datâ potitur. Nam conjuge Peleus
 Clarus erat Divâ, nec avi magis ille superbit
 Nomine, quàm soceri, siquidem Jovis esse nepoti
 Contigit haud uni: conjux Dea contigit uni.

dictos equos; que mercede tantique
 operis negatâ, bis capit perjura
 mœnia superatæ Trojæ. Nec
 Telamon pars militiæ recessit si-
 nè honore: que potitur Hesiônique
 datâ. Nam Peleus erat clarus
 divâ conjuge, nec ille superbit ma-
 gis nomine avi quàm soceri, siqui-
 dem haud contigit uni esse nepoti
 Jovis: Dea conjux contigit uni.

NOTES.

22. *Bis perjura.*] For *Laomedon* had twice broken his Oath: First, he had promised to pay to *Neptune* and *Apollo* their Wages, for building the Walls of *Troy*: And after that to *Hercules*, for setting his Daughter *Hesiôn* at Liberty: From whence *Horace* calls it *Perjuram Domum*. And so also *Neptune* in *Virgil*, *Æn. V.* calls it

Perjuram Trojam: Cuperam cum vertere ab imo

Structa meis manibus perjuræ mœnia Trojæ.

23. *Telamon.*] Son of *Æacus*, who begat *Teucer* on *Hesiôn*, the Daughter of *Laomedon*.

24. *Peleus.*] The Brother of *Telamon*, the Son of *Æacus*, and Grandson of *Jupiter*, was

the only Man that merited to have a Goddess for his Wife.

25. *Divâ.*] *Thetis*, by whom *Peleus* had *Achilles*.

Avi.] Of *Jupiter*.

26. *Soceri.*] Of *Nereus*; for *Thetis* was the Daughter of *Nereus*.

Siquidem, &c.] For it happened to many to be the Grandsons of *Jupiter*.

27. *Conjux, &c.*] To have a Goddess for a Wife, happened only to *Peleus*. I know not whether this is true or not; unless *Venus* be said only to have been *Anchises*'s Concubine, because she was the Wife of *Vulcan*.

FAB. VII. *Thetis* into various Shapes.

Proteus having forewarned *Thetis*, that if she would enter into the State of Wedlock, she should bring forth a Son who should be more powerful than his Father; *Jupiter*, although he was enamoured with the Nymph for her Beauty, would not espouse her, lest it should so happen to him, and gave her his Grandson *Peleus* in Marriage, whom she fled from, and eluded; turning herself sometimes into a Bird, sometimes into a Tree, sometimes into a Tyger. *Peleus* entreated *Neptune* to assist him, who having recommended him to *Proteus*, who rising up out of the Sea, advised *Peleus* to lie in wait for *Thetis*, as she lay asleep at Noon-Tide, and to bind her with Chains; and although she should transform herself into a thousand Shapes, not to let her go till she returned to her original Form. And by this Means having obtained her, *Achilles* was born, the most valiant of the Greeks.

Namque senex Proteus dixerat Thetidi, Dea undæ concipe: eris mater juveni, qui vincet æta patris fortibus ætis; que vocabitur major illo. Ergo ne mundus haberet quicquam majus Jove, quamvis Jupiter senferat baud tepidos ignes sub pectore, vitat connubia æquoræ Thetidis: que jussit Æaciden nepotem succedere in sua vota; & ire in amplexus marinæ virginis. Est sinus Hæmonia falcatus in curvos arcus: brachia procurrunt. Ubi, si altior unda foret, erat portus: æquor est inductum summis arenis. Habet solidum littus, quod nec servet vestigia; nec remoretur iter; nec pendeat opertum algâ. Myrtea sylva subest obsita bicoloribus baccis. Est specus in medio; factus naturâ an arte ambiguum; tamen magis arte, quod, Theti nuda sedens, frænato delphine solebas sæpè venire. Illic ut jacebas vincula somno, Peleus occupat te: & quoniam tentata repugnas precibus; parat vim, innectens colla ambobus lacertis. Quod nisi venisses figuris sæpè variatis ad solitas artes, ille foret potitus auso. Sed modò tu volucris; (tamen ille tenebat volucrem) nunc eras gravis arbor: Peleus hærebat in arbore. Tertia forma fuit maculosæ tigridis; Æacides territus illâ solvit brachia à corpore.

Namque senex Thetidi Proteus, Dea, dixerat, undæ,
 Concipe: mater eris juveni, qui fortibus ætis
 Aeta patris vincet; majorque vocabitur illo.
 Ergo ne quicquam mundus Jove majus haberet,
 Quamvis haud tepidos sub pectore senferat ignes
 Jupiter, æquoræ Thetidis connubia vitat:
 In suaque Æaciden succedere vota nepotem
 Jussit; & amplexus in virginis ire marinæ.
 Est sinus Hæmonia curvos falcatus in arcus:
 Brachia procurrunt. Ubi, si foret altior unda,
 Portus erat: summis inductum est æquor arenis.
 Littus habet solidum, quod nec vestigia servet;
 Nec remoretur iter; nec opertum pendeat algâ.
 Myrtea sylva subest bicoloribus obsita baccis.
 Est specus in medio; naturâ factus, an arte,
 Ambiguum; magis arte tamen; quò sæpè venire
 Frænato Delphine sedens, Theti nuda, solebas.
 Illic te Peleus, ut somno vincula jacebas,
 Occupat: & quoniam precibus tentata repugnas;
 Vim parat, innectens ambobus colla lacertis.
 Quòd nisi venisses variatis sæpè figuris
 Ad solitas artes; auso foret ille potitus.
 Sed modò tu volucris; (volucrem tamen ille tenebat)
 Nunc gravis arbor eras: hærebat in arbore Peleus.
 Tertia forma fuit maculosæ tigridis: illâ
 Territus Æacides à corpore brachia solvit.

NOTES.

2. *Juveni.*] To Achilles.

3. *Æta.*] Of his Father Peleus.

5. *Quamvis, &c.*] Altho' Jupiter was in Love with Thetis.

Haud, &c.] Vehement (ardent) Love.

7. *Æaciden.*] Peleus, the Son of Æacus, the Grandson of Jupiter, as above, ver. 24. Fab. vi. for Æacus was born to Jupiter by Ægina, or, as others will have it, by Europa.

8. *Virginis marinæ.*] Of Thetis.

9. *Est sinus Hæmonia.*] He describes a Cave in Thessaly, in which Thetis used to rest herself when she was weary.

Falcatus in arcus.] Formed in a Curve like a Sickle.

10. *Brachia.*] The Eminences of the Promontory.

Procurrunt.] Are stretched out into the Sea.

12. *Servet.*] Would retain.

13. *Remoretur.*] Would retard.

Pendeat.] Suspended.

14. *Myrtea sylva subest.*] A Wood planted with Myrtle Trees stands near it.

Obsita.] Adorned, shaded.

17. *Theti.*] An Apostrophe to Thetis.

19. *Occupat.*] He sets upon, seizes.

22. *Ad solitas artes.*] To Transformations common to thee.

A so potitus.] Had succeeded in his Attempt.

Indè Deos pelagi, vino super æquora fuso,
Et pecoris fibris, & fumo thuris adorat.
Donec Carpathius medio de gurgite vates,
Æacide, dixit thalamis potiêre petitis.
Tu modò, cùm gelido sopita quiescet in antro,
Ignaram laqueis vincloque innecte tenaci.
Nec te decipiat centum mentita figuras;
Sed preme quicquid erit: dum, quod fuit antè, re-
formet.

Dixerat hæc Proteus: & condidit æquore vultum, 35
Admisitque suos in verba novissima fluctus.
Pronus erat Titan, inclinatoque tenebat
Hesperium temone fretum: cùm pulchra relicto
Nereis ingreditur consueta cubilia ponto.
Vix benè virgineos Peleus invaserat artus;
Illa novat formas: donec sua membra teneri
Sentit: & in partes diversas brachia tendi.
Tum demum ingemuit: Neque, ait, sinè numine vincis:
Exhibita estque Thetis. Confessam amplectitur heros,
Et potitur votis; ingentique implet Achille. 45

Neque, ait, sinè numine: que Thetis est exhibita. Heros amplectitur confessam, & potitur votis; que implet ingenti Achille.

*Indè, adorat Deos pelagi, vi-
na fuso super æquora, & fibris
pecoris, & fumo thuris. Do-
nec Carpathius vates dixit, de
medio gurgite, Æacide, potiêre
petitis thalamis. Modò cùm
sopita quiescat in gelido antro,
tu innecte ignaram laqueis, que
tenaci vinclo. Nec mentita cen-
tum figuras decipiat te: sed
preme quicquid erit: dum refor-
met quod fuit antè. Proteus
dixerat hæc: & condidit vul-
tum æquore, admisitque suos
fluctus in novissima verba.
Titan erat pronus, que tenebat
Hesperiem fretum inclinato te-
mone: cùm pulchra Nereis in-
greditur consueta cubilia ponto
relicto. Peleus vix benè inva-
serat virgineos artus; illa no-
vat formas donec sentit sua mem-
bra teneri; & brachia tendi
in diversas partes. Tum de-
mum ingemuit: que ait, Ne vin-
cis sinè numine: que Thetis est exhibita. Heros amplectitur confessam, & potitur votis; que implet*

NOTES.

27. *Vino, &c.*] A Ceremony used by those that invoked the Goddesses of the Sea.

28. *Pecoris fibris.*] That is to say, he studied to gain the Favour of the Sea Gods by Sacrifices.

29. *Carpathius vates.*] *Proteus*, who inhabits the *Carpathian* Sea, so called from the Island *Carpathus*.

30. *Thalamis petitis.*] The wished for Marriage.

32. *Inecte.*] Tie fast, bind.

33. *Centum mentita figuras.*] Changed into an hundred false Shapes; a finite Number for an infinite one.

34. *Preme.*] Press hard, hold fast.

Quod fuit antè, reformet.] Till she returns to her true Shape.

36. *Suos.*] Into the Waves of the Sea.

38. *Temone.*] With the Chariot, a Part for the Whole; for the Chariot of the Sun, when it tends to the West, seems to go down.

39. *Nereis.*] *Thetis*, the Daughter of *Nereus*.

Consucta.] Her accustomed Cave.

Ponto.] In the Sea.

41. *Donec, &c.*] Till she perceived she was bound.

43. *Numine.*] By the Assistance of the Divinity, of some God.

44. *Exhibita est.*] And was turned into the Shape of *Thetis*, i. e. her own.

FAB. VIII. *Chio* deflowered by *Apollo* and *Mercury*,
and *Dædalion* turned into a Hawk.

Peleus flying his Country, after he had slain his Brother *Phocus*, came to *Trachina*, to *Ceyx* the Son of *Lucifer*, who was bewailing the Loss of his Brother, and acquainted him with the Cause of his Grief. For *Dædalion* was Brother to *Ceyx*, and had a very beautiful Daughter named *Chio*, who was beloved both by *Apollo* and *Mercury*, and was deflowered by the latter while she was asleep; and also by *Apollo* transformed into an old Woman. By one of these she is reported to have borne *Autolycus*, a most notorious Thief, who made white black, and black white: And by *Apollo* she bare *Philammon*, a skilful Player on the Harp. And she boasting the Favours she had received from these two Deities; preferred herself for Beauty to *Diana*; therefore the Goddess immediately pierced her impious Tongue through with an Arrow, so that she soon after died of the Wound. With which Calamity *Dædalion* was so affected, that he would have been burned on the same Funeral Pile with her; but those about him not suffering it, he went in a Phrensy to *Mount Parnassus*, and threw himself down headlong; but before he came to the Bottom, he was turned into a Hawk by *Apollo*.

Peleus felix & nato. & felix conjugē; & cui omnia contigerant, si demas crimina jugulati Phoci. Tellus Trachinia accipit fontem fraterno sanguine, expulsūque domo patriā. Hic Ceyx, satus genitore Lucifero, que ferens nitorem patriū ore, tenebat regnum sinē vi, sinē cæde; que mæstus illo tempore, que dissimilis sui, lugebat ademptum fratrem.

FELIX & nato, felix & conjugē *Peleus*; Et cui, si demas jugulati crimina *Phoci*, Omnia contigerant. Fraterno sanguine fontem, Expulsūque domo patriā *Trachinia* tellus Accipit. Hic regnum sinē vi, sinē cæde tenebat, Lucifero genitore satus, patriūque nitorem Ore ferens *Ceyx*; illo qui tempore mæstus, Dissimilisque sui, fratrem lugebat ademptum.

NOTES.

2. *Phoci.*] Of his Brother *Phocus* slain by him.

3. *Omnia.*] Conducing to Happiness.

4. *Trachinia tellus.*] A Country of *Thessaly*; see below, *Fab. X. ver. 217.*

6. *Lucifero satus.*] *Ceyx* was the Son of *Phosphorus*, i. e. *Lucifer*, and the Husband of *Halcyone*.

Nitorem.] Of *Lucifer*, for it is a very bright and radiant Star.

8. *Dissimilisque.*] For he before always bore a cheerful Countenance, which was now turned into a sorrowful one.

Fratrem,] *Dædalion*, turned into a Hawk.

Quò postquam Æacides fessus curâque viâque
venit ; & intravit paucis comitantibus urbem ; 10
quosque greges pecorum, quæ secum armenta trahebat,
laud procul à muris sub opacâ valle reliquit ;
copia cùm facta est adeundi prima tyranni ;
velamenta manu prætendens supplice, qui sit,
quoque satus memorat. Tantùm sua crimina celat. 15
Mentitusque fugæ causam, petit urbe vel agro,
e juvet. Hunc contrà placido Trachinius ore
talibus alloquitur : Mediæ quoque commoda plebi
nostra patent, Peleu ; nec inhospita regna tenemus.
Adjicis huic animo, momenta potentia, clarum 20
nomen, avumq; Jovem. Nec tempora perde precando :
quod petis, omne feres. Tuâq; hæc pro parte videto,
qualiacunque vides. Utinam meliora videres !
Et flebat. Moveat quæ tantos causa dolores,
Peleusque comitesque rogant. Quibus ille profatur : 25
Forssitan hanc volucrem, rapto quæ vivit, & omnes
ferret aves, semper pennas habuisse putetis.
Vir fuit : & tanta est animi constantia, quantum]
Acer erat, belloque ferox, ad vimque paratus,
Nomine Dædalion ; illo genitore creatus,

Quò postquam Æacides fessus
curâque viâque venit, & intra-
vit urbem paucis comitantibus ;
reliquit quos greges pecorum, quæ
armenta quæ trahebat secum,
laud procul à muris, sub opacâ
valle ; cùm prima copia ade-
undi tyranni est facta ; quæ præ-
tendens velamenta supplice ma-
nu, memorat qui sit, quoque
satus. Tantùm celat sua crimi-
na. Mentitusque causam fu-
gæ, petit juvet se urbe vel agro.
Trachinius contrà alloquitur hunc
talibus : Peleu, nostra commoda
patent quoque mediæ plebi ; nec
tenemus inhospita regna. Ad-
jicis clarum nomen, potentia mo-
menta, quæ Jovem avum huic a-
nimo. Nec perde tempora pre-
cando : feres omne, quod petis.
Videto hæc pro tuâ parte, qua-
liacunque vides. Utinam vide-
res meliora ! Et flebat. Peleus
comitesque rogant quæ causa
moveat tantos dolores. Quibus
ille profatur : Forssitan putetis
hanc volucrem, quæ vivit rapto.

Et terret omnes aves, semper habuisse pennas. [Fuit vir ; & tanta est constantia animi, quantum]
acer erat, quæ ferox bello, quæ paratus ad vim, Dædalion nomine ; creatus illo genitore,

NOTES.

9. Æacides.] Peleus, the Son of Æacus.
13. Tyranni.] Of King Ceyx.
14. Velamenta.] An Olive Branch, which
was carried by Foreigners, bringing Peace. See
Virg. Æn. VIII.
Tum pater Æneas puppi sic fatur ab altâ,
Paciferâque manu ramum prætendit Olivæ :
And Æn. XI.
Jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latinâ,
Velati ramis Oleæ, veniamque rogantes, &c.
15. Sua crimina.] The Murder of his Bro-
ther Phocus.
16. Mentitusque.] He dissembles the true
Cause, and relates a false Cause of his Flight.
17. Hunc.] Peleus.

- Trachinius.] Ceyx, King of the Trachinians.
18. Mediæ plebi.] To the meanest of the
Commoners.
19. Inhospita.] Inhospitable.
20. Momenta potentia, &c.] Powerful Mo-
tives. By this Speech Ceyx declares he was be-
neficent to all.
22. Feres.] You shall have, you shall receive.
23. Meliora.] Better, more happy.
28. Vir fuit.] Both this Verse, and the
34th and 35th Heinſius rejects.
30. Illo genitore.] Born to the Father that
is common to me ; that is Lucifer, who is the
last that quits his Station at the Approach
of Morning.

qui vocat Auroram, que exit novissimus cœlo. Pax est culta mihi, que cura tenendæ pacis, conjugii-que fuit mihi : fera bella placebant fratri. Virtus illius subegit reges, gentesque : quæ nunc mutata agitat Thisbeas columbas ; Chione erat nata huic : quæ dotatissima formâ, placuit mille procis, nubilus bis septem annis. Fortè Phœbus que creatus Maïa revertentes, ille suis Delphis, hic Cyllenæo vertice, pariter videre hanc pariter traxere calorem. Apollo differt spem Veneris in tempora noctis ; ille non tulit moras, que tangit os virginis virgâ movente soporem. Illa jacet potenti tactu : que patitur vim Dei. Nox sparserat cœlum astris : Phœbus simulat anum ; que sumit præcepta gaudia. Ut venter maturus complevit sua tempora ; Autolycus nascitur, versuta propago de stirpe alipedis Dei, ingeniosus ad omne furtum : qui non degener patriæ artis assuêrat facere,

Qui vocat Auroram, cœloque novissimus exit. Culta mihi pax est ; pacis mihi cura tenendæ Conjugii-que fuit : fratri fera bella placebant. Illius virtus reges, gentesque subegit : Quæ nunc Thisbeas agitat mutata columbas. Nata erat huic Chione : quæ dotatissima formâ Mille procis placuit, bis septem nubilus annis. Fortè revertentes Phœbus, Maïaque creatus, Ille suis Delphis, hic vertice Cyllenæo, Videre hanc pariter, pariter traxere calorem. Spem Veneris differt in tempora noctis Apollo ; Non tulit ille moras, virgâque movente soporem Virginis os tangit. Tactu jacet illa potenti : Vimque Dei patitur. Nox cœlum sparserat astris Phœbus anum simulat ; præceptaque gaudia sumit. 45 Ut sua maturus complevit tempora venter ; Alipedis de stirpe Dei versuta propago Nascitur Autolycus, furtum ingeniosus ad omne : Qui facere assuêrat, patriæ non degener artis,

NOTES.

31. *Novissimus.*] Last of all. See the Poet, Book V. ver. 2. speaking to *Lucifer* much after the same Manner.

32. *Tenendæ.*] Of preserving, maintaining.

35. *Thisbeas.*] By way of *Synecdoche*, here understand the *Thisbean Doves* for any Doves. *Thisbæ* is a Town of *Bœotia*, abounding in Doves.

Agitat.] Vexes, pursues. For Hawks do very much harass Doves.

36. *Chione.*] Who perhaps had this Name from χιών, Snow.

38. *Maïaque creatus.*] Mercury.

39. *Ille.*] Phœbus.

Delphis.] sc. Revertens.

Hic.] Mercury.

Vertice Cyllenæo.] From *Cyllene*, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, where *Mercury* is feigned to have been born.

40. *Hanc.*] Chione.

Traxere calorem.] They both began to fall in Love with her at one Time.

42. *Tulit.*] He did not bear.

Ille.] Mercury.

Moventè soporem.] Causing Sleep, i. e. with

his Rod, of which see Book I. *Fab. xi. ver. 4.*

43. *Virgines.*] Of Chione.

44. *Dei.*] Of Mercury.

45. *Phœbus.*] The Gods and Goddesses when they had a Mind to deceive Mortals, would not make themselves known, turned themselves into the Form of old Women, &c. as here and elsewhere.

Pallas anum simulat, falsosque in tempore canit.
Addit.

And afterwards,

Innitens baculo positus per tempora canis,
Assimulavit anum.

And *Virg.*

Aleto torvam faciem & furialia membra
Exuit, in vultus sese transformat aniles.
Et frontem obscenam rugis arat : induit al-
Cum vittâ crines.

47. *Alipedis.*] Of Mercury having Wings on his Feet.

Versuta.] Crafty, cunning, who knew how to change White into Black.

49. *Patriæ, &c.*] Καὶ πατὴρ καὶ πατήρ, like Mercury, his Father. *Horat.*

Callidum quicquid placuit jocosò condere sui

Candida de nigris, & de candentibus atra.
 Nascitur è Phœbo (namque est enixa gemellos)
 Carmine vocali clarus, citharâque Philammon.
 Quid peperisse duos, & Dîs placuisse duobus;
 Et forti genitore, & progenitore Tonanti
 Esse satam prodest? *An obest quoque gloria multis?* 55
 Obsuit huic certè, quæ se præferre Dianæ
 Sustinuit; faciemque Deæ culpavit. At illi
 Ira ferox mota est: Factisque placebimus, inquit.
 Nec mora; curvavit cornu: nervoque sagittam
 Impulit; & meritam trajecit arundine linguam. 60
 Lingua tacet: nec vox tentataque verba sequuntur:
 Conantemque loqui cum sanguine vita reliquit.
 Quem (misera ô pietas!) ego tum patruoque dolorem
 Cordè tuli, fratrique pio solatia dixi!
 Quæ pater haud aliter, quàm cautes murmura Ponti,
 Accipit: & natam delamentatur ademptam. 66
 Ut verò ardentem vidit; quater impetus illi
 In medios fuit ire rogos: quater indè repulsus
 Concita membra fugæ mandat: similisque juvenco
 Spicula crabronum pressâ cervice gerenti, 70
 Quà via nulla, ruit Jam tum mihi currere visus
 Plus homine est: alasque pedes sumpsisse putares.
 Effugit ergo omnes; veloxque cupidine lethi]
 Vertice Parnassi potitur. Miseratus Apollo,
 Cùm se Dædalion saxo misisset ab alto,

50 candida de nigris, & atra de
 candentibus. *Philammon clarus*
vocali carmine, citharâque,
nascitur è Phœbo (namque e-
nixa est gemellos). Quid pro-
dest peperisse duos, & placuisse
duobus Dîs; & esse satam forti
genitore, & Tonanti progenitore?
an gloria quoque obest multis?
certè obsuit huic, quæ susti-
nuit præferre se Dianæ, quæ
culpavit faciem Deæ. At se-
rox ira est mota illi, quæ inquit
placebimus factis. Nec mora;
curvavit cornu, quæ impulit sa-
gittam nervo, & trajecit meri-
tam linguam arundine. Lingua
tacet: nec vox quæ tentata ver-
ba sequuntur: quæ vita cum
sanguine reliquit conantem loqui.
Quem (ô misera pietas!) dolo-
rem ego tum tuli patruo corde,
quæ dixi solatia pio fratri! Quæ
pater accipit haud aliter, quàm
cautes murmura Ponti, & de-
lamentatur natam ademptam.
Vero ut vidit ardentem, impetus
fuit illi quater ire in medios ro-
gos: repulsus indè quater, man-
dat concita membra fugæ; quæ
ruit similis juvenco gerenti spi-
cula crabronum pressâ cervice,
quæ est nulla via. Jam tum visus

est mihi currere plus homine: quæ putares pedes sumpsisse alas. [Ergo effugit omnes, veloxque: cu-
pidine lethi] potitur vertice Parnassi. Apollo miseratus, cùm Dædalion misisset se ab alto saxo,

NOTES.

50. *Candida.*] This is usually said of crafty Persons.

54. *Progenitore.*] Of her Grandfather Jupiter, who was the Father of Lucifer.

57. *Illi.*] Diana.

58. *Factisque.*] This is a Sarcastm, as if Diana, being angry, had said ironically, If I can't please myself by my Beauty, however I will by my Deeds.

59. *Curvavit cornu.*] She bent a Bow made of Horn. A Metonymy.

60. *Arundine.*] An Arrow made of a Reed.

61. *Tentataque.*] Which Chione endeavoured to utter.

Sequuntur.] sc. *Linguam.*

66. *Delamentatur.*] Laments greatly: As we use *deamare*, to love very much.

67. *Ardentem.*] Now laid upon a Funeral Pile.

Impetus, &c.] He would have thrown himself into the Fire.

70. *Crabronum.*] Of Wasps or Hornets, which are very troublesome to Cattle.

72. *Alasque.*] For his Transformation into a Bird was now begun.

73. *Cupidine lethi.*] With a Desire to die. *Heinsius* finds fault with this Verse.

74. *Vertice, &c.*] He goes up to the Top of Mount *Parnassus*.

75. *Saxo.*] From the Rock.

fecit avem, & sustulit pendentem subitis alis; que dedit adunca ora, dedit curvos hamos unguibus, antiquam virtutem, majores vires corpore. Et nunc accipiter, satis æquus nulli, sævit in omnes aves; que dolens, fit causa dolendi aliis.

Fecit avem, & subitis pendentem sustulit alis; Oraque adunca dedit, curvos dedit unguibus hamos Virtutem antiquam, majores corpore vires. Et nunc accipiter, nulli satis æquus, in omnes Sævit aves; aliisque dolens fit causa dolendi.

NOTES.

76. *Avem.*] i. e. an Hawk.
Subitis.] Sprung up of a sudden.
 77. *Oraque adunca.*] A crooked Beak.

78. *Majores.*] Greater than are fit for such a small Body.
 79. *Nulli satis æquus.*] For the Hawk live upon Prey.

FAB. IX. A Wolf into a Stone.

Anetor, the Herdsman, brings Peleus word, that the Cattle which he had brought to Ceyx, and some of the Herdsmen, had been devoured by a Wolf that overpowered them: Who, when he understood that this Calamity was caused by the Anger of Psamathe the Nereid, the Mother of Phocus, because Phocus, the Son of Peacus, had died by his Hand, he thought the Matter was rather to be atoned for by Prayers, than by Revenge; he therefore humbly entreats her not to punish him any more. And she having been some time before moved by the Entreaties of his Sister Thetis, turned the Wolf into a Stone, that he might no more prey upon Cattle.

Quæ miracula dum genitus Lucifero narrat de suo consorte; Phocæus Anetor, custos armenti, advolat, festinus anhelo cursu. Ait, Heu Peleu, Peleu, adsum tibi nuncius magnæ cladis! Peleus jubet edere, quodcunque ferat; [ipse Trachinias heros pendet, & trepidat metu.]

QUÆ dum Lucifero genitus miracula narrat De consorte suo; cursu festinus anhelo Advolat armenti custos Phocæus Anetor. Heu Peleu, Peleu, magnæ tibi nuncius adsum Cladis, ait! Quodcunque ferat, jubet edere Peleus: [Pendet, & ipse metu trepidat Trachinius heros.]

NOTES.

1. *Lucifero genitus.*] Ceyx.
 2. *Consorte.*] His Brother Dædalion.
Cursu anhelo.] Out of Breath with running.
 3. *Phocæus.*] Born in the Country of Phocis.
 4. *Peleu.*] The Repetition of the Name is

very proper for one that gives Notice of a sudden Misfortune.

6. *Pendet.*] Is perplexed.
Trepidat.] Trembles.
Trachinius heros.] Ceyx. See above, ver Fab. viii.

Ille refert : Fessos ad littora curva juvencos
 appuleram, medio cùm Sol altissimus orbe
 tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret.
 usque boùm fulvis genua inclinârat arenis,
 atarumque jacens campos spectabat aquarum :
 us gradibus tardis illuc errabat, & illuc :
 ant alii, celsoque exstant super æquora collo.
 empla mari subsunt, nec marmore clara, nec auro ;
 ed trabibus densis, lucoque umbrosa vetusto.
 ereïdes Nereusque tenent. Hos navita templi
 didit esse Deos, dum retia littore siccant.
 uncta palus huic est densis obseffa salictis,
 quam restagnantis fecit maris unda paludem.
 idè fragore gravi strepitans loca proxima terret
 bellua vasta lupus, sylvisque palustribus exit,
 blitus & spumis & spisso sanguine rictus
 fulmineos ; rubrâ suffusus lumina flammâ.
 ui, quanquam sævit pariter rabieque fameque,
 acrior est rabie. Neque enim jejunia curat
 cæde boùm, diramque famem satiare, sed omne
 vulnerat armentum, sternitque hostiliter omne.
 ars quoque de nobis funesto faucia morfu,
 um defensamus, letho est data. Sanguine littus
 ndaque prima rubent, demugitæque paludes.
 ed mora damnosa est, nec res dubitare remittit.
 um superest aliquid, cuncti coëamus, & arma,
 mus. Littus que prima unda rubent sanguine, demugitæque paludes. Sed mora est damnosa, nec
 remittit dubitare. Dum aliquid superest, cuncti coëamus, & capeffamus

Ille refert : appuleram fessos ju-
 vencos ad curva littora, cùm
 Sol altissimus medio orbe respice-
 ret tantum, quantum videret su-
 peresse. Pars boùm inclinârat
 genua fulvis arenis, que jacens
 spectabat campos latorum aqua-
 rum : pars errabat illuc & illuc
 tardis gradibus : alii nant, que
 exstant super æquora celso collo.
 15 Temppla subsunt mari, nec clara
 marmore nec auro ; sed umbrosæ
 densis trabibus, que vetusto luco.
 Nereïdes Nereusque tenent.
 Navita edidit hos esse Deos tem-
 pli, dum siccant retia littore.
 20 Palus est juncta huic, obseffa den-
 sis salictis, quam unda restag-
 nantis maris fecit paludem. Id-
 è lupus, vasta bellua, strepitans
 gravi stridore terret proximæ
 loca, que exit palustribus sylvis,
 oblitus fulmineos rictus & spu-
 mis & spisso sanguine ; suffusus
 lumina rubrâ flammâ. Qui,
 25 quanquam sævit pariter rabie-
 que fameque, acrior est rabie.
 Enim neque curat satiare jejunia
 diramque famem cæde boùm,
 sed vulnerat omne armentum,
 sternitque omne hostiliter. Quo-
 que pars de nobis faucia funesto
 morfu, est data letho, dum defen-
 30 samus. Littus que prima unda rubent sanguine, demugitæque paludes. Sed mora est damnosa, nec
 remittit dubitare. Dum aliquid superest, cuncti coëamus, & capeffamus

NOTES.

7. Ille.] Anetor, the Herdsman which Pe-
 us had brought to Ceyx.
 8. Medio.]

namque dies medius rerum contraxerat umbras,
 Et sol ex æquâ metâ distabat utraque.

Book III. A Periphrasis of Noon-time.

11. Campos aquarum.] The Sea.

14. Subsunt.] Are hard by, are near the

22.

17. Edidit.] Said.

18. Huic.] sc. Luco (to this Grove).

Salictis.] With Willows.

22. Rictus oblitus, &c.] Having his Jaw
 stained.

28. Funesto.] By a mortal, deadly.

29. Defensamus.] We endeavour to defend.

Letho est data.] Is killed.

30. Demugitæque.] Echoing with the bel-
 lowings of the wounded Oxen.

31. Remittit.] Does permit.

arma, arma, que feramus conjuncta tela. Agrestis dixerat. Nec damna movebant Pelea: sed memor admissi, colligit Nerëida orbam mittere inferias damna sui Phoco extincto. Rex Oetæus jubet viros induere arma, que sumere violenta tela; cum quibus ipse parabat ire simul. Sed conjux Halcyone excita tumultu profilit, (ex Gynæceo) & non dum ornata totos capillos, disjicit hos ipsos: que infusa collo mariti, precatur verbis & lacrymis ut mittat auxilium sinè se; que ut servet duas animas in unâ. Æacides ait illi; Regina, pone pulchros pioſque metus: gratia vestri promissi est plena. Non placet mibi moveri arma contra nova monstra. Numen pelagi est adorandum. Erat ardua turris, atque focus in summâ arce; grata loca fessis carinis. Illuc ascendunt, que aspiciunt cum gemitu tauros stratos in littore, vastatoremque ferum cruento ore, infectum longos villos sanguine. Inde tendens manus in littora aperti ponti, Peleus ora cæruleam Psamathe, ut finiat iram; que ferat opem. Nec illa fleſtitur vocibus

Arma capeſſamus, conjunctaque tela feramus. Dixerat agrestis. Nec Pelea damna movebant: Sed memor admissi, Nerëida colligit orbam Damna sui inferias extincto mittere Phoco. Induere arma viros, violentaque sumere tela Rex jubet Oetæus; cum quibus simul ipse parabat Ire. Sed Halcyone conjux excita tumultu Profilit, & non dum totos ornata capillos, Disjicit hos ipsos: colloque infusa mariti, Mittat ut auxilium sinè se, verbisque precatur Et lacrymis; animasque duas ut servet in unâ. Æacides illi; Pulchros, regina, pioſque Pone metus: plena est promissi gratia vestri. Non placet arma mihi contra nova monstra moveri Numen adorandum pelagi est. Erat ardua turris; Arce focus summâ; fessis loca grata carinis. Adſcendunt illuc, stratosque in littore tauros Cum gemitu aspiciunt, vastatoremque cruento Ore ferum, longos infectum sanguine villos. Indè manus tendens in aperti littora ponti, Cæruleam Peleus Psamathe, ut finiat iram, Orat; opemque ferat. Nec vocibus illa rogantis

NOTES.

33. *Arma.*] An *Anadiplosis* adapted to an Exhortation.

34. *Agrestis.*] The Herdsman.

35. *Admissi.*] Of the Crime committed, his Brother's Murder.

Nerëida.] *Psamathe*, the Daughter of *Nereus*.

36. *Sui.*] *Damna sui*, for *sua damna*: So Book IX. *Captus amore mei* for *meo*.

Mittere, &c.] To have a Mind to revenge the Death of her Son *Phocus*, by killing the Oxen.

38. *Oetæus*] *Ceyx*, who was before called *Trachinius*, from the City *Trachine*, which *Hercules* built in *Oetæ*, a Mountain of *Thessaly*.

43. *In unâ.*] The Sequel shews, that the Life of *Halcyone* depended on the Life of *Ceyx*, for he being drowned in the Sea, she died with Grief.

44. *Æacides.*] *Peleus*, the Son of *Æacus*, *sc. inquit*.

Illi.] To *Halcyone*.

Pulchros pioſque.] Commendable, as being for her Husband's Safety.

47. *Numen*] *Psamathe*, a Sea Nymph whom I have bereaved of her Son.

Ardua turris, &c.] A high Watch Tower which gives Light by Night, for the Use of Ships.

48. *Fessis carinis.*] For the Mariners seeing it, steered their ships into the Port, and knew they were near Land.

51. *Ferum.*] The Wolf tearing the Calf of *Peleus*.

52. *Indè.*] From that Tower.

In littora, &c.] Towards the Shore.

Aperti.] Of the Sea lying open far and wide.

53. *Psamathe.*] The Nymph, the Daughter of *Nereus*, the Mother of *Phocus*, who was slain by *Peleus*.

Fleſtitur *Æacidæ*. Thetis hanc pro conjuge ſupplex
 Accepit veniam. Sed enim irrevocatus ab acri 56
 Cæde lupus perſtat, dulcedine ſanguinis aſper;
 Donec inhærentem laceræ cervice juvencæ
 Marmore mutavit. Corpus, præterque colorem
 Omnia fervavit: Lapidis color indicat illum 60
 Jam non eſſe lupum, jam non debere timeri.
 Nec tamen hâc profugum conſiſtere Pelea terrâ
 Fata ſinunt: Magnetæ adit vagus exul, & illic
 Sumit ab Hæmonio purgamina cædis Acaſto.

*Æacidæ rogantis. Thetis ſup-
 plex accepit hanc veniam pro
 conjuge. Sed enim lupus perſtat
 irrevocatus ab acri cæde, aſper
 dulcedine ſanguinis; donec mu-
 tavit marmore inhærentem cer-
 vice laceræ juvencæ. Servavit
 corpus, que omnia præter colo-
 rem: color lapidis indicat illum
 jam non eſſe lupum, jam non de-
 bere timeri. Tamen nec fata ſi-
 nunt Pelea conſiſtere hâc terrâ:
 ſed exul vagus adit Magnetæ,
 ſed exul vagus adit Magnetæ,*

& illic ſumit purgamina cædis ab Hæmonio Acaſto.

NOTES.

55. *Fleſtitur.*] Is moved:
Æacidæ rogantis.] Of *Peleus* entreating,
 for ſhe was angry with him; and therefore
 was not at all moved by his Prayers.

56. *Sed enim, &c.*] But the fierce Wolf be-
 ing unterrified, and allured by the Sweetneſs of
 the Blood, perſiſts in dreadful Slaughter.

59. *Marmore.*] Into Marble.

63. *Magnetæ.*] A People of *Threſſaly*, fa-
 mous for taming Horſes.

64. *Hæmonio Acaſto.*] A King of *Threſſaly*,
 the Son of *Peleus*.

Purgamina.] Expiations.

FAB. X. Ceyx and Halcyone into King-Fiſhers.

*Ceyx, the Son of Lucifer, being terrified by Prodigies, goes to Miletus,
 to the Oracle of Apollo, becauſe Phorbas, with the Phlegii, infeſted
 Delphos. He promiſes his Wife Halcyone, the Daughter of Æolus,
 (who was unwilling to let him go) that he would return back within two
 Months; but loſing his Life by Shipwreck, came not at the Time ap-
 pointed. Halcyone grieving every Day more and more, importuned
 Juno with her Prayers; who, out of Pity to her, cauſed the God of
 Sleep to ſend his Son Morpheus to her to Trachina, to let her know that
 her Huſband was dead; ſhe being thoroughly awakened from Sleep, com-
 manded a Light to be brought in, and then runs to the Shore where ſhe
 had loſt him; and diſcovering his dead Body floating on the neighbouring
 Shore, ſhe was changed into Æolus's Bird, which is called by her
 Name, and the Body of Ceyx was transformed into the ſame Species.
 Theſe Birds in the Winter-Time make their Neſts in the Sea for ſeven
 Days, and expoſe their young ones on the Shore, to deplore the hard Fate
 of their Progenitors.*

*Interea Ceyx, turbatus anxia
pectora prodigiis sui fratris,
que secutis fratrem, parat ire
ad Clarium Deum, ut consulat
sacras sortes, oblectamina ho-
minum: nam profanus Phorbas
cum Phlegyis faciebat Delphica
templa invia. Tamen, fidissima
Halcyone, antè facit te certam
sui consilii. Cui protinus intima
ossa receperunt frigus, que pallor
simillimus buxo obit ora: que
genæ maduère lacrymis profusis.
Conata loqui ter, rigavit ora
ter fletibus: singultuque inter-
rumpente pias querelas, prove-
nientes amore, dixit, Charis-
sime, quæ mea culpa vertit tu-
am mentem? ubi est cura mei,
quæ prius solebat esse? Jam
potes securus abesse Halcyone re-
lictâ. Jam longa via placet.
Jam sum charior tibi absens. At
(puto) iter est carpendum per
serras, tantumque dolebo; non
etiam metuam; curæque care-
bunt timore. Æquora terrent me, & tristis imago ponti. Et nuper vidi laceras tabulas in littore
& sæpe legi nomina in tumulis sinè corpore.*

INterea fratrisque sui, fratremque secutis
Anxia prodigiis turbatus pectora Ceyx,
Consulat ut sacras hominum oblectamina sortes,
Ad Clarium parat ire Deum: nam templa profanus
Invia cum Phlegyis faciebat Delphica Phorbas.
Consilii tamen antè sui, fidissima, certam
Te facit, Halcyone. Cui protinus intima frigus
Ossa receperunt; buxoque simillimus ora
Pallor obit: lacrymisque genæ maduère profusis.
Ter conata loqui, ter fletibus ora rigavit:
Singultuque pias interrumpente querelas,
Quæ mea culpa tuam, dixit, charissime, mentem
Vertit? ubi est, quæ cura mei prius esse solebat?
Jam potes, Halcyone securus abesse relicta.
Jam via longe placet. Jam sum tibi charior absens.
At (puto) per terras iter est, tantumque dolebo;
Non etiam metuam; curæque timore carebunt.
Æquora me terrent, & ponti tristis imago.
Et laceras nuper tabulas in littore vidi;
Et sæpe in tumulis sinè corpore nomina legi.

NOTES.

1. *Fratrisque.*] Whose Daughter Chione was slain suddenly with an Arrow of Diana.

Fratremque.] His Brother turned into a Hawk.

2. *Turbatus anxia, &c.*] Having a troubled anxious Mind.

3. *Sortes, &c.*] To consult the Oracle, which free Men, who are in doubt, from anxious Cares.

4. *Clarium.*] The Temple of Apollo at Claros. Claros is a City of Ionia near Colophon, famous for the Temple of Apollo.

Profanus.] Sacrilegious.

5. *Phorbas.*] Ceyx could not go to the Oracle at Delphos; because Phorbas the Thessalian, the Son of Lapitha, had made an Attempt upon the Delphian Temple, to plunder it, together with the Phlegians, a fierce and sacrilegious People of Thessaly.

7. *Facit certam.*] Makes you acquainted so above, Book VI, *Matrem certam fatere ruina* Virg. *Anchisen facio certum.* An Apostrophe to Halcyone.

Cui, &c.] Who presently began to tremble.

8. *Receperunt frigus.*] Grew cold with Fear.

9. *Obit.*] Seizes (possesses).

Rigavit.] Made wet, bedewed.

11. *Pias.*] Proceeding from a pious Mind.

13. *Vertit.*] Hath altered or changed.

14. *Securus.*] Without any Care of me.

18. *Tristis imago.*] The rough Surface of the Sea.

20. *Tumulis.*] On the sepulchral Stones.

Sinè corpore.] For the Sepulchres were empty Graves.

Neve tuum fallax animum fiducia tangat ;
 Quòd focer Hippotades tibi sit ; qui carcere fortes
 Contineat ventos ; & , cùm velit , æquora placet.
 Cùm semel emissi tenuerunt æquora venti,
 Nil illis vetitum est ; incommendataque tellus 25
 Omnis , & omne fretum . Cœli quoque nubila vexant ;
 Excutiuntque feris rutilos concursibus ignes.
 Quo magis hos novi , (nam novi , & sæpe paternâ
 Parva domo vidi) magis hœc reor esse timendos.
 Quòd tua si flecti precibus sententia nullis 30
 Chare , potest , conjux ; nimiumque es certus eundi ;
 Me quoque tolle simul . Certè jactabimur unâ :
 Nec , nisi quæ patiar , metuam : pariterque feremus,
 Quicquid erit : pariter super æquora lata feremur.
 Talibus Æolidos dictis lachrymisque movetur 35
 Sidereus conjux : neque enim minor ignis in ipso est ,
 Sed neque propositos pelagi dimittere cursus ,
 Nec vult Halcyonem in partem adhibere pericli :
 Multaque respondit timidum solantia pectus.
 Nec tamen idcirco causam probat . Addidit illis 40
 Hoc quoque lenimen , quo solo flexit amantem .
 Longa quidem nobis omnis mora : sed tibi juro
 Per patrios ignes (si me modò fata remittent)
 Antè reversurum , quàm Luna bis impleat orbem .

pectus. Nec tamen idcirco probat causam, quâ uxori persuadeat, ut se discedere permittat. Addidit quoque hoc lenimen illis, quo solo flexit amantem. Quidem omnis mora est longa nobis : sed juro tibi per patrios ignes (si modo fata remittent me) reversurum, antequam luna impleat orbem bis.

NOTES.

22. Hippotades.] Æolus, the Grandson of Trojan Hippota, was the Son of Jupiter by Segesta, the Daughter of Hippota.

23. Placet.] Assuages.

25. Tellus omnis.] The whole Orb of the Earth is shaken by those Winds, without any Distinction.

27. Rutilos ignes.] The Thunderbolts.

29. Domo.] In the House of my Father Æolus, King of the Winds. As it seems, this Halcyone was the Daughter of Æolus, and married to Ceyx.

30. Flecti.] To be moved. Virg. Æn. II. Jupiter omnipotens precibus si flecteris nullis.

36. Æolidos.] Of his Wife Halcyone, the Daughter of Æolus.

36. Sidereus conjux.] Ceyx, the Son of Lucifer.

Ignis.] Love.

37. Propositos cursus.] The intended Voyage.

40. Nec tamen, &c.] But she does not approve of the Argument, by which he would persuade her to give him Leave to go.

43. Patrios ignes.] By the bright Star Lucifer, which is my Father.

44. Antè quàm, &c.] Before two Months shall be past.

Ubi spes recursûs est admota bis
 promissis; protinûs jubet pinum
 eductam, navalibus tingi æquore,
 aptarique suis armamentis. Quâ
 visâ, rursus Halcyone veluti
 præfaga futuri horruit; &
 emisit lachrymas abortas: que
 dedit amplexus; que tandem
 miserrima dixit tristi ore, Vale:
 que tota est collapsa corpore.
 Ast juvenes, Ceyce quærente
 moras, reducant remos gemi-
 nis ordinibus ad fortia pecto-
 ra: que scindunt freta æquali
 ictu. Illa sustulit humentes
 oculos, que prima vidit mari-
 tum stantem in recurvâ puppe,
 que dantem signa sibi concussa
 manu: redditque notas. Ubi
 terra recessit longius, atque o-
 culi nequeunt cognoscere vultus;
 dum licet, insequitur fugientem
 pinum lumine. Quoque hæc,
 ut submota spatio haud pote-
 rat videri; tamen spectat vela
 fluitantia summo malo. Ut nec
 videt vela: anxia petit vacuum
 lectum: que ponit se toro. Lec-
 tusque locusque renovat lachry-
 mas Halcyonæ: & admonet pars quæ absit. Exierant portubus; & aura moverat rudentes; &
 navita obvertit remos pendentes lateri: que locat cornua in summâ arbore; que deducit tota

His ubi promissis spes est admota recursûs;
 Protinûs eductam navalibus æquore tingi,
 Aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis.
 Quâ rursus visâ, veluti præfaga futuri,
 Horruit Halcyone: lachrymasque emisit abortas:
 Amplexusque dedit: tristisque miserrima tandem
 Ore, Vale, dixit: collapsaque corpore tota est.
 Ast juvenes, quærente moras Ceyce, reducant
 Ordinibus geminis ad fortia pectora remos:
 Æqualique ictu scindunt freta. Sustulit illa
 Humentes oculos; stantemque in puppe recurvâ,
 Concussâque manu dantem sibi signa maritum
 Prima videt: redditque notas. Ubi terra recessit
 Longiûs, atque oculi nequeunt cognoscere vultus;
 Dum licet, insequitur fugientem lumine pinum.
 Hæc quoque ut haud poterat spatio submota videri;
 Vela tamen spectat summo fluitantia malo.
 Ut nec vela videt; vacuum petit anxia lectum:
 Seque toro ponit. Renovat lectusque locusque
 Halcyonæ lachrymas: & quæ pars admonet absit.
 Portubus exierant; & moverat aura rudentes;
 Obvertit lateri pendentes navita remos:
 Cornuaque in summâ locat arbore; totaque malo

NOTES.

45. *Recursûs.*] Of a quick Return.
 46. *Æquore tingi.*] To be launched out into the Sea.
 47. *Pinum.*] The Ship made of Pine-tree; a Metonymy.
 48. *Veluti, &c.*] As tho' sensible beforehand of some future Calamity.
 51. *Collapsa, &c.*] She fell down on the Ground in a Swoon.
 52. *Quærente moras.*] Being moved with the Tears of his Wife, he goes away with Reluctance.
 53. *Ordinibus geminus.*] It was a two-oared Boat.
Ad fortia, &c.] He expresses the Gesture of the Rowers.
 54. *Æquali, &c.*] For so the Art of rowing requires.
Ille.] Halcyone.
 57. *Terra recessit.*] To those that are under Sail the Earth and Cities seem to move, and they themselves to stand still.

59. *Licet.*] She is able (she can).
Lumine.] With her Eyes.
 61. *Fluitantia.*] Waving.
 62. *Vacuum.*] Wanting her Husband.
 64. *Quæ pars*] For her Husband, her better Part, was absent.
 65. *Portubus exierant.*] They had gotten out of the Port.
Aura.] The Wind.
Rudentes.] The Ropes and Cables of the Ship are said *rudere*, i. e. to bray, by reason of the Noise which they made, being agitated by the Wind. To bray is properly spoken of Asses.
 66. *Obvertit.*] Shifts or turns.
Lateri.] To the Side.
 67. *Cornuaque.*] The Yards of the Sails.
Locat in summâ arbore.] He places and disposes on the Top of the Mast. This is commonly done when the Wind blows right, and a fresh Gale.
Malo.] The Mast.

Carbasa deducit, venientesque accipit aurās.
 Aut minus, aut certè medium non amplius æquor
 Puppe secabatur; longeque erat utraque tellus; 70
 Cùm mare sub noctem tumidis albescere cœpit
 Fluctibus; & præceps spirare valentiùs Eurus.
 Ardua, jamdudum, demittite cornua, rector
 Clamat; & antennis totum subnectite velum.
 Hic jubet; impediunt adversæ jussâ procellæ; 75
 Nec finit audiri vocem fragor æquoris ullam.
 Sponte tamen properant alii subducere remos;
 Pars munire latus; pars ventis vela negare.
 Egerit hic fluctus; æquorque refundit in æquor:
 Hic rapit antennas. Quæ dum sinè lege geruntur; 80
 Aspera crescit hyems; omnique è parte feroces
 Bella gerunt venti; fretaque indignantia miscent.
 Ipse pavet; nec se, qui sit status, ipse fatetur
 Scire ratis rector; nec quid jubeatve, vetetve:
 Tanta mali moles, totâque potentior arte est. 85
 Quippe sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes,
 Undarum incurfu gravis unda, tonitribus æther.

qui sit status, nec quid jubeatve, vetetve. Moles mali est tanta, que potentior totâ arte. Quippe viri sonant clamore, rudentes stridore, gravis unda incurfu undarum, æther tonitribus.

carbasa malo, que accipit venientes auras. Aut minus, aut certè medium æquor non amplius secabatur puppe; que utraque tellus erat longe; cùm mare cœpit albescere tumidis fluctibus sub noctem; & præceps Eurus spirare valentiùs. Rector clamat jamdudum, Demittite ardua cornua; & subnectite totum velum antennis. Hic jubet; adversæ procellæ impediunt jussâ; nec fragor æquoris finit ullam vocem audiri. Tamen alii properant sponte subducere remos; pars munire latus; pars negare vela ventis. Hic egerit fluctus; que refundit æquor in æquor: hic rapit antennas. Quæ dum geruntur sinè lege; aspera hyems crescit, que feroces venti gerunt bella è omni parte; que miscent indignantia freta. Ipse rector ratis pavet, ipse fatetur se nec scire

NOTES.

68. Carbasa.] The Sails.
 Deducit.] He spreads, unfurls.
 70. Utraque.] Both that which Ceyx had sailed from, and which he was sailing to.
 71. Sub.] About, a little before.
 Albescere.] To become white, which is a Sign of an approaching Storm. Virg. Æn. VII. *Fluctus uti primo cœpit cùm albescere Ponto, Paulatim attollit sese mare.*
 72. Præceps.] Violent.
 Valentiùs.] More violently.
 73. Ardua.] High.
 75. Procellæ.] The Force of the Wind, Procella is a Gust of Wind with Rain; so called, because *percellat*, i. e. it shakes all Things.
 76. Fragor.] The Noise.
 78. Muniri.] That the Water may not come in.
 Ventis vela negare.] To furl the Sails.
 79. Egerit.] Throws out. Here follows an elegant Description of a Storm.
 80. Sinè lege.] Without Order.
 81. Hyems.] The Storm. Virg. Æn. I. *Vicit Hyems.* Ovid. Trist. I.

- Me mare, me venti, me fera jactat hyems.*
 Omnique è parte.] From every Part, from the four Quarters of the World; from the East, West, North, and South.
 82. Venti, &c.] He had said the same thing in another Place in other Words: *Nunc notus adversa prælia fronte gerit.*
 Indignantia. Swelling.
 Miscent.] Confound, cause a Tumult.
 83. Nec se, &c.] The Pilot or Governor of the Ship confesses, that he does not know, what Condition they are in, or what Directions to give: Such a Sentence as this, the Poet expresses in another Place in these Words:
Rector in incerto est, nec quid fugatve, petatve, Invenit, ambiguus ars stupet ipsa malis.
 85. Mali moles.] The Greatness of the Storm.
 86. Quippe, &c.] For they make a Noise.
 Rudentes.] So Virg. Æn. I. *Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.*
 87. Incurfu.] By the beating,

Fluctibus

Pontus erigitur fluctibus, que videtur æquare cælum; Et tangere inductas nubes aspergine. Et modò cùm vertit fulvas arenas ex imo, est concolor illis; modò nigrior Stygiâ undâ: interdum sternitur, que albet sonantibus spumis. Ipsa Trachinia puppis quoque agitur his vicibus: Et modò sublimis videtur despicere in valles, veluti de vertice montis, imumque Acheronta. Nunc ubi curvum æquor circumstetit demissam, suspicere summum cælum de inferno gurgite. Sæpè latus icæta fluctu dat ingentem fragorem: nec pulsata sonat leviùs, quàm olim ferreus aries, balistave cùm concutit laceras arces. Utque solent, sumptis incurfu viribus, ire Pectore in arma feri, protentaque tela leones; Sic ubi se ventis admiserat unda coortis, Ibat in arma ratis; multoque erat altior illis. Jamque labant cunei, spoliataque tegmine ceræ 105 Rima patet; præbetque viam lethalibus undis. Ecce cadunt largi resolutis nubibus imbres: Inque fretum credas totum descendere cælum:

Pontus erigitur fluctibus, que videtur æquare cælum; Et tangere inductas nubes aspergine. Et modò cùm vertit fulvas arenas ex imo, est concolor illis; modò nigrior Stygiâ undâ: interdum sternitur, que albet sonantibus spumis. Ipsa Trachinia puppis quoque agitur his vicibus: Et modò sublimis videtur despicere in valles, veluti de vertice montis, imumque Acheronta. Nunc ubi curvum æquor circumstetit demissam, suspicere summum cælum de inferno gurgite. Sæpè latus icæta fluctu dat ingentem fragorem: nec pulsata sonat leviùs, quàm olim ferreus aries, balistave cùm concutit laceras arces. Utque solent, sumptis incurfu viribus, ire Pectore in arma feri, protentaque tela leones; Sic ubi se ventis admiserat unda coortis, Ibat in arma ratis; multoque erat altior illis. Jamque labant cunei, spoliataque tegmine ceræ 105 Rima patet; præbetque viam lethalibus undis. Ecce largi imbres cadunt nubibus resolutis: que credas totum cælum descendere in fretum:

NOTES.

88. *Erigitur.*] Is lift up, ascends.
Cælumque æquare.] So in another Place:

- - - - - *Me miserum!*
Quanti montes volvuntur aquarum!
Jam jam tacturos sidera summa putes.

89. *Aspergine.*] By the sprinkling, or the Spray of the Sea.

91. *Concolor.*] Is of the same Colour as the Sand itself.

92. *Sternitur.*] Seems to be laid flat and even.

93. *Agitur.*] Is agitated, tossed.

Vicibus.] By Turns, at Times.

95. *Despicere.*] To look down.

Imumque Acheronta.] The infernal Regions. Acheron is one of the Rivers of Hell. In another Place the Poet says,

Quanta deducto subsidunt æquore valles,
Jam jam tacturas Tartara nigra putes.

97. *Susplicere.*] To look upward.

98. *Latus icæta.*] The Wave beating against the Side of the Ship.

99. *Pulsata.*] Being struck.

100. *Aries.*] A warlike Instrument with which the Romans used to beat down Walls; a Battering Ram.

Balistave.] Also a warlike Instrument for flinging Stones a great way: So in another Place the Poet says,

Nec levius laterum tabulæ feriuntur ab undis,
Quàm grave Balistæ mœnia pulsat onus.

101. *Incurfu.*] With a Force.

102. *Protenta.*] Stretched out.

104. *Arma.*] The Rigging of the Ship.

105. *Cunei.*] The Pins with which the Planks of the Ship were fastened together.

Ceræ.] Pitch.

106. *Lethalibus.*] Fatal, drowning Waters.

Inque plagas cœli tumefactum ascendere pontum.
 Vela madent nimbis ; & cum cœlestibus undis 110
 Æquoreæ miscentur aquæ. Caret ignibus æther ;
 Cæcæque nox premitur tenebris hyemisque suisque.
 Discutiunt tamen has, præbentque micantia lumen
 Fulmina : fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undæ.
 Dat quoque jam saltus intrâ cava texta carinæ 115
 Fluctus : & , ut miles numero præstantior omni,
 Cùm sæpè affluit defensæ mœnibus urbis,
 Spe potitur tandem ; laudisque accensus amore
 Inter mille viros, murum tamen occupat unus :
 Sic ubi pulsârunt acres latera ardua fluctus, 120
 Vastiùs insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ :
 Nec priùs absistit fessam oppugnare carinam :
 Quàm velut in captæ descendat mœnia navis.
 Pars igitur tentabat adhuc invadere pinum ;
 Pars maris intus erat. Trepidant haud segniùs omnes ;
 Quàm solet urbs, aliis murum fodientibus extrâ, 126
 Atque aliis murum, trepidare, tenentibus intus.
 Deficit ars ; animique cadunt : totidemque videntur,
 Quot veniunt fluctus, ruere atque irrumpere mortes.
 Non tenet hic lacrymas : stupet hic ; vocat ille bea-
 tos, 130

mortes videntur ruere atque irrumpere, quot fluctus veniunt. Hic non tenet lacrymas : hic stupet ;
 ille vocat eos beatos,

que pontum tumefactum ascendere
 in plagas cœli. Vela madent
 nimbis ; & æquoreæ aquæ mis-
 centur cum cœlestibus undis. Æ-
 ther caret ignibus, cæcæque nox
 premitur tenebris hyemisque suis-
 que. Tamen micantia fulmina
 discutiunt has, præbentque lu-
 men : undæ ardescunt suis fulmi-
 neis ignibus. Quoque jam fluctus
 dat saltus intrâ cava texta ca-
 rinæ : & , ut miles præstantior
 omni numero, cùm sæpè affluit
 mœnibus defensæ urbis, tandem
 potitur spe ; que accensus amore
 laudis, tamen unus occupat mu-
 rum inter mille viros : sic ubi
 acres fluctus pulsârunt ardua la-
 tera, impetus decimæ undæ in-
 surgens ruit vastiùs : nec priùs
 absistit oppugnare fessam cari-
 nam, quàm descendat in mœnia
 navis velut captæ. Igitur pars
 tentabat adhuc invadere pinum ;
 pars maris erat intus. Om-
 nes trepidant haud segniùs ; quàm
 urbs solet trepidare aliis fodien-
 tibus murum extrâ, atque aliis
 tenentibus intus. Ars deficit ;
 animique cadunt, totidemque

NOTES.

112. Cæcæque.] Obscure, dark.
 113. Discutiunt.] Dispel.
 114. Ardescunt.] Blaze.
 115. Intrâ cava, &c.] Within the Hold
 of the Ship.
 116. Numero.] Than the whole Army.
 117. Defensæ.] Defended during a Siege.
 Mœnibus affluit.] Scales the Walls.
 118. Spe, &c.] At last obtains his Desire,
 and gets into the City.
 121. Vastiùs.] A more forcible or violent.
 Decimæ.] Which is accounted the greatest,
 and so our Poet in his *Tristia*.
 Qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes
 Posterior nono est, undecimoque prior.
 122. Absistit.] Leaves off, ceases.

123. Velut, &c.] A Similitude borrowed
 from Cities that are taken by Storm. It sig-
 nifies, the Wave had made a Breach in the
 Ship.
 124. Pinum.] The Ship made of Pine.
 125. Trepidant.] Are in Fear, tremble.
 Haud, &c.] No less. By a fine Similitude
 he expresses the Fright of Mariners in a
 Storm.
 127. Tenentibus.] Defending.
 128. Deficit ars.] Art gives place to the
 Storm, being no longer able to resist it.
 130. Non tenet, &c.] One weeps, another
 seems stupified, &c.
 Ille.] A Third.

quos funera maneat: hic ador-
 rat Numen votis: que tollens ir-
 rita brachia ad cœlum, quod
 non videt, poscit opem: fra-
 tresque parensque subeunt illi;
 domus cum pignoribus huic, &
 quod est relietum cuique. Hal-
 cyone movet Cœyca: nulla nisi
 Halcyone est in ora Cœycis: &
 cùm desideret unam, tamen gau-
 det abesse. Quoque vellet respi-
 cere ad oras patriæ, que vertere
 supremos vultus in domum. Ve-
 rùm nescit ubi sit. Pontus fer-
 vet tantâ vertigine: & omne
 cœlum latet, umbrâ inductâ è
 piceis nubibus: que imago noctis
 est duplicata. Arbos frangitur
 incurfu nimboſi turbinis: & re-
 gimen frangitur: que unda ani-
 mofa velut victrix ſpoliis, ſu-
 perſtans deſpicit ſinuatas undas.
 Ruit præcipitata, nec leviùs im-
 pulſum ventis quam ſi quis
 everterit Athon, Pindumve to-
 tos revulſos ſuâ ſede in apertum æquor: que mergit ratem in ima, pariter & pondere & ictu. Cum
 quâ magna pars virorum,

Funera quos maneat: hic votis Numen adorat:
 Brachiaque ad cœlum, quod non videt, irrita tollit
 Poscit opem: subeunt illi fratresque parensque;
 Huic cum pignoribus domus, & quod cuique relic-
 tum est.

Halcyone Cœyca movet: Cœycis in ore
 Nulla nisi Halcyone est: & cùm desideret unam,
 Gaudet abesse tamen. Patriæ quoque vellet ad ora
 Respicere, inque domum supremos vertere vultus.
 Verùm ubi sit nescit. Tantâ vertigine pontus
 Fervet: & inductâ piceis è nubibus umbrâ
 Omne latet cœlum: duplicataque noctis imago est.
 Frangitur incurfu nimboſi turbinis arbos:
 Frangitur & regimen: ſpoliisque animofa ſuperſtans
 Unda, velut victrix, ſinuatas deſpicit undas.
 Nec leviùs, quam ſi quis Athon Pindumve revulſos
 Sede ſuâ totos in apertum everterit æquor,
 Præcipitata ruit: pariterque & pondere & ictu,
 Mergit in ima ratem. Cum quâ pars magna virorum

NOTES.

131. *Funera.*] Who were not deprived of the Honour of a Burial. For the Ancients accounted the Fate of those that perished by Shipwreck to be most unhappy, if their Bodies were not buried, and had funeral Rites performed to them; because they thought all that Time that their Bodies were unburied, or floated about in the Sea, their Souls were compelled to wander about the Lake of *Avernus*, or on the Banks of *Styx*.

Hic, &c.] One makes Vows to the Gods. It was the Custom for Men, when they were destitute of all Hope, to betake themselves to the Gods, and to Prayers or Vows; to lift up their Hands to Heaven. It is manifest, that *Ovid* himself did the same, when he was in a Storm. *Trist. l. Eleg. 2.*

*Dî maris, & cœli (quid enim nisi vota su-
 persunt,)*

Solvete quassatæ parcite membra ratis.

133. *Subeunt.*] Come into the Mind.

134. *Pignoribus.*] His Children.

139. *Vertigine.*] Rolling about in Whirl Pools.

140. *Fervet.*] Is troubled. In another Place, *Et mare fervet aquis.*

Piceis.] With black, gloomy.

142. *Incurfu.*] With the Force, the Blow
Turbinis.] Of a violent Gust of Wind.

Arbos.] The Mast.

143. *Regimen.*] The Helm.

Superstans.] High above.

145. *Athon Pindumque.*] Two Mountains of *Macedonia*.

147. *Præcipitata.*] Forced on by the Winds.

Ictu.] By the Impulse or Stroke.

148. *In ima.*] To the Bottom.

Gurgite pressa gravi, neque in aëra reddita, fato
 Functa suo est. Alii partes & membra carinae 150
 Trunca tenent. Tenet ipse manu, quâ sceptrâ solebat
 Fragmina navigii Ceyx : socerumque patremque
 Invocat (heu!) frustra. Sed plurimâ nantis in ore
 Halcyone conjux. Illam meminitque refertque :
 Illius ante oculos ut agant sua corpora fluctus, 155
 Optat ; & exanimis manibus tumuletur amicis.
 Dum natat ; absentem, quoties finit hiscere fluctus,
 Nominat Halcyonem, ipsisque immurmurat undis.
 Ecce super medios fluctus niger arcus aquarum
 Frangitur : & ruptâ mersum caput obruit undâ. 160
 Lucifer obscurus, nec quem cognoscere posses,
 Illâ nocte fuit : quoniamque excedere Olympo
 Non licuit, densis textit sua nubibus ora.
 Æolis interea tantorum ignara malorum
 Dinumerat noctes : & jam, quas induat ille, 165
 Festinat vestes ; jam quas, ubi venerit ille,
 Ipsa gerat : reditusque sibi promittit inanes.
 Omnibus illa quidem Superis pia thura ferebat :
 Ante tamen cunctos Junonis templa colebat :
 Proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras. 170
 Utque foret sospes conjux suus, utque rediret,
 Optabat ; nullamque sibi præferret. At illi
 Hoc de tot votis poterat contingere solum.
 At Dea non ultrâ pro functo morte rogari

pressa gravi gurgite, functa est
 suo fato, neque reddita in aëra.
 Alii tenent trunca membra cari-
 nae. Ceyx ipse tenet manu frag-
 mina navigii, quâ solebat scep-
 tra, que invocat (heu!) frustra
 socerumque patremque. Sed conjux
 Halcyone plurima in ore nantis.
 Meminitque, refertque illam : op-
 tat ut fluctus agant sua corpora
 ante oculos illius ; & exanimis
 tumuletur amicis manibus. Dum
 natat ; nominat Halcyonem ab-
 sentem, quoties fluctus finit
 hiscere, que ipsis immurmurat
 undis. Ecce niger arcus aqua-
 rum frangitur super medios fluc-
 tus : & obruit mersum caput un-
 dâ ruptâ. Lucifer illâ nocte fuit
 obscurus : nec quem posses cognos-
 cere, quoniam non licuit excedere
 Olympo, textit sua ora densis nu-
 bibus. Interea Æolis ignara
 tantorum malorum dinumerat
 noctes : & jam festinat vestes,
 quas ille induat ; jam quas ipsa
 gerat ubi ille venerit, que pro-
 mittit inanes reditus sibi. Illa
 quidem ferebat pia thura omni-
 bus Superis : tamen colebat tem-
 pla Junonis ante cunctos : que
 veniebat ad aras, pro viro,
 qui erat nullus. Que optabat,

ut suus conjux foret sospes, utque rediret ; que præferret nullam sibi. At hoc solum de tot votis
 poterat contingere illi. At Dea non sustinet ultrâ rogari pro functo morte ;

NOTES.

150. *Fato functa, &c.*] Is dead.
Membra carinae.] The Pieces of the Ship.
152. *Socerumque.*] Æolus.
Patremque.] Lucifer.
154. *Halcyone conjux.*] The Name of his
Wife Halcyone.
156. *Exanimis.*] Dead.
Tumuletur.] May be buried.
157. *Hiscere.*] To open his Mouth.
159. *Niger arcus.*] A great Wave bent like
an Arch.
160. *Mersum, &c.*] Overwhelmed and
drowned.
163. *Non licuit.*] Could not ; for the Stars
do not forsake the Heaven, neither in the

- Night-time, nor in the Day, altho' they seem
so to do.
Textit.] Covered, lest he should see his Son
perishing.
164. *Æolis.*] Halcyone, the Daughter of
Æolus, the Wife of Ceyx.
166. *Festinat.*] Makes haste, prepares the
Garments.
168. *Pia thura ferebat.*] Did sacrifice re-
ligiously.
169. *Junonis.*] Cui vincla jugalia curæ,
Virg.
170. *Qui nullus erat.*] The dead are said
not to be.
174. *Dea.*] Juno.

utque arceat funestas manus aris ;
 Iris ; dixit, Ire, fidissima nuncia
 meæ vocis, vise velociter so-
 poriferam aulam Somni : que ju-
 be mittat ad Halcyonem Somnia
 imagine Ceycis extincti, narran-
 tia veros casus. Dixerat. Iris
 induitur velamina mille colorum,
 & signans cœlum arquato cur-
 vamine, petit tecta jussi regis
 latentia sub rupe.

Est spelunca prope Cimmerios
 longo recessu, cavus mons, domus
 & penetralia ignavi Somni :
 quod Phœbus oriens mediufve,
 cadensve nunquam potest adire
 radiis. Nebulæ mistæ caligine
 exhalantur humo : que crepuscu-
 la dubiæ lucis. Non vigil ales
 cristati oris ibi evocat Auroram
 cantibus : nec sollicitæ canes,
 ve anser sagacior canibus rum-
 punt silentiæ voce. Non fera,
 non pecudes, non rami moti
 flamine, ve convicia humanæ
 linguæ reddunt sonum. Muta
 quies habitat. Tamen rivus
 aquæ Lethes exit ab imo Saxo : per quem unda labens cum murmure invitatur somnos crepitantibus
 lapillis.

Sustinet ; utque manus funestas arceat aris ; 175
 Ire, meæ, dixit, fidissima nuncia vocis,
 Vise soporiferam Somni velociter aulam :
 Extinctique jube Ceycis imagine mittat
 Somnia ad Halcyonem veros narrantia casus.
 Dixerat. Induitur velamina mille colorum 180
 Iris, & arquato cœlum curvamine signans,
 Tecta petit jussi sub rupe latentia regis.

Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu,
 Mons cavus, ignavi domus & penetralia Somni :
 Quod nunquam radiis oriens mediufve cadensve 185
 Phœbus adire potest. Nebulæ caligine mistæ
 Exhalantur humo : dubiæque crepuscula lucis.
 Non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris
 Evocat Auroram : nec voce silentiæ rumpunt
 Sollicitæ canes, canibusve sagacior anser. 190
 Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami,
 Humanæve sonum reddunt convicia linguæ.
 Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
 Rivus aquæ Lethes : per quem cum murmure labens
 Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis. 195

NOTES.

175. *Funestas.*] Polluted because of the Death of her Husband. The Antients used to purify with Frankincense a House that was polluted by the Death of any of the Family.

176. *Meæ vocis.*] Of my Words and Commands.

177. *Vise.*] Visit.

Soporiferam.] Bringing Drowsiness and Sleep.

Somni.] Of the God of Sleep.

181. *Arquato.*] Nonius distinguishes between *Arcum* and *Arquum* ; one signifying an Arch, and the other a Rainbow.

183. *Cimmerios.*] Belonging to *Bosphorus*, near, or at the *Cimmerion Bosphorus* ; from whence arose the Proverb, *Cimmeriæ Tenebræ*.

184. *Ignavi.*] Sluggish, slow, from the Effect ; because it makes Men slothful and sluggish.

185. *Quod nunquam, &c.*] For the Rays of the Sun drive away Sleep, but Darkness inclines to Sleep.

187. *Exhalantur.*] Are exhaled.

Dubiæque, &c.] This is an Explanation of *Crepusculum*, i. e. The Twilight ; for *Crepusculum* is a double or faint Light.

188. *Vigil ales.*] The Cock, so Martial, *Surgite, jam vendit pueris jentacula pistor, Cristatæque sonant undique lucis aves.*

The Poet intimates that there is nothing in the Palace of the God of Sleep that would disturb Rest, and mentions all things that would incline to Sleep.

190. *Anser.*] When the *Gauls* had besieged the Capitoline Mount, *Manlius*, being awakened out of Sleep by the gagging of the Geese forced them down from the top of the Rock hence the Poets call Geese more sagacious Creatures than Dogs.

194. *Letbes.*] The River of Forgetfulness.

195. *Unda, &c.*] Waters by their gentle Fall compose to Rest.

Ante fores antri fœcunda papavera florent,
 innumeræque herbæ: quarum de lacte soporem
 Nox legit, & spargit per opacas humida terras.
 anua, quæ verso stridorem cardine reddat,
 Nulla domo totâ; custos in limine nullus. 200
 At medio torus est, ebено sublimis in atrâ,
 Plumeus, atricolor, pullo velamine tectus,
 Quo cubat ipse Deus, membris languore solutis.
 Hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas
 Somnia vana jacent totidem, quot messis aristas, 205
 Sylva gerit frondes, ejectas littus arenas.
 Quò simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo
 Somnia dimovit; vestis fulgore reluxit
 Sacra domus: tardâque Deus gravitate jacentes
 Vix oculos tollens; iterumq; iterumque relabens, 210
 Summaque percutiens nutanti pectora mento,
 Excussit tandem sibi se: cubitoque levatus,
 Quid veniat (cognôrat enim) scitatur. At illa:
 Somne, quies rerum, placidissime Somne Deorum,
 Pax animi, quem cura fugit; qui corda diurnis 215
 Fessa ministeriis mulces, reparasque labori;
 Somnia, quæ veras æquent imitamine formas,
 Herculeâ Trachine jube, sub imagine regis,
 Halcyonen adeant: simulacraque naufraga fingant.
 Imperat hoc Juno. Postquam mandata peregit 220
 Iris, abit. Neque enim ulterius tolerare vaporis

imitamine, adeant Halcyonen, Herculeâ Trachine, sub imagine regis; que fingant naufraga simulacra.
 Juno imperat hoc. Postquam peregit mandata Iris, abit. Enim neque poterat ulterius tolerare

fœcunda papavera florent ante
 fores antri, innumeræque her-
 bæ: de lacte quarum humida
 nox legit soporem, & spargit
 per opacas terras. Nulla ja-
 nua, quæ reddat stridorem ver-
 so cardine, tota domo; nullus
 custos in limine. At torus est
 medio, sublimis in atrâ ebено,
 plumeus, atricolor, tectus pullo
 velamine, quo Deus ipse cubat,
 membris solutis languore. Circa
 hunc vana Somnia jacent passim
 imitantia varias formas, toti-
 dem quot messis gerit aristas
 sylva frondes, littus ejectas a-
 renas. Quò simul virgo intra-
 vit, que dimovit obstantia som-
 nia manibus; sacra domus re-
 luxit fulgore vestis: que Deus
 vix tollens oculos jacentes tarda
 gravitate; que relabens iterum-
 que iterumque, percutiens sum-
 ma pectora nutanti mento, tan-
 dem excussit se sibi: que levatus
 cubito, scitatur quid veniat
 (enim cognôrat). At illa:
 Somne, quies rerum, Somne pla-
 cidissime Deorum, pax animi,
 quem cura fugit; qui mulces
 corda fessa diurnis ministeriis,
 reparasque labori: jube Somnia,
 quæ æquent veras formas imi-

NOTES.

196. *Fœcunda.*] Fruitful, on Account of
 heir many Seeds, which are very efficacious
 o cause Sleep; whence a Poppy is called so-
 noriferous.

199. *Stridorem, &c.*] Makes a Noise, or
 creaking.

201. *Ebено.*] Made of black Ebony Wood.
lebenus, or *Ebenus*, is an Indian Tree, whose
 Wood is naturally black and very weighty.

202. *Pullo velamine.*] With a black Co-
 vering.

207. *Virgo.*] *Iris*.

213. *Cognôrant.*] *sc. illam venisse.*

Scitatur.] Enquires.

At illa.] *sc. respondit.*

Quem cura fugit.] For they that are op-
 pressed with Cares cannot sleep.

216. *Mulces.*] Thou cherishest, sootheest, or
 composeest.

Labori.] For Work, Labour.

218. *Herculea.*] Built by Hercules, see
 above.

Regis.] Of Ceyx.

219. *Simulacraque naufraga.*] The Repre-
 sentation of Ceyx, suffering Shipwreck.

Fingant.] Let them represent.

*vim vaporis. Ut sensit Somnum
labi in artus; effugit; & re-
meat arcus per quos venerat mo-
dò. At pater excitat Morp-
phea è populo suorum nato-
rum, artificem, simulatorem-
que figuræ. Non alter exprimit
jussos incessus solertiùs illo, vul-
tumque, modumque loquendi. Et
adjicit vestes, & verba consue-
tissima cuique. Sed hic imi-
tatur homines solos: at alter
fit fera, fit volucris, fit ser-
pens longo corpore. Superi no-
minant Icelon, mortale vulgus
nominat Phobetora. Est etiam
tertius Phantasos diversæ artis.
Ille transit feliciter in humum,
saxumque, undamque, trabemque,
que omnia quæ vacant ani-
mâ. Hi solent ostendere suos
vultus regibus ducibusque nocte:
alii pererrant populos plebemque.
Senior Somnus præterit hos: que
eligit Morphea unum è cunctis
fratribus, qui peragat edita
Thaumantidos: & rursus depo-
suit caput solutum molli lan-
guore, que recondidit alto strato.
Ille volat, que alis facientibus
nullos strepitus, per tenebras: intraque breve tempus moræ pervenit in Hæmoniam urbem: quæ
pennis positus è corpore, abit in faciem Cæycis: que sub illâ formâ*

*Vim poterat. Labique ut Somnum sensit in artus;
Effugit; & remeat per quos modò venerat arcus.
At pater è populo natorum mille suorum
Excitat artificem simulatoremque figuræ
Morphea. Non illo jussos solertiùs alter
Exprimit incessus, vultumque modumque loquendi.
Adjicit & vestes, & consuetissima cuique
Verba. Sed hic solos homines imitatur: at alter
Fit fera, fit volucris, fit longo corpore serpens.
Hunc Icelon Superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus
Nominat. Est etiam diversæ tertius artis
Phantasos. Ille in humum, saxumque, undamque,
trabemque.*

*Quæque vacant animâ feliciter omnia transit.
Regibus hi, ducibusque suos ostendere vultus
Nocte solent: populos alii plebemque pererrant.
Præterit hos senior: cunctisque è fratribus unum
Morphea, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus
Eligit: & rursus molli languore solutum
Deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto.
Ille volat, nullos strepitus facientibus alis,
Per tenebras: intraque moræ breve tempus in urbem
Pervenit Hæmoniam: positisque è corpore pennis
In faciem Cæycis abit: formâque sub illâ*

NOTES.

224. *At pater.*] The God Somnus.

Populo natorum.] Of the Company or Mul-
titude of Dreams.

Mille.] He puts a determinate Number for
an indeterminate one.

226. *Morphea.*] Morpheus, of τῆς μορφῆς,
i. e. Form, he is called the Imitator of Forms.

231. *Icelon.*] Ἰκελόν, similis. Hom.

Phobetora.] A Terrifier, from φοβέω, to af-
fright.

235. *Phantasos.*] From φαντάζομαι, to
imagine, to fancy.

234. *Vacant.*] Are without, are destitute.

238. *Edita Thaumantidos.*] The Command
of Thaumantian Iris.

Somnus.] The God of Sleep.

239. *Molli languore.*] With a soft Doze.

243. *Hæmoniam urbem.*] A City of Thessaly,
i. e. Trachina, for Thessaly and Thrace are fre-
quently put one for the other by the Greek
Poets: In Imitation of them the Latins call it
the same.

244. *Abit in faciem Cæycis.*] Turns himself
into the Shape of Ceyx.

uridus, exsanguis similis, finè vestibis ullis, 245
 conjugis ante torum miseræ stetit. Uda videtur
 arba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis.
 Tum lecto incumbens, fletu super ora refuso,
 hæc ait: Agnoscis Ceyca, miserrima conjux?
 Non mea mutata est facies nece? respice; nosces: 250
 inveniesque tuo pro conjugis conjugis umbram.
 Nil opis, Halcyone, nobis tua vota tulerunt.
 Occidimus. Falsæ tibi me promittere noli.
 Nubilus Ægæo deprendit in æquore navim
 auster, & ingenti jactatam flamine solvit: 255
 utraque nostra tuum frustrà clamantia nomen
 implerunt fluctus. Non hæc tibi nunciat auctor
 ambiguus: non ista vagis rumoribus audis.
 Surge ego fata tibi præsens mea naufragus edo.
 Surge, age: da lacrymas; lugubriaque indue:
 nec me 260

indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte.
 Adjicit his vocem Morpheus; quam conjugis illa
 crederet esse sui: fletus quoque fundere veros
 visus erat. Gestumque manus Ceycis habebant.
 Ingemit Halcyone lacrymans, motatque lacertos 265
 per somnum: corpusque petens amplectitur auras.
 Exclamatque Mane. Quò te rapis? Ibimus unà.]

ant gestus Ceycis. [Halcyone lacrymans ingemit, motatque lacertos per somnum: que petens corpus
 amplectitur auras. Exclamatque mane. Quò rapis te? Ibimus unà.]

Luridus, similis exsanguis, finè
 ullis vestibis, stetit ante torum
 miseræ conjugis. Barba viri
 videtur uda, que gravis unda
 fluere madidis capillis. Tum
 incumbens lecto, fletu refuso su-
 per ora, ait hæc: Miserrima
 conjux agnoscis Ceyca? an est
 mea facies mutata nece? Re-
 spice; nosces: inveniesque um-
 bram conjugis pro tuo conjugè.
 Halcyone tua vota tulerunt nil
 opis nobis. Occidimus. Noli
 promittere me tibi falsæ. Nu-
 bilus auster deprendit navim in
 Ægæo æquore, & solvit jacta-
 tam ingenti flamine: que fluctus
 implerunt nostra ora frustrà cla-
 mantia tuum nomen. Non am-
 biguus auctor nunciat hæc tibi:
 non audis ista vagis rumori-
 bus. Ego ipse præsens, naufra-
 gus, edo mea fata tibi. Surge,
 age: da lacrymas; que indue
 lugubria: nec mitte me inde-
 ploratum sub inania Tartara.
 Morpheus adjicit vocem his,
 quam illa crederat esse sui con-
 jugis: quoque visus erat fun-
 dere veros fletus. Que manus ha-

N O T E S.

245. *Exsanguis.*] Pale, like a dead Corpse.

246. *Conjugis.*] Of *Halcyone*.

Uda.] Moist, dropping.

252. *Tua vota.*] Thy Prayers.

253. *Occidimus.*] I am dead.

Falsæ.] Deceived, mistaken.

254. *Ægæo æquore.*] Writers do not agree,
 to this Part of the Mediterranean Sea,
 hence it took it's Name. Some will have
 it from *Ægeus*, the Father of *Theseus*: And
 others from *Ægeon*, and some from *Ægea*, a
 Queen of the *Amazons*. *Pliny* derives it from
 a rock resembling a Goat, and thence from
αἰγὸς, &c. It is now commonly called
Archipelago.

255. *Ingenti flamine.*] With a Storm.

Solvit.] Has broken, dashed it to Pieces.

258. *Ambiguus.*] Doubtful.

Vagis.] Uncertain.

259. *Mea fata.*] My Death, my Misfor-
 tunes.

260. *Lugubria.*] Mourning Cloths.

261. *Inania.*] Empty, for Souls that are
 incorporeal do not occupy Space.

Tartara.] A deep Place among the infernal
 Ghosts. The Shades below.

264. *Gestumque.*] A Gesticulation or Ge-
 sture; for Gesture is properly the Motion of
 the Hands. And so *Ovid*, in Book VI. con-
 cerning *Niobe*,

*Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere gestus,
 Nec pes ire potest.*

265. *Motatque.*] Throws out, stretches
 out.

267. *Quò te rapis?*] Whither dost thou flee?
Heinsius rejects these three Verses inclosed in
 Crotchets as spurious, and says in the following
 Verse, the best Copies have *voce sui*, for *sua*,
 which Reading, three Verses being taken away,
 any one may perceive to be the true.

Turbata suâ voce specieque viri, excutit soporem : & primò circumspicit si sit illic, qui erat visus modò. Nam ministri moti voce intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam ; percutit ora manu ; laniatque vestes à pectore : que ferit pectora ipsa. Nec curat solvere crinem ; scindit : & altrici roganti, quæ causa luctus, ait, Halcyone est nulla, nulla est : occidit unâ cum suo Ceyce. Tollite solantia verba. Naufragus interiit. Vidi, agnovique, que tetendi manus, ad discedentem, que cupiens retinere. Umbra fugit : sed & tamen manifesta umbra, & vera mei viri. Ille non quidem, si quæris, habebat assuetos vultus : nec ore quo priùs nitebat. Infelix vidi pallentem, nudumque, que capillo adhuc humente. Ecce, miserabilis stetit hòc ipso loco : & quærit vestigia, si qua supersint. Hoc erat quod timebam animo divinante ; & rogabam, ne fugiens sequerê ventos. At certè vellem duxisses me tecum, quoniam abibas periturus. Fuit utile mihi ire tecum, tecum. Neque enim non egissem simul quicquam de tempore vitæ : nec mors fuisset discreta. Nunc pereò, absens jactor fluctibus : & pontus habet te, sinè me. Mens sit mihi crudelior ipso pelago ; si nitar ducere vitam longiùs ; & pugnem superesse tant dolori. Sed neque pugnabo : nec miserande relinquam te : en nunc saltem veniam comes tibi ; quæ littera

Voce suâ specieque viri turbata, soporem excutit : & primò si sit circumspicit illic, Qui modò visus erat. Nam moti voce ministri 270 Intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam ; Percutit ora manu : laniatque à pectore vestes : Pectoraque ipsa ferit. Nec crinem solvere curat ; Scindit : & altrici, quæ luctûs causa roganti, Nulla est Halcyone, nulla est, ait : occidit unâ 275 Cum Ceyce suo. Solantia tollite verba. Naufragus interiit. Vidi, agnovique ; manusque Ad discedentem, cupiens retinere, tetendi. Umbra fugit : sed & umbra tamen manifesta, virique Vera mei. Non ille quidem, si quæris, habebat 280 Assuetos vultus : nec quo priùs ore nitebat. Pallentem, nudumque, & adhuc humente capillo Infelix vidi. Stetit hòc miserabilis ipso Ecce loco : & quærit vestigia si qua supersint. Hoc erat, hoc animo quod divinante timebam ; 285 Et ne, me fugiens, ventos sequerê rogabam. At certè vellem, quoniam periturus abibas, Me quoque duxisses. Tecum fuit utile, tecum Ire mihi. Neque enim de vitæ tempore quicquam Non simul egissem : nec mors discreta fuisset. 290 Nunc absens pereò, jactor nunc fluctibus absens : Et, sinè me, te pontus habet Crudelior ipso Sit mihi mens pelago ; si vitam ducere nitar Longiùs ; & tanto pugnem superesse dolori. 295 Sed neque pugnabo : nec te, miserande, relinquam En tibi nunc saltem veniam comes, inque sepulchro

NOTES.

269. *Excutit.*] Shakes off.

Si.] Si for an, whether or no.

Illic.] Where her Husband had been seen.

274. *Altrici.*] To her Nurse, which the Poets frequently represent as Attendants to Women of Quality.

276. *Solantia tollite verba.*] Cease to comfort me.

281. *Assuetos.*] His wonted, accustomed, usual.

282. *Humente.*] Moist, wet.

285. *Hoc erat.*] An Apostrophe of Halcyone to her Husband, full of Complaints.

289. *Neque enim, &c.*] I would have spent all the Time of my Life with thee : I should not have lost a Minute.

Absens.] In Body, not in Mind.

293. *Ducere longiùs.*] To lengthen out. *Sepulchro.*] In an empty one, a Cenotaph.

si non urnâ, tamen junget nos litera : si non
ossibus ossa meis, at nomen nomine tangam.
Plura dolor prohibet ; verboque intervenit omni
plangor : & attonito gemitus è corde trahuntur. 300
Manè erat : egreditur tectis ad littus : & illum
Mœsta locum repetit, de quo spectârat euntem.
Dumque moratus ibi ; dumque hîc retinacula solvit ;
Hoc mihi discedens dedit oscula littore, dicit,
Dumque notata oculis reminiscitur acta, fretumque]
prospicit ; in liquidâ, spatio distante tuetur 306
Nescio quid, quasi corpus, aquâ ; primoque quid illud
esset, erat dubium. Postquam paulò appulit unda ;
Et, quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse liquebat ; 309
Qui foret, ignorans, quia naufragus omine mota est :
Et, tanquam ignoto lacrymam daret. Heu miser,
inquit,

Quisquis es, & si qua est conjux tibi ! fluctibus actum
fit propius corpus. Quod quo magis illa tuetur,
Hoc minùs, & minùs est amens sua. Jamq; propinquæ
Admotum terræ, jam quod cognoscere posset, 315
Cernit : erat conjux. Ille est, exclamat : & unâ

magis illa tuetur, hoc minùs & minùs amens est sua. Jamque
admotum propinquæ terræ, quod

junget nos, si non in urnâ, ta-
men in sepulchro : si non tangam
ossa meis ossibus, at nomen no-
mine. Dolor prohibet plura, que
plangor intervenit omni verbo :
& gemitus trahuntur è attonito
corde. Erat manè : egreditur
tectis ad littus : & mœsta repe-
tit illum locum de quo spectârat
euntem. Dumque moratur ibi,
que dicit dum hîc solvit retina-
cula ; discedens dedit mihi oscula
hoc littore, [dumque reminisci-
tur notata acta oculis, que fre-
tum] prospicit, & tuetur nescio
quid, quasi corpus distante spa-
tio, in liquidâ aquâ ; que pri-
mo erat dubium quid illud esset.
Postquam unda appulit paulò ;
& quamvis aberat, tamen li-
quebat esse corpus ; ignorans qui
foret, quia naufragus, mota est
omine : & daret lacrymam tan-
quam ignotæ. Inquit, Heu mi-
ser, quisquis es, & si qua est
conjux tibi ! corpus fit actum
propius fluctibus. Quod quò
admotum propinquæ terræ, quod

NOTES.

297. *Litera.*] The Epitaph engraved on
the Tomb-stone.

299. *Prohibet.*] Forbids, *sc. loqui.*

302. *Euntem.*] Her Husband going away.

303. *Dumque moratus, &c.*] These are the
Words of *Halcyone*, calling to mind the Places
where *Ceyx* lately was, when he was ready to
depart, and took his farewell of her.

Retinacula.] The Cables by which Ships
are fastened to the Shore.

305. *Notata oculis.*] Viewing or observing
with her Eyes. *Heinsius* find Fault with this
Verse.

Reminiscitur.] Calls to mind.

Acta.] The Exploits done by *Ceyx*.

Fretumque.] And the Sea,

309. *Corpus.*] A dead Body, a Corpse.

312. *Et si qua.*] *sc. heu & misera.*

313. *Quo magis.*] By how much the more.

Tuetur.] She views.

314. *Hoc minus.*] *Esse meum* or *suum*, is a
Phrase very frequent with the Poets. In *English*
scarce one's self. So *Ovid*, Book III. Fab. x.
ver. 112.

*Restabam solus pavidum, gelidumque trementi
Corpore, vixque meum firmat Deus. Vixque
meum.*

I was scarce in my Senses, had scarce my Rea-
son. And Book VIII.

*Vix sua, vix sanæ Virgo Nisæia compos
Mentis erat.*

Sua & *sanæ mentis compos*, are synonymous
Terms, and mutually explain one another.

315. *Admotum terræ.*] Brought to Shore.

316. *Et unâ.*] And with her Exclama-
tion.

lacerat ora, comas, vestem : tendensque tremantes manus ad Ceyca, ait, Sic ô charissime conjux, sic redis ad me, miserande? Moles facta manu adjacet undis: quæ frangit primas iras æquoris; & quæ prædelassat incursus aquarum. Infilat huc, mirumque fuit potuisse, volabat: percutiensque levem aëra pennis modò natis. Miserabilis ales stringebat summas undas. Dumque volat, ora crepitantia tenui rostro dedere sonum similem mœstæ, plenumque querelæ. [Verò ut tetigit mutum corpus, & sinè sanguine, amplexa dilectos artus recentibus alis, dedit frigida oscula nequicquam duro rostro.] An Ceyx senserit hoc, an visus sit tollere vultum motibus undæ, populus dubitabat: at ille senserat. Et tandem ambo, Superis miserantibus, mutantur alite. Quoque tunc amor mansit obnoxius isdem fatis, nec conjugiale fœdus solutum in alitibus. Coeunt fiuntque parentes: quæ Halcyone incubat nidis pendentibus æquore, per septem placidos dies hyberno tempore. Tum via maris tuta: Æolus custodit ventos, & arcet egressu: præstatque æquor nepotibus.

Ora, comas, vestem lacerat: tendensque tremantes Ad Ceyca manus, Sic, ô charissime conjux, Sic ad me, miserande, redis? ait. Adjacet undis Facta manu moles: quæ primas æquoris iras 320 Frangit; & incursus quæ prædelassat aquarum. Infilat huc, mirumque fuit potuisse volabat: Percutiensque levem modò natis aëra pennis, Stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas. Dumque volat; mœsto similem, plenumque querelæ Ora dedere sonum tenui crepitantia rostro. 326 [Ut verò tetigit mutum & sinè sanguine corpus; Dilectos artus amplexa recentibus alis, Frigida nequicquam duro dedit oscula rostro.] Senferit hoc Ceyx, an vultum motibus undæ 330 Tollere sit visus, populus dubitabat: at ille Senferat. Et tandem, Superis miserantibus, ambo Alite mutantur. Fatis obnoxius isdem Tunc quoque mansit amor, nec conjugiale solutum Fœdus in alitibus. Coeunt fiuntque parentes: 335 Perque dies placidos hyberno tempore septem Incubat Halcyone pendentibus æquore nidis. Tum via tuta maris: ventos custodit, & arcet Æolus egressu: præstatque nepotibus æquor.

NOTES.

318. *Ceyca.*] To the Corpse of Ceyx.

320. *Moles.*] A Mole, by which the Port was rendered safe from the Force of the Waves.

321. *Prædelassat.*] Makes them weary and breaks them before they reach the Port.

322. *Huc.*] Thither, within that Harbour made by Hands.

Potuisse.] sc. *Volare.*

Volabat.] She flew, for she was now turned into a Bird.

324. *Stringebat.*] She skimmed, touched lightly.

327. *Tetigit.*] *Heinsius* thinks that these three Verses have been interpolated; and that *recentibus alis*, in the second Verse, is useless; for a little before he had said *modò natis pennis*.

And *Gronovius* affirms, that he has found this and the third Verse written in the Margin of his Copy.

333. *Alite.*] Into Birds.

336. *Perque, &c.*] The *Halcyons* or *Kings-Fishers*, are said to hatch their Young in the Winter Season; and then the Sea is calm and navigable; they make their Nests seven Days before the Winter; and they lay and hatch seven Days more; during which fourteen Days, the Sea is very calm. Whence *Halcyonia*, and *Halcyon Days*.

339. *Præstatque æquor.*] Accommodates and renders the Sea smooth and safe for the young *Halcyons*.

FAB. XI. *Æsacus* into a *Cormorant*.

Æsacus, the Son of Priamus and Alyxothoë, the Daughter of the River Cebrenus, who was born privately under Mount Ida, preferring the Woods and Hunting before the Court and City, happened to have a Sight of the Nymph Hesperie; and being enamoured with her Beauty, he pursues her flying from him, and by that means became the Cause of her Death. For she being bewildered by her Fear, unwarily trod upon a Serpent, by which being stung, she immediately fell down dead. Æsacus, that he might not survive the Loss of her, for Grief threw himself headlong from a Mountain into the Sea: But before he was plunged into the Water, was turned into a Bird. This Bird loves the Sea, and is called Mergus, (i. e. a Cormorant) from mergo, to dive or duck.

HOS aliquis senior circum freta lata volantes
 Spectat: & ad finem servatos laudat amores.
 Proximus, aut idem, si fors tulit, Hic quoque dixit,
 Quem mare carpentem substrictaque crura gerentem
 Aspicias (ostendens spatiosum guttura mergum) 5
 Regia progenies. Et, si descendere ad ipsum
 Ordine perpetuo quæris, sunt hujus origo
 Ilus, & Assaracus, raptusque Jovi Ganymedes,
 Laomedonque senex, Priamusque novissima Trojæ
 Tempora sortitus. Frater fuit Hectoris iste: 10
 Qui, nisi sensisset primâ nova fata juventâ,
 Forsitan inferius non Hectore nomen haberet:
 Quamvis est illum proles enixa Dymantis.

*Aliquis senior spectat hos
 volantes circum lata freta: &
 laudat amores servatos ad fi-
 nem. Proximus, aut si fors
 tulit idem, dixit quoque, Hic
 quem aspicias carpentem mare,
 que gerentem substricta crura,
 est regia progenies (ostendens
 mergum spatiosum guttura). Et,
 si quæris descendere ad ipsum
 perpetuo ordine, Ilus & Assa-
 racus, que Ganymedes raptus
 Jovi, sunt origo hujus, que se-
 nex Laomedon, Priamusque sor-
 titus novissima tempora Trojæ.
 Iste fuit frater Hectoris: qui,
 nisi sensisset nova fata primâ ju-
 ventâ, forsitan haberet nomen non inferius Hectore: quamvis proles Dymantis est enixa illum.*

NOTES.

3. *Proximus, &c.*] Some Body who was next, i. e. that stood by this old Man, or the old Man himself.

4. *Substrictaque.*] Slender.

9. *Priamusque, &c.*] The last King of Troy.

10. *Iste.*] *Æsacus.*

11. *Nova fata.*] A Transformation.

12. *Illum.*] *Hector.*

Proles Dymantis.] *Hecuba, the Wife of Priamus.*

Alyxotboë nata bicorni Granico fertur peperisse: Æjacon furtim sub umbrosâ Idâ. Hic oderat urbes; que remotus ab ni-tilâ aulâ colebat secretos montes, & inambitiosa rura: nec adibat Iliacos cœtus, nisi rarus. Tamen nec habens agreste pectus nec inexpugnabile Amori, aspicit Hesperien Cebrenida captatam sæpè per omnes sylvas, patriâ ripâ, siccantem sole capillos injectos humeris. Nym- phe visa fugit; veluti cervæ perterrita fulvum lupum, que fluvialis anas, deprensa lacu relicto longè, accipitrem. Quam Troïus heros insequitur: que celer amore urget celerem metu. Ecce coluber latens herba stringit pedem fugientis adunco dente; que linquit virus in corpore: fuga cum vitâ est suppressa. Amens amplectitur exanimem: clamatque, Piget, piget esse secutum: sed non timui hic: nec vincere erat tanti mibi. Nos duo perdidimus te miseram. Vulnus ab angue, causa data est à me. Ego sum sceleratior illo, nî mittam solatia mortis tibi meâ morte. Dixit:

& dedit se in pontum è scopulo, quem rauca unda subederat. Tethys miserata excepit cadentem molliter, que textit nantem per æquora pennis; & copia optatæ mortis non est data.

Æsacon umbrosâ furtim peperisse sub Idâ
Fertur Alyxothoë Granico nata bicorni.
Oderat hic urbes: nitidâque remotus ab aulâ
Secretos montes, & inambitiosa colebat
Rura: nec Iliacos cœtus, nisi rarus, adibat.
Non agreste tamen, nec inexpugnabile Amori
Pectus habens, sylvas captatam sæpè per omnes
Aspicit Hesperien patriâ Cebrenida ripâ,
Injectos humeris siccantem sole capillos.
Visa fugit Nympe; veluti perterrita fulvum
Cervæ lupum, longeque lacu deprensa relicto
Accipitrem fluvialis anas. Quam Troïus heros
Insequitur: celeremque metu celer urget amore.
Ecce latens herbâ coluber fugientis adunco
Dente pedem stringit; virusque in corpore linquit:
Cum vitâ suppressa fuga est. Amplectitur amens
Exanimem: clamatque Piget, piget esse secutum:
Sed non hoc timui: nec erat mihi vincere tanti.
Perdidimus miseram nos te duo. Vulnus ab angue,
A me causa data est. Ego sum sceleratior illo,
Nî tibi morte meâ mortis solatia mittam.
Dixit: & è scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda,
Se dedit in pontum. Tethys miserata cadentem
Molliter excepit: nantemque per æquora pennis
Textit: & optatæ non est data copia mortis.

NOTES.

15. *Alyxotboë.*] A Nymph by whom Priamus had Æsacus; but not in lawful Wedlock.

Granico.] A River of Phrygia.

20. *Captatam.*] Whom he endeavoured to catch, surprised.

21. *Hesperien.*] The Daughter of the Trojan River Cebrenus. Here by the Way it may be proper to correct the antient Argument of this Fable. *Alyxotboë*, the Daughter of the River Cebrenus, is to be read, *Alexirrboë*, the Daughter of the River Granicus. The Error crept first into the Text, and afterwards by the Ignorance of Transcribers, into the Argument.

25. *Fluvialis.*] Inhabiting the Rivers.

Troïus heros.] Æsacus.

26. *Urget.*] Pushes on, presses forward.

27. *Coluber.*] A Serpent or Snake.

28. *Dente stringit.*] Bites.

Virusque.] The Venom, the Poison.

29. *Suppressa.*] Repressed.

32. *Nos duo.*] I and the Serpent.

35. *Subederat.*] Had eaten away, undermined.

36. *Se dedit.*] Threw or cast himself into the Sea.

Tethys.] A Sea Goddess, the Daughter of Nereus and Doris.

38. *Copia mortis.*] The Privilege to die.

Indignatur amans invitum vivere cogi ;
 Obstarique animæ miserâ de sede volenti
 Exire. Utque novas humeris assumpserat alas,
 Subvolat: atque iterum corpus super æquora mittit.
 Pluma levat casus. Furit Æsacos, inque profundum
 Pronus abit, lethique viam sinè sine retentat.
 Fecit amor maciem: longa internodia crurum, 45
 Longa manet cervix: caput est à corpore longe.
 Æquor amat: nomenque manet, quia mergitur, illi.

40 *Amans indignatur cogi vivere invitum; obstarique animæ volenti exire de miserâ sede. Utque assumpserat novas alas humeris, subvolat: atque mittit corpus iterum super æquora. Pluma levat casus. Æsacus furit, que abit pronus in profundum, que retentat viam lethi sinè sine. Amor fecit maciem: internodia crurum longa, cervix manet longa: caput est longè à corpore.*

Amat æquor: nomenque manet illi quia mergitur.

NOTES.

40. *Miserâ sedc.*] From a miserable Body.
 42. *Subvolat.*] Flies upwards.
Super.] Into or upon the Sea.
 44. *Pronus.*] Headlong.
 45. *Fecit, &c.*] The Love which he desired to put an End to by Death made him lean

and meagre.

Internodia.] Internodium is a Space between two Knots.

47. *Nomenque.*] *Mergus* takes it's Name in Latin of *mergendo*, ducking or diving. In English a Cormorant.





P. OVIDII NASONIS
 METAMORPHOSEON
 LIBER XII.

FAB. I, II. A Serpent into a Stone, and a Hind substituted in the Place of *Iphigenia*.

The ARGUMENT.

Agamemnon, the Son of Atreus and Europa, the Chief of the Grecians, as he was performing sacred Rites to Jupiter in Aulis, espied a Dragon in a Tree that hung over the Altar, sliding down into a Bird's Nest, which, having first destroyed eight young Ones, and at last devoured the Dam that was hovering about them, was afterwards turned into a Stone: Which Portent Chalcas, the Augur, the Son of Thestor, interpreted to signify, that they should fight against Troy for nine Years, and take it in the tenth.

It is reported, That here was a Port of Boeotia, where a thousand Ships might ride in a Storm. The Greeks delaying their Voyage, Chalcas declares, That the Ships could not move out of the Harbour, before her Father had sacrificed Iphigenia; who, when she was according to Custom, brought to the Altar, and going to be sacrificed, Diana casting a Mist before the Eyes of the Spectators, snatched her away, and carried her into the Confines of Taurus, and substituted a Hind in her Place.

Nescius assumptis Priamus pater Æsacon alis
 Vivere, lugebat: tumulo quoq; nomen habenti
 Inferias dederat cum fratribus Hector inanes.
 Defuit officio Paridis præsencia tristi:
 Postmodò qui raptâ longum cum conjuge bellum
 Attulit in patriam: conjuratæque sequuntur
 Mille rates, gentisque simul commune Pelasgæ.
 Nec dilata foret vindicta; nisi æquora sævi
 Invia fecissent venti; Bœotique tellus
 Aulide piscosa puppes tenuisset ituras.
 Hic patrio de more Jovi cum sacra parâssent;
 Ut vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara;
 Serpere cæruleum Danaï vidêre draconem
 In platanum: cœptis quæ stabat proxima sacris.
 Nidus erat volucrum bis quatuor arbore summâ: 15
 Quas simul, & matrem circum sua damna volantem,
 Corripuit serpens; avidâque recondidit alvo.
 Obstupêre omnes. At veri providus augur

ens corripuit, simul & matrem volantem circum sua damna; que recondidit avidâ alvo. Omnes
 obstupêre. At Thestorides augur, providus

Pater Priamus lugebat, nescius Æsacon vivere assumptis alis: cum Hector dederat inanes inferias cum fratribus tumulo habenti nomen. Præsencia Paridis defuit tristi officio: qui postmodò attulit longum bellum cum raptâ conjuge in patriam: que mille conjuratæ rates sequuntur, que simul commune Pelasgæ gentis. Nec vindicta foret dilata; nisi sævi venti fecissent æquora invia; Bœotique tellus tenuisset ituras puppes in piscosâ Aulide. Hic cum Danaï parâssent sacra Jovi de patrio more; ut vetus ara incanduit ignibus accensis; vidêre cæruleum draconem serpere in platanum: quæ stabat proxima cœptis sacris. Erat nidus volucrum bis quatuor summâ arbore: quas ser-

NOTES.

2. *Tumulo nomen habenti.*] In which the Name was inscribed, but not the Body interred.

3. *Inferias.*] Had sacrificed (those Sacrifices are called *Inferiæ*, which are done to the *Inferi*, and dead Persons) that is, he had performed the Funeral Rites, first of all by building a Sepulchre, and afterwards pouring various libations upon it, according to Custom.

4. *Defuit Paridis, &c.*] *Paris* was wanting, i. e. he was not at the Funeral of his Brother *Æsacus*, for he was gone a Voyage to Greece to steal *Helena*, whom *Venus* had promised him, when he was chosen Judge of the Beauty of the three Goddesses, viz. *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*, and gave his Sentence for *Venus*. Forthere happening to arise a Contention among those Goddesses about their Beauty, *Alexander*, who was also called *Paris*, the Son of *Priamus*, was appointed Judge. *Juno* promised him the Dominion of all *Asia*. *Pallas*, that he should be invincible in War; and *Venus*, that he should have *Helena*, the most

beautiful of all Women. He gave the Prize of Beauty to *Venus*, that he might enjoy *Helena*.

5. *Postmodò.*] Afterwards.

Longum.] It lasted for ten Years.

7. *Commune.*] The People of all Greece. *Pelasgia* is a Country of Greece. The Poets call the Grecians, *Pelasgi*.

9. *Invia.*] Unnavigable.

10. *Aulide.*] *Agamemnon* having appeased *Diana*, set sail for *Troy* from *Aulis*. *Aulis* is a Port in *Bœotia*.

Tenuisset.] Had retained, kept back.

12. *Incanduit.*] Grew hot.

13. *Cæruleum.*] Blue, livid.

Danaï.] The Greeks, so called from King *Danaus*.

14. *Platanum.*] The Plane Tree, spreading out it's Branches far and wide, only esteemed for the Sake of it's Shade.

Quæ stabat proxima sacris.] Which hung over the Altar.

Thestorides,

veri, ait : Gaudete Pelasgi, vincemus. Troja cadet ; sed mora nostri laboris erit longa. Atque digerit novem volucres in annos belli. Ille ut erat amplexus virides ramos in arbore, fit lapis : & servat saxum imagine serpentis. Nereus permanet violentus in Aëniis undis, que non transfert vela : Et sunt, qui credunt Neptunum parcere Trojæ, quia fecerat mœnia urbi. At non Thestorides. Enim nec nescitve tacetve iram virginis Deæ esse placandum virgineo sanguine. Postquam publica causa vicit pietatem, que rex vicit patrem ; que Iphigenia datura costum cruorem, stetit ante aram ministris flentibus ; Dea est victa, que objecit nubem oculis ; & fertur mutasse, Mycenida cervâ suppositâ, inter officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantium. Ergo ubi ira Diana est lenita cæde quâ decuit ; & ira Phœbes pariter, pariter ira maris recessit : mille carinæ accipiunt ventos à tergo : que perpeffæ multa potiuntur Phrygiâ arenâ.

Thestorides, Vincemus, ait : gaudete, Pelasgi. Troja cadet ; sed erit nostri mora longa laboris. 20 Atque novem volucres in belli digerit annos. Ille, ut erat, virides amplexus in arbore ramos, Fit lapis : & servat serpentis imagine saxum. Permanet Aëniis Nereus violentus in undis : Velaque non transfert : Et sunt, qui parcere Trojæ 25 Neptunum credant ; quia mœnia fecerat urbi. At non Thestorides. Nec enim nescitve, tacetve Sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram Esse Deæ. Postquam pietatem publica causa, Rexque patrem vicit ; castumque datura cruorem 30 Flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris ; Victa Dea est, nubemque oculis objecit ; & inter Officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantum, Suppositâ fertur mutasse Mycenida cervâ. Ergo ubi, quâ decuit, lenita est cæde Diana ; 35 Et pariter Phœbes, pariter maris ira recessit : Accipiunt ventos à tergo mille carinæ : Multaque perpeffæ Phrygiâ potiuntur arenâ.

NOTES.

19. Thestorides.] The famous Soothsayer Calchas, the Son of Thestor.

21. Atque, &c.] And Calchas allots the nine Birds, to nine Years of War.

22. Ille.] The Dragon.

24. Permanet, &c.] When Agamemnon was setting out for the Trojan War, he waited for the Grecian Princes to rendezvous at Aulis, and in the mean Time happened, undesignedly, to kill a Deer of Diana's, for which Cause Diana raised such a Storm at Sea, that the Grecian Fleet could not set sail ; and they were likewise visited with the Pestilence. Calchas being consulted, told them the Anger of Diana must be appeased with the Progeny of Agamemnon. Therefore by the Consent of Agamemnon, Iphigenia being brought to the Altar, in order to be sacrificed, she is reported to have been caught away from the Priest by Diana, and a Doe to be substituted in her Place.

25. Nontransfert.] Does not transport from Greece to Troy.

26. Quia mœnia, &c.] For Neptune and Apollo assisted in building the Walls of the City of Troy.

27. Nec enim, &c.] He both knows and affirms, that Diana must be appeased by the Blood of the Virgin.

28. Virginis Deæ.] Of Diana.

29. Causa.] The Utility.

30. Rexque patrem vicit.] The Office of a King overcame the paternal Affection.

32. Victa.] Diana was appeased.

34. Mycenida.] Mycenian Iphigenia. Mycene is a City of Peloponnesus.

36. Phœbes.] Of Diana.

37. Accipiunt ventos à tergo.] Receive the Winds a-stern.

38. Phrygiâ arenâ.] The Trojan Shore.

Orbe locus medio est inter terrasque, fretumque,
 cœlestesque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi ; 40
 Unde, quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus absit,
 inspicitur ; penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures.
 fama tenet, summâque domum sibi legit in arce :
 innumerosque aditus, ac mille foramina tectis
 addidit, & nullis inclusit limina portis. 45
 Nocte dieque patent. Tota est ex ære sonanti :
 Tota fremit : vocesque refert : iteratque quod audit.
 Nulla quies intus, nullâque silentia parte.
 Nec tamen est clamor, sed parvæ murmura vocis :
 Qualia de pelagi, si quis procul audiat, undis 50
 esse solent : qualemve sonum, cùm Jupiter atras
 increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt.
 Atria turba tenet : veniunt leve vulgus, euntque.
 Mistaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur
 Millia rumorum : confusaque verba volutant. 55
 E quibus hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures,
 Hi narrata ferunt aliò : mensuraque ficti
 Crescit ; & auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor.
 Illic Credulitas, illic temerarius Error,
 Vanaque Lætitia est, consternatique Timores, 60

ferunt narrata aliò : mensuraque ficti crescit ; & novus auctor adjicit aliquid auditis. Illic est
 credulitas, illic temerarius Error, vanaque Lætitia, consternatique Timores,

NOTES.

39. *Orbe locus, &c.*] The Poet describes the
 Palace of Fame.

40. *Triplicis.*] Divided into three Parts,
 Heaven, Earth, and Sea.

41. *Usquam.*] In any Place.

Regionibus.] Is distant, by the Space of
 many Regions.

43. *Tenet.*] Inhabits.

Legit.] Chose.

Summâ in arce.] On the Top of the highest
 Tower.

44. *Innumeros.*] Innumerable Entrances.

45. *Nullis, &c.*] The Gates of the Palace
 of Fame are always open, and are never shut,
 there being no Gates to it.

50. *Qualia, &c.*] Such Murmurs as use
 to come from the Sea.

52. *Increpuit.*] Has chid, has rent.

53. *Veniunt.*] Synthesis.

54. *Commenta.*] Feigned, devised. So Virg.
Æn. IV.

Tam ficti pravi que tenax, quam nunci veri.

55. *Confusaque.*] Obscure, inarticulate.

56. *Vacuas.*] Idle or empty.

57. *Mensuraque.*] So Virg. On the same
 Subject.

*Fama malum, quo non aliud velocius ullum.
 Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.*

59. *Credulitas, &c.*] The Poet enumerates
 the Companions of Fame.

60. *Consternatique.*] From the Effect, which
 puts Men into a Consternation and Perplexity.

que repens Seditio, que Susurri Seditioque repens, dubioque auctore Susurri.
 dubio auctore. Ipsa videt quid Ipsa quid in cœlo rerum, pelagoque geratur,
 rerum geratur in cœlo, que pe- Et tellure videt; totumque inquirit in orbem.
 lago, & tellure; que inquirit in totum orbem.

NOTES.

62. *Ipsa quid in cœlo, &c.*] Fame sees all Things which are done in Heaven, in Earth, and the Sea.

63. *Inquirit.*] Examines all Things that are done in the World.

F A B. III. The single Combat of *Achilles* and *Cygnus*, and *Cygnus* turned into a Swan.

When the News of the Greeks Arrival before Troy had been published every where, and the Grecian Fleet appeared before the City. Protefilaus, the Son of Iphiclus, was the first that was slain, in the Engagement, by Hector. Afterwards Cygnus, the Son of Neptune, who could not be killed by any Spear, was slain by Achilles; for after they had been a long Time engaged, and Achilles had thrown his Lance at him to no purpose; having first slain Minætus the Lycian, he drew his Sword, and pursued Cygnus; and throwing him over a Stone, strangled him. But before he had despoiled him of his Arms, his Father Neptune transformed him into a Bird of the same Name, that his Name might be transmitted to Posterity.

Hæc fecerat notum, Graias rates adventare, cum forti milite: neque hostis adest inexpectatus in armis. Troës prohibent aditu, que tuenter littus: Protefilaë, cadis primus fataliter

FECERAT hæc notum, Graias cum milite forti
 Adventare rates: neque inexpectatus in armis
 Hostis adest. Prohibent aditu, littusque tuentur
 Troës: Hectoreâ primus fataliter hastâ

NOTES.

1. *Fecerat hæc notum.*] Fame had divulged these Things.

Graias rates.] The Grecian Fleet.

3. *Hostis adest.*] The Enemy comes.

Protesilaë, cadis : commissaque prælia magno
 tant Danaïs : fortesque animæ, neque cognitus Hector.
 Nec Phryges exiguo, quid Achaïa dextera possit,
 anguine senserunt. Et jam Sigæa rubebant
 littora : jam letho proles Neptunia Cygnus
 mille viros dederat. Jam curru stabat Achilles :
 Troaque Peliacæ sternebat cuspidis ictu
 agmina : perque acies aut Cygnum aut Hectora
 quærens,
 Congreditur Cygno. Decimum dilatus in annum
 Hector erat. Tum colla jugo candentia pressos
 exhortatus equos, currum direxit in hostem :
 Concutiensque suis vibrantia tela lacertis,
 Quisquis es, ô juvenis, solatia mortis habeto,
 Dixit, ab Hæmonio quod sis jugulatus Achille.
 Hactenus Æacides. Vocem gravis hasta secuta est.
 Sed quamquam certâ nullus fuit error in hastâ ;
 Nil tamen emissi profecit acumine ferri :
 Utque hebeti pectus tantummodò contudit ictu ;

Hectoræâ bastâ : que prælia com-
 missa, que sortes animæ, neque
 Hector cognitus stant Danaïs
 magno. Nec Phryges senserunt
 exiguo sanguine, quid Achaïa
 dextera possit. Et jam Sigæa
 littora rubebant : Jam Cygnus
 Neptunia proles dederat mille
 viros letho. Jam Achilles stabat
 in curru : que sternebat Troa
 agmina ictu Peliacæ cuspidis :
 que quærens aut Cygnum aut
 Hectora per acies, congruitur
 Cygno. Hector erat dilatus in
 decimum annum. Tum exhor-
 tatus equos pressos, candentia col-
 la jugo, direxit currum in ho-
 stem : concutiensque vibrantia
 tela suis lacertis, dixit, O juve-
 nis, quisquis es, habeto solatia
 mortis, quod sis jugulatus ab
 Hæmonio Achille. Hactenus
 Æacides. Gravis hasta secuta est
 vocem. Sed quamquam nullus
 error fuit in certâ bastâ ; tamen

effecit nil acumine ferri emissi : Utque tantummodò contudit pectus hebeti ictu ;

NOTES.

5. *Protesilaë, &c.*] An Apostrophe. This
Protesilaus was the Son of *Iphiclus* and *Laodamia*, and Husband to the Daughter of *Acastus*, who first of all adventured to land on
 the Trojan Shore, and was slain by *Hector* :
 Whence he says in his Epistle, *Laodami*.

*Sors quoque nescio quem fato designat iniquo
 Qui primus Danaum Troada tanget humum.
 Infelix quæ primum virum lugebis ademptum :
 Dii faciant, ne tu strenuus esse velis.*

Cadis.] Thou diest, thou art slain.
Stant magno.] Cost dear, because they have
 lost a most valiant Man.

6. *Fortesque animæ.*] Valiant Men, *sc.*
constant Magno.

7. *Achaïa dextera.*] The Power or Strength
 of the Greeks.

8. *Rubebant.*] *sc.* Sanguine.

9. *Proles, &c.*] *Cygnus*, the Son of *Nep-
 tune*, having received this Benefit from his Fa-
 ther, that he should not be wounded with any

Instrument made of Steel, presumed to sustain
 the Attack of *Achilles*, and being often as-
 faulted with his Spear, the Edge of which was
 repulsed by the Hardness of his Body, was at
 last taken and strangled. Whom when *Achilles*
 was about to strip of his Armour, he found it
 empty, for his Father *Neptune* had trans-
 formed him into a Swan.

10. *Dederat letho.*] Had killed, had slain.
Achilles.] The Son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*.

11. *Peliacæ.*] The Spear of *Achilles*, called
Pelias bastâ, was made of a Tree growing in
 Mount *Pelios*.

14. *Colla candentia, &c.*] Snowy Necks,
 pressed and laden with a Yoke.

17. *Solatia, &c.*] A Sarcasm, there is No-
 tice taken of this in the Vth Book, at the
 192d Verse.

18. *Hæmonio.*] *Thessalian*.

19. *Æacides.*] *Achilles*, the Grandson of
Æacus, *sc.* ita fatur.

22. *Utque hebeti.*] As if it had been dull
 and blunt.

ille inquit, Nate Deâ (nam prænovimus te famâ) quid miraris vulnus abesse à nobis? (enim mirabatur.) Non hæc cassis quam cernis, fulvâ equipis jubis, neque cava parma onus sinistræ, sunt auxiliomibi: decor est quæsitus ab istis. Quoque Mars solet capere arma ob hoc. Omne officium tegminis removebitur; tamen abibo indestructus. Est aliquid non esse satum Nereïde, sed eo qui temperat Nerea & natus, & totum æquor. Dixit: & misit in Æaciden telum bæsurum curvamine clypei: quod rupit æs & proxima novena terga boum: tamen heros excutit hoc moratum in decimo orbe. Rursus torfit trementia tela forti manu: que corpus fuit rursus sincerum sinè vulnere, nec tertia cuspis valuit destringere Cygnum apertum, & præbentem se. Exarsit non secus quàm taurus aperto Circo, cum petit Pæniceas vestes, sua irritamina, terribili cornu, que sentit elusa vulnera.

Nate Deâ, (nam te famâ prænovimus) inquit Ille, Quid à nobis vulnus miraris abesse? (Mirabatur enim.) Non hæc, quam cernis, equinis 25 Fulva jubis cassis, neque onus cava parma sinistræ Auxilio mihi sunt: decor est quæsitus ab istis. Mars quoque ob hoc capere arma solet. Removebitur omne

Tegminis officium: tamen indestructus abibo. Est aliquid, non esse satum Nereïde, sed qui 30 Nereaue & natus, & totum temperat æquor. Dixit: & hæsurum clypei curvamine telum Misit in Æaciden: quod & æs, & proxima rupit Terga novena boum: decimo tamen orbe moratum. Excudit hoc heros: rursusque trementia forti 35 Tela manu torfit: Rursus sinè vulnere corpus, Sincerumque fuit, nec tertia cuspis apertum, Et se præbentem valuit destringere Cygnum. Haud secus exarsit, quàm Circo taurus aperto, Cùm sua terribili petit irritamina cornu 40 Pæniceas vestes, elusaque vulnera sentit. Num tamen exciderit ferrum, considerat, hastæ.

Tamen considerat num ferrum hastæ exciderit.

NOTES.

23. Nate Deâ.] O Achilles, the Son of the Goddess Thetis.

24. Ille.] Cygnus, the Son of Neptune.

25. Equinis.] The Heroes used to adorn the Crests of their Helmets with Horse-Hair, as we learn from Homer and Virgil.

26. Cassis.] An Helmet.

Cava parma.] A concave Shield.

27. Decor, &c.] They are for my Ornament, not for my Defence.

29. Indestructus.] Not so much as slightly wounded.

30. Nereïde.] Of the Nymph Thetis, the Daughter of Nerea.

Sed qui.] sc. Ex eo, a Periphrasis of Neptune.

34. Terga, &c.] Nine Hides.

Decimo moratum.] It stuck in, and was held by the tenth Bull's-Hide.

35. Hoc.] sc. Telum.

Heros.] Achilles.

36. Torfit.] He threw at Cygnus.

Sincerum.] Whole, unhurt.

38. Se præbentem.] Opposing himself to the Spear.

Destringere.] To wound slightly.

39. Circo.] The Circus was a Place in which Horses and Champions used to perform Exercises, and exhibit Shews to the People.

41. Pæniceas vestes.] Purple Garments stuffed with Hay or Straw, and made in the Shape of Men, which being placed before the wild Bulls, provoked them to fight.

Elusaque.] Of no Effect, eluded.

Hærebat ligno. Manus est mea debilis ergo ;
 Quasque, ait, antè habuit vires, effudit in uno.
 Nam certè valuit, vel cùm Lyrnesia primus
 Mœnia disjeci ; vel cùm Tenedonque, suoque
 Eëtioneas implevi sanguine Thebas.
 Vel cùm purpureus populari cæde Caycus
 Fluxit ; opusque meæ bis sensit Telephus hastæ.
 Hic quoque tot cæsis, quorum per littus acervos 50
 Et feci, & video, valuit mea dextra, valetque.
 Dixit : & antè actis veluti malè crederet, hastam
 Misit in adversum Lycia de plebe Meneæten :
 Loricamque simul, subjectaque pectora rupit.
 Quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram, 55
 Extrahit illud idem calido de vulnere telum :
 Atque ait ; Hæc manus est, hæc, quâ modò vicimus,
 hasta.
 Utar in hunc isdem : sit in hoc precor exitus idem.
 Sic fatus, Cygnumque petit, nec fraxinus errat :

precor idem exitus sit in hoc. Fatus sic, petit Cygnum, nec fraxinus errat :

Hærebat ligno. Ait, Ergo mea
 manus est debilis ; & effudit in
 uno vires quas habuit antè. Nam
 45 certè valuit, vel cùm primus
 disjeci Lyrnesia mœnia ; vel cùm
 implevi Tenedonque, Eëtioneas
 Thebas cum suo sanguine. Vel
 cùm purpureus Caicus fluxit
 populari cæde ; que Telephus
 sensit bis opus meæ hastæ. Mea
 50 dextra valuit hîc quoque, tot
 cæsis, acervos quorum & feci,
 & video per littus, valetque.
 Dixit : & misit hastam adver-
 sum Meneæten de Lyciâ plebe,
 veluti crederet malè antè actis :
 que rupit loricam & simul sub-
 jecta pectora. Quo plangente gra-
 vem terram moribundo vertice,
 idem extrahit illud telum de ca-
 lido vulnere : atque ait, Hæc est
 manus, hæc est hasta, quâ modò
 vicimus. Utar isdem in hunc :

NOTES.

43. Ergo.] This Speech is used by way of
 Indignation. For Achilles is angry that he
 cannot wound Cygnus with his Spear.

45. Lyrnesia.] Lyrnesius was a City of Troas,
 from whence Achilles stole Briseis.

46. Tenedon.] An Island over-against the
 Trojan Shore.

47. Eëtioneas.] Eëtion, the Father of
 Andromache, reigned in Thebes.

48. Populari cæde.] The Slaughter of his
 People.

Caycus.] A River of Mysia, which Country
 the Greeks laid waste that it might not assist
 the Trojans.

49. Opusque.] The Virtue. Telephus,
 King of Mysia, hindering the Greeks in their
 Passage to Troy, was wounded by Achilles ;
 his Wound festering, he consulted the Oracle,
 and was answered, that he must seek for a
 Cure from the same Spear ; therefore he being

reconciled to Achilles, was cured by the Rust of
 his Spear. Concerning the Wound of Telephus,
 Ovid, in another Place, says,

*Telephus æterna consumptus tæbe perisset,
 Si non quæ nocuit, dextra tulisset opem.*

And so Propertius,

*Mopsus & Hæmonia juvenis quò cuspide vulnus
 Senserat, hæc ipsâ cuspide sensit opem.*

Telephus.] The Son of Hercules, by the
 Nymph Auge, who being exposed, is said to
 have been nourished by a Hind ; and when
 grown up, reigned over the Mysians, or, as
 others say, the Lycians.

52. Antè actis.] The Slaughter he had
 made before.

55. Plangente.] Striking.

58. Isdem.] The same Spear, and the same
 Hand.

59. Fraxinus.] The Spear made of an Ash
 Tree.

que non evitata sonuit in sinistro humero. Inde est repulsa velut à muro, solidâve caute. Tamen quâ erat ictus, viderat Cygnum signatum sanguine, & Achilles gavisus fuerat frustra. Erat nullum vulnus: ille fuit sanguis Menœtæ. Verò tum fremebundus defiluit præceps ab alto curru: & petens hostem securum cominûs nitido ense, cernit parmam que galeam cavari gladio; & quoque ferrum lædi in duro corpore. Haud tulit ulterius, clypeoque reducto ter quater pulsat adversa ora viri, cava tempora capulo, que Achilles sequens instat cedenti: turbatque ruitque. Que negat requiem attonito. Pavor occupat illum: tenebræ natant ante oculos, que lapis medio arvo obstiterat ferenti retrò aversos passus. Super quem vertit Cygnum multâ vi, impulsus resupino pectore, que Achilles affixit terræ. Tum premens præcordia clypeo que duris genibus, trahit vincla galeæ, quæ subditæ presso mento, elidunt fauces; & eripiunt respiramen iterque animæ. Parabat spoliare victum: videt arma relicta. Deus contulit corpus in albam volucem; nomen cuius habebat modò.

Inque humero sonuit non evitata sinistro. 60
Indè, velut muro, solidâve à caute, repulsa est.
Quâ tamen ictus erat, signatum sanguine Cygnum
Viderat, & frustra fuerat gavisus, Achilles.
Vulnus erat nullam: sanguis fuit ille Menœtæ.
Tum verò præceps curru fremebundus ab alto 65
Defiluit: & nitido securum cominûs hostem
Ense petens, parmam gladio, galeamque cavari
Cernit; & in duro lædi quoque corpore ferrum.
Haud tulit ulterius: clypeoque adversa reducto
Ter quater ora viri, capulo cava tempora pulsat, 70
Cedentique sequens instat: turbatque ruitque.
Attonitoque negat requiem. Pavor occupat illum:
Ante oculosque natant tenebræ, retroque ferenti
Aversos passus medio lapis obstitit arvo.
Quem super impulsus resupino pectore Cygnum 75
Vi multa vertit, terræque affixit Achilles.
Tum, clypeo genibusque premens præcordia duris,
Vincla trahit galeæ. Quæ presso subdita mento
Elidunt fauces; & respiramen iterque
Eripiunt animæ. Victum spoliare parabat: 80
Arma relicta videt. Corpus Deus æquoris albam
Contulit in volucem; cuius modò nomen habebat

NOTES.

60. Non evitata.] sc. Cygno.
61. Solidâve caute.] As from a solid rock.
62. Signatum.] Stained.
66. Securus.] Fearing nothing, because he could not be wounded.
68. Lædi.] Grown blunt.
70. Ter quater.] Several Times.
71. Cedentique,] Retreating.

73. Natant.] Roll, float.
76. Terræque affixit.] Laid prostrate.
78. Trahit.] Drew tight.
79. Elidunt.] Press or squeeze together.
80. Victum.] sc. Cygnum.
81. Deus æquoris.] Neptune, the God of the Sea, the Father of Cygnus.
82. Contulit.] Transformed.

A B. IV. and V. *Cæneus* rendered invulnerable, and afterwards transformed into a Bird. The Battle of the *Lapithæ* with the *Centaurs*.

After *Cygnus* had been overcome, *Achilles*, and the rest of the Greeks, being at a Banquet, were admiring the Hardness of his Body, that the Spear was so often repulsed from. Old *Nestor* lessened their Admiration by a more extraordinary Example: For he related, that in his Time there was one *Cænis*, the Daughter of *Elateus*, who being very beautiful, was deflowered by *Neptune*; and to make her amends for the Injury done her, obtained this Favour, that being turned into a Man, it should not be possible for her to be killed by any Dart. This Person being present at the Wedding of *Pirithous*, the Son of *Ixion*, who had married *Hippodamia*, where *Eurytus* was present, and being elevated with Wine, made an Attempt upon the Bride; the rest of the *Lapithæ* and *Centaurs* that were present, interested themselves in the Quarrel. After there had been a great Slaughter, and many on both Sides had been killed upon the Account of the Violence offered to the Women, he remained unhurt: Last of all being set upon by all those that remained unslain, who heaped Trunks of Trees upon him, he was killed. But the God *Neptune* pitying him, turned him into a Bird.

HIC labor, hæc requiem multorum pugna die-
rum
attulit: & positis pars utraque substitit armis.
Dumque vigil Phrygios servat custodia muros;
et vigil Argolicas servat custodia fossas:

*Hic labor, hæc pugna attulit
requiem multorum dierum: & u-
traque pars substitit armis posi-
tis. Dumque vigil custodia ser-
vat Phrygios muros; & vigil
custodia servat Argolicas fossas:*

NOTES.

1. *Hic labor, &c.*] The Poet being about to describe the double Transformation of *Cæneus*, (for he was transformed from a Woman into a Man, and from a Man into a Bird) first relates the Sacrifices and Feasts of the Gre-

cian Princes, and the Battle of the *Lapithæ* and *Centaurs*, at the Wedding of *Pirithous*.

4. *Argolicas fossas.*] The Trenches of the Grecian Camp.

*Feſta dies aderat; quâ Achilles victor Cygni placabat Pallada ſanguine vittatæ vaccæ. Proſecta cujus ut impoſuit calentibus aris; & nidor acceptus Dîs penetravit in æthera; ſacra tulêre ſuam: cætera pars eſt data menſis. Proceres diſcubûere toris; & replent corpora toſtâ carne: & levant curasque ſitimque vino. Non citharæ delectant illos, non carmina vocum illos, longaque tibia multifori buxi delectat illos: ſed trahunt noctem ſermone: virtusque eſt materia loquendi. Referunt pugnas hoſtiſque ſuamque. Que juvat in vices commemorare pericula adita atque ſæpè ex-
hauſta. Enim quid Achilles loqueretur? aut quid potius loquerentur apud magnum Achillem? Proxima victoria Cygno domito fuit præcipuè in ſermone. Viſum mirabile cunctis; quòd corpus erat juveni penetrabilis nullo telo, invictumque ad vulnera, que terebat ferrum. Æacides mirabatur hoc ipſum; Achivi mirabantur hoc. Cum*

Feſta dies aderat; quâ Cygni victor Achilles Pallada vittatæ placabat ſanguine vaccæ. Cujus ut impoſuit proſecta calentibus aris; Et Dîs acceptus penetravit in æthera nidor; Sacra tulêre ſuam: pars eſt data cætera menſis. Diſcubûere toris proceres; & corpora toſtâ Carne replent: vinoque levant curasque ſitimque. Non illos citharæ, non illos carmina vocum, Longaque multifori delectat tibia buxi: Sed noctem ſermone trahunt: virtusque loquendi Materia eſt. Pugnas referunt hoſtiſque ſuamque. Inque vices adita atque exhausta pericula ſæpè Commemorare juvat. Quid enim loqueretur Achilles? Aut quid apud magnum potiùs loquerentur Achillem? Proxima præcipuè domito victoria Cygno In ſermone fuit. Viſum mirabile cunctis; Quòd juveni corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Invictumque ad vulnera erat, ferrumque terebat. Hoc ipſum Æacides, hoc mirabantur Achivi. Cùm ſic Neſtor ait: Veſtro fuit unicus ævo Contemptor ferri, nulloque forabilis ictu Cygnus. At ipſe olim patientem vulnera mille Corpore non læſo Perrhæbum Cænea vidi:

Nestor ait ſic: Unicus contemptor ferri fuit in veſtro ævo, Cygnus, que forabilis nullo ictu. At ipſe vidi Perrhæbum Cænea olim patientem mille vulnera:

NOTES.

6. *Vittatæ vaccæ.*] It is very well known that the Beaſts to be ſacrificed were adorned with Ribbands, &c. Statius; *Vittatâ genitrix placata juvencâ eſt.*

7. *Proſecta.*] The Fleſh cut in Pieces, the Entrails.

8. *Acceptus.*] Grateful.

Nidor.] *Odor* is properly of toaſted (broiled Fleſh) ſo Homer *Iliad. a. Κρίσση δ' ἐπ' αὐὸν ἵκειν*, &c.

9. *Sacra.*] The Sacrifice had it's particular Portion.

10. *Toris.*] On Beds, Couches, or Carpets ſpread. For the Antients eat their Meals on Couches, &c.

13. *Multifori.*] Having many Holes. Theſe are the Diversions of idle and effeminate Perſons, not of valiant Warriours.

14. *Virtusque.*] Valour.

16. *Adita atque exhausta.*] Undertaken and ſurmounted.

22. *Terebat.*] Blunted the Edge.

23. *Achivi.*] The Greeks.

25. *Forabilis.*] Penetrable.

27. *Cænea.*] *Cænis* was the Daughter of *Elateus* the *Lapithan*, whom *Neptune* raviſhed and afterwards granted her the Liberty to wiſh for what ſhe would, and promiſed to grant her. The Damſel asked that ſhe might be transformed into a Man, and be invulnerable. *Neptune* granted her Wiſh, and he was called *Cæneus*; he neither did ſacrifice, nor prayed to any of the Gods, but only to his Spear, and compelled Strangers that came to him to ſacrifice to it. By which Impiety, he provoked *Jupiter* to anger againſt him.

Cænea Perrhæbum ; qui factis inclytus Othryn.
Incoluit, quoque id mirum magis esset in illo ;
Fœmina natus erat. Monstri novitate moventur, 30
Quisquis adest: narretque rogant ; quos inter Achilles,
Dic age (nam cunctis eadem est audire voluntas)
O ! facunde senex, ævi prudentia nostri :
Quis fuerit Cæneus, cur in contraria versus ;
Quâ tibi militiâ, cujus certamine pugnæ
Cognitus ; à quo sit victus, si victus ab ullo est. 35
Tum senior : quamvis obstet mihi tarda vetustas ;
Multaque me fugiant primis spectata sub annis ;
Plura tamen memini : nec, quæ magis hæreat, illâ
Pectore res nostro est, inter bellicue domique 40
Acta tot. Ac si quem potuit spatiosa senectus
Spectatorum operum multorum reddere ; Vixi
Annos bis centum : nunc tertia vivitur ætas.
Clara decore fuit proles Elateia Cænis,
Thessalidum virgo pulcherrima ; perq; propinquas, 45
Perque tuas urbes (tibi enim popularis, Achille)
Multorum frustrâ votis optata procorum.
Tentâisset Peleus thalamos quoque forsitan illos ;
Sed jam aut contigerant illi connubia matris,

procorum, perque propinquas, perque tuas urbes (enim, Achille, popularis tibi). Forsitan Peleus quoque tentâisset illos thalamos ; sed aut connubia matris tuæ jam contigerant illi,

Perrhæbum Cænea ; qui inclytus factis incoluit Othryn, quoque id esset magis mirum in illo ; natus erat fœmina. Quisquis adest moventur novitate monstri : que rogant narret ; inter quos Achilles, Age dic (nam eadem voluntas audire est cunctis) O ! facunde senex, prudentia nostri ævi ; quis fuerit Cæneus, cur versus in contraria ; quâ militiâ cognitus tibi, certamine cujus pugnæ ; à quo sit victus, si est victus ab ullo. Tum senior : Quamvis tarda vetustas obstet mihi : que multa spectata sub primis annis fugiant me ; tamen memini plura nec est res quæ magis hæreat nostro pectore illâ, inter tot acta bellicue domique. Ac si spatiosa senectus potuit reddere quem spectatorem multorum operum ; vixi bis centum annos : nunc tertia ætas vivitur. Cænis Elateia poles fuit virgo clara decore, pulcherrima Thessalidum ; que optata frustrâ votis multorum

NOTES.

At the Wedding of *Perithous*, he fought with the *Centaurs*, and having slain many of them, without being at all wounded himself by any of their Weapons, he was at last overcome by the *Centaurs*, by throwing great Trunks of Trees upon him, and by *Neptune* transformed into a Bird.

27. *Perrhæbum*.] The *Perrhæbi* are a People of *Thessaly*.

28. *Inclytus*.] Famous.

Othryn.] A Mountain of *Thessaly*.

32. *Audire*.] *Audiendi*.

33. *Facunde*.] *Nestor* is said to have lived three Ages, and was one of the most eloquent of the *Greeks*. *Homer Iliad. a.*

Τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτι γλυκίων ῥίεν αὐδὴν.

34. *In contraria versus*.] Of a Woman turned into a Man.

36. *Si Victus, &c.*] *Achilles* doubts, whether or no *Cæneus*, being invulnerable, was overcome by any Body.

37. *Quamvis obstet, &c.*] Although old Age has impaired my Memory, and I have forgot a great many Things, yet I remember a great many more.

40. *Domique*.] And in Peace.

43. *Tertia*.] The third Age. See what is said above at ver. 33.

44. *Elateia*.] See Verse 27.

45. *Thessalidum*.] Of the *Thessalian* Virgins.

46. *Tibi enim popularis, &c.*] She was of the same People as thou, O *Achilles*.

47. *Multorum frustrâ*.] For she would not be married to any Man.

49. *Matris*.] Of *Tbetis*, your Mother.

aut fuerant promissa. Nec
 Cænis denupfit in ullos thalamos :
 que carpens secreta littora
 passa est vim æquorei Dei.
 Fama ferebat ità. Utque
 Neptunus cæpit gaudia no-
 væ Veneris ; dixit, Licet sint
 tua vota secura repulsæ ; elige
 quid voveas. Eadem fama fe-
 rebat hoc quoque. Cænis ait,
 hæc injuria facit magnum vo-
 tum, posse mihi pati nile tale.
 Da ne sim fœmina : præstiteris
 omnia. Dixit novissima verba
 graviore sono : que illa vox
 poterat videri viri : sicut erat.
 Nam jam Deus alti æquoris
 annuerat voto : dederatque su-
 per : ne posset fieri saucius ul-
 lis vulneribus, ve occumbere
 ferro. Abit Atracides lætus
 munere : que exigit ævum vi-
 rilibus studiis, que pererrat Peneïa arva. Natus audaci Ixione duxerat Hippodamen : que jussit
 feros nubigenas discumbere mensis

Aut fuerant promissa, tuæ. Nec Cænis in ullos 50
 Denupfit thalamos : secretaque littora carpens
 Æquorei vim passa Dei est. Ità Fama ferebat.
 Utque novæ Veneris Neptunus gaudia cepit ;
 Sint tua vota licet, dixit, secura repulsæ ;
 Elige quid voveas. Eadem hoc quoque fama ferebat. 55
 Magnum, Cænis ait, facit hæc injuria votum,
 Tale pati nil posse mihi. Da fœmina ne sim :
 Omnia præstiteris. Graviore novissima dixit
 Verba sono : poteratque viri vox illa videri :
 Sicut erat. Nam jam voto Deus æquoris alti 60
 Annuerat : dederatque super : ne saucius ullis
 Vulneribus fieri, ferrove occumbere posset.
 Munere lætus abit : studiisque virilibus ævum
 Exigit Attracides, Peneïaque arva pererrat.
 Duxerat Hippodamen audaci Ixione natus : 65
 Nubigenasque feros positis ex ordine mensis,

NOTES.

51. *Secreta que littora carpens.*] And walk-
 ing on the private Shore.

52. *Æquorei Dei.*] Of Neptune, the God
 of the Sea.

Ità fama ferebat.] It was in every body's
 Mouth that Cænis was deflowered by Neptune.

45. *Sint, &c.*] You may venture to wish
 for what you please, you shall have no Denial.

55. *Voveas*] You wish for

56. *Magnum facit votum.*] It makes me
 wish boldly, or great Things.

57. *Tale pati nil posse mihi.*] Grant me, that
 I may not suffer any such Violence again.

Graviore sono.] With a stronger Voice ; for
 she was now turned into a Man, the Voices of
 Men being more strong than those of Women.

60. *Æquoris alti.*] Of the deep Sea.

61. *Annuerat.*] Had granted what she
 wished for.

Dederatque super.] And had granted over
 and above.

64. *Atracides.*] Cæneus, so called from A-
 trax, a City of Thessaly, not far from the Ri-
 ver Peneus.

Peneïa arva.] Fields through which the
 River Peneus flows.

65. *Duxerat, &c.*] Perithous the Son of
 Ixion had married Hippodamia, and had invited
 the Centaurs and Lapithæ to the Wedding ;
 but the Centaurs, and chiefly Eurytus, growing
 warm with Wine, making an Attempt to offer
 Violence to the Bride, caused a bloody Fray, in
 which, when many had fallen on both Sides,
 the Lapithæ got the better.

Ixione natus.] Perithous, the Son of Ixion
Feros.] Fierce.

arboribus tecto discumbere jusserat antro.
 Hæmonii proceres aderant; aderamus & ipsi:
 etque confusâ resonabat regia turbâ.
 ecce canunt Hymenæon: & ignibus atria fumant: 70
 cinctaque adest virgo matrum nurumque catervâ
 præsignis facie. Felicem diximus illâ
 Coniuge Perithoum: quod penè fefellimus omen.
 Nam tibi, sævorum sævissime Centaurorum
 Euryte, quàm vino pectus, tam virgine visâ
 Ardet: & ebrietas geminata libidine regnat.
 Protinùs eversæ turbant convivia mensæ:
 Raptaturque comis per vim nova nupta prehenfis.
 Eurytus Hippodamen, alii, quam quisque probârant,
 Aut poterant, rapiunt: captæque erat urbis imago.
 Fœmineo clamore sonat domus. Ociùs omnes 81
 surgimus: & primus, Quæ te vecordia, Theseus,
 Euryte, pulsat, ait; qui me vivente laceffas
 Perithoum, virolesque duos ignarus in uno?
 Neve ea magnanimus frustrâ memoraverit heros; 85
 Submovet instantes: raptamque furentibus aufert.
 Ille nihil contrâ: neque enim defendere verbis
 Talia facta potest: sed vindicis ora protervis
 Insequitur manibus, generosaque pectora pulsat.
 Fortè fuit juxtâ signis extantibus asper

75. *Virgine.*] Hippodamia.
 70. *Hymenæon.*] A nuptial Song. Hymen
 was the President of Weddings; of which there
 has been frequent Mention before.
 71. *Cinctaque, &c.*] Surrounded with a
 great Number of Matrons.
 73. *Fefellimus.*] Were mistaken, because
 of the Fray that happened afterwards.
 75. *Virgine.*] Hippodamia.
 79. *Eurytus.*] sc. Rapt.
 81. *Sonat.*] Resounds, rings with the Noise.
 82. *Quæ te, &c.*] Theseus takes the Part of
 Perithous, to whom he was united in so strict
 a Friendship, that he looked upon him as
 another self.
 83. *Pulsat.*] Drives thee on.
 84. *Laceffas.*] Dost provoke to Anger.
 86. *Submovet.*] He drives back.
 87. *Furentibus.*] From the raging Centaurs.
 87. *Ille.*] Eurytus.
 88. *Vindicis.*] Of Theseus, who delivered
 the Bride from the Rudeness of the Centaurs,
 90. *Extantibus.*] Embossed, chased.

NOTES.

68. *Hæmonii proceres.*] The Princes of
 Thessaly.

69. *Confusâ.*] Of various People.

70. *Hymenæon.*] A nuptial Song. Hymen
 was the President of Weddings; of which there
 has been frequent Mention before.

Ignibus.] With Incense, thrown upon the
 Altars. At Weddings there were Altars erect-
 ed, and sacred Rites performed.

71. *Cinctaque, &c.*] Surrounded with a
 great Number of Matrons.

73. *Fefellimus.*] Were mistaken, because
 of the Fray that happened afterwards.

75. *Virgine.*] Hippodamia.

fuit juxta, quem vastum Ægides ipse vastior sustulit; que misit in adversa ora. Ille vomens globos sanguinis pariter, cerebrumque merumque Vulnere & ore vomens, madidâ resupinus arenâ Calcitrat. Ardescunt germanâ cæde bimembres: 95 Certatimque omnes uno ore, Arma, arma, loquuntur. Vina dabant animos: & primâ pocula pugnâ Missa volant, fragilesque cadi, curvique lebetes: Res epulis quondam, nunc bello & cædibus, aptæ. Primus Ophionides Amycus penetralia donis 100 Haud timuit spoliare suis; & primus ab æde Lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis: Elatumque altè, veluti qui candida tauri Rumpere sacrificâ molitur colla securi, Illisit fronti Lapithæ Celadontis: & ossa 105 Non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore. Exsiluere oculi; disjectisque ossibus oris Acta retro naris, medioque infixâ palato est. Hunc pede convulso mensæ Pellæus acernæ Stravit humi Belates, dejecto in pectora mento: 110 Cumque atro mistos sputantem sanguine dentes, Vulnere Tartareas geminato mittit ad umbras.

que mittit sputantem dentes mistos cum atro sanguine, ad Tartareas umbras vulnere geminato.

Antiquus crater, quem vastum vastior ipse Sustulit Ægides; adversaque misit in ora. Sanguinis ille globos pariter, cerebrumque merumque Vulnere & ore vomens, madidâ resupinus arenâ Calcitrat. Ardescunt germanâ cæde bimembres: 95 Certatimque omnes uno ore, Arma, arma, loquuntur. Vina dabant animos: & primâ pocula pugnâ Missa volant, fragilesque cadi, curvique lebetes: Res epulis quondam, nunc bello & cædibus, aptæ. Primus Ophionides Amycus penetralia donis 100 Haud timuit spoliare suis; & primus ab æde Lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis: Elatumque altè, veluti qui candida tauri Rumpere sacrificâ molitur colla securi, Illisit fronti Lapithæ Celadontis: & ossa 105 Non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore. Exsiluere oculi; disjectisque ossibus oris Acta retro naris, medioque infixâ palato est. Hunc pede convulso mensæ Pellæus acernæ Stravit humi Belates, dejecto in pectora mento: 110 Cumque atro mistos sputantem sanguine dentes, Vulnere Tartareas geminato mittit ad umbras.

NOTES.

91. *Antiquus.*] Old, antique.
Vastum.] Very large.
 92. *Ægides.*] Theseus, the Son of Ægeus.
 95. *Calcitrat.*] Lies sprawling.
Bimembres.] The Centaurs, which had the Members both of a Man and of a Horse.
 96. *Loquuntur.*] They cry out.
 97. *Vina, &c.*] In another Place he says, *Vini parant animos.*
 98. *Cadi.*] The Wine Vessels, the Casks in which the Wine was kept.
 100. *Ophionides.*] The Son of Ophion.
Penetralia.] The sacred Places, or the innermost Parts of the Palace.
 104. *Sacrificâ securi.*] Sacrificing Ax.
 105. *Illisit.*] He dashed against, or threw with Force.

106. *Confusa ore.*] Confused, so that it could not be known.
 107. *Disjectisque.*] Being parted asunder, separated, dislocated.
 109. *Pellæus.*] Pella is a City of Macedonia.
Acernæ.] Made of Maple.
 110. *Stravit.*] He laid flat or along on the Ground.
 111. *Sputantem.*] Spitting out.
 112. *Mittit Tartareas ad umbras.*] He says, sends to the Shades below. So in another Place;

*Mittere me Stygias si jam voluisset ad undas
 Cæsar, in hoc vestrâ non eguisset ope.*

proximus ut steterat, spectans altaria vultu
 fumida terribili, Cur non, ait, utimur istis?
 Cumque suis Gryneus immanem sustulit aram 115
 ignibus, & medium Lapitharum jecit in agmen:
 Depressitque duos, Brotean & Orion: Orio
 Mater erat Mycale: quam deduxisse canendo
 sæpè reluctanti constabat cornua Lunæ.
 Non impunè ferēs, teli modò copia detur, 120
 Dixerat Exadius. Telique habet instar, in altâ
 Quæ fuerant pinu, votivi cornua cervi.
 Figitur huic duplici Gryneus in lumina ramo:
 Eruiturque oculos. Quorum pars cornibus hæret:
 Pars fluit in barbam; concretaq; sanguine pendet. 125
 Ecce rapit mediis flagrantem Rhoetus ab aris
 Primitium torrem: dextrâque à parte Charaxi
 Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo.
 Correpti rapidâ, veluti seges arida, flammâ
 Arserunt crines: & vulnere sanguis inustus 130
 Terribilem stridore sonum dedit; ut dare ferrum
 Igne rubens plerumque solet, quod forcipe curvâ
 Cum faber eduxit, lacubus demittit. At illud
 Stridet: & in tepidâ submersum sibilat undâ.
 Saucius hirsutis avidum de crinibus ignem 135
 Excudit: inque humeros limen tellure revulsum
 Tollit, onus plaustrī: quod ne permittat in hostem,
 Ipsa facit gravitas. Socium quoque saxea moles
 Oppressit spatio stantem propiore Cometem:

plaustrī: quod ipsa gravitas facit, ne permittat in hostem.
Cometem propiore spatio:

ut steterat proximus, spectans fumida altaria terribili vultu, ait, Cur non utimur istis? que Gryneus sustulit immanem aram cum suis ignibus, & jecit in medium agmen Lapitharum: depressitque duos, Brotean & Orion: Mycale erat mater Orio: quæ constabat sæpe deduxisse cornua reluctanti Lunæ canendo. Exadius dixerat, Non ferēs impunè, modò copia teli detur. Quæ habet instar teli cornua votivi cervi, quæ fuerant in altâ pinu. Gryneus figitur huic duplici ramo in lumina; eruiturque oculos. Pars quorum hæret cornibus: pars fluit in barbam; que pendet concreta sanguine. Ecce Rhoetus rapit primitium torrem flagrantem ab mediis aris: que perfringit tempora protecta fulvo capillo Charaxi à dextrâ parte. Crines correpti rapidâ flammâ, arserunt veluti arida seges: & sanguis inustus vulnere dedit terribilem sonum stridore; ut ferrum rubens igne plerumque solet, quod cum faber eduxit curvâ forcipe, demittit lacubus. At illud stridet, & submersum in tepidâ undâ sibilat. Saucius excudit avidum ignem de crinibus: que tollit limen revulsum tellure in humeros, onus

Quoque saxea moles oppressit socium Co-

NOTES.

115. *Immanem.*] Very large.
 118. *Canendo.*] By Enchantments. So that Mycale was a *Thessalian* Witch.
 122. *Teli habet cornua, &c.*] *Exadius* catches up the Horns of a Stag, dedicated to *Diana*, pulling them out of a Pine, in which they had been fixed.
 123. *Duplici ramo.*] The two branchy Horns of the stag.
 127. *Primitium.*] Chief, of a large Size.

131. *Dedit sonum.*] Made a Noise.
 132. *Igne rubens.*] Red hot.
 133. *Eduxit.*] Has drawn out of the Fire.
Lacubus.] The Water-Trough.
 134. *Sibilat.*] Hisses.
 137. *Onus plaustrī.*] Shews the Bigness of the Stone.
Permittat.] Should cast or throw.
 138. *Ipsa gravitas.*] The Weight itself.
Saxea moles.] A huge Stone.

Nec Rhoetus retinet gaudia : Inquit, Sic compre- or, sit cætera turba tuorum castrorum fortis : que novat repetitum vulnus semicremo stipite : rupit juncturas verticis gravi ictu terque quaterque : & ossa sederunt in liquido cerebro. Victor transit ad Evagrum, Corythumque, Dryantaque. E quibus Corythus ut tectus malas primâ lanugine procubuit ; Evagros ait, Quæ gloria parva est tibi, puero fuso ? Nec Rhoetus finit dicere plura : que ferox condidit rutilas flammâs in aperta ora viri loquentis, perque os in pectora. Quo- que, sæve Drya, insequitur te igne rotato circum caput : sed non idem exitus constitit in te quo- que : figis ovantem successu cædis obustâ qua parte cervix est juncta humero. Rhoetus ingemuit, que vix revellit sudem duro ossè ; que ipse fugit madefactus suo sanguine. Et Orneus fugit, Lycabâsque, & Medon saucius dexteriore armo, & Thâumas cum Pisenore : que Mermeros qui nuper vicerat omnes certamine pedum ; nunc ibat tardiùs vulnere accepto : & Pholus, & Melaneus & Abas prædator aprorum : que Astylos augur, qui frustrâ dissuaserat bellum suis. Ille etiam inquit Nessô metuenti vulnera, Ne fuge ; servaberis ad Herculeos arcus.

Gaudia nec retinet Rhoetus : Sic comprecor, inquit, Cætera sit fortis castrorum turba tuorum :
Semicremoque novat repetitum stipite vulnus :
Terque quaterque gravi juncturas verticis ictu
Rupit : & in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro.
Victor ad Evagrum, Corythumq; Dryantaq; transit.
E quibus ut primâ tectus lanugine malas
Procubuit Corythus ; Pueri quæ gloria fuso
Parta tibi est ? Evagros ait. Nec dicere Rhoetus
Plura finit : rutilasque ferox in aperta loquentis
Condidit ora viri, perque os in pectora flammâs.
Te quoque, sæve Drya, circum caput igne rotato,
Insequitur : sed non in te quoque constitit idem
Exitus : assiduæ successu cædis ovantem,
Quâ juncta est humero cervix, sude figis obustâ.
Ingemuit, duroque sudem vix ossè revellit
Rhoetus ; & ipse suo madefactus sanguine fugit.
Fugit & Orneus, Lycabâsque, & saucius armo
Dexteriore Medon, & cum Pisenore Thâumas :
Quique pedum nuper certamine vicerat omnes
Mermeros ; accepto nunc vulnere tardiùs ibat :
Et Pholus, & Melaneus & Abas prædator aprorum :
Quique suis frustrâ bellum dissuaserat augur
Astylos. Ille etiam metuenti vulnera Nessô,
Ne fuge ; ad Herculeos, inquit, servaberis arcus.

NOTES.

140. Gaudia, &c.] Rhoetus shews himself pleased with the Thoughts of the Death of Comete.

142. Semicremoque.] Half-burnt.

143. Terque quaterque.] Very often ; a finite Number for an infinite.

144. Sederunt.] Were fixed, sunk into the Brain.

146. Tectus malas.] Having his Cheeks covered.

Lanugine.] With a downy Beard.

147. Fuso.] Being slain, laid prostrate.

150. Condidit.] Thrusts in.

152. Sed, &c.] For Dryas had at first put the Centaurs and Rhoetus to flight.

154. Sude obustâ.] With a Stake hardened in the Fire.

157. Armo.] The Shoulder.

162. Suis.] The Centaurs.

164. Ad Herculeos, &c.] Nessus, when he attempted to offer Violence to Deianira, the Wife of Hercules, was shot with an Arrow that had been infected with the Blood of the Hydra.

non Eurynomus, Lycidasque & Arêos & Imbreus
 165 effugere necem: quos omnes dextra Dryantis
 perculit adversos Adversum tu quoque quamvis
 terga fugæ dederas, vulnus, Crenæ, tulisti.
 Nam grave respiciens inter duo lumina ferrum,
 170 Quà naris fronti committitur, accipis, imæ.
 In tanto fremitu ductis finè fine jacebat
 Sopitus vinis, & inexperrectus Aphidas:
 Languentique manū carchesia mista tenebat,
 Fusus in Ossæ villosis pellibus ursæ.
 Quem procul ut vidit frustrà nulla arma moventem,
 176 Inferit amento digitos, Miscendaque dixit,
 Cum Styge vina bibas, Phorbas. Nec plura moratus
 In juvenem torfit jaculum: ferrataque collo
 Fraxinus, ut casu jacuit resupinus, adacta est.
 Mors caruit sensu: plenoque è gutture fluxit
 180 Inque toros, inque ipsa niger carchesia sanguis.
 Vidi ego Petræum conantem evellere terrâ
 Glandiferam quercum: quam dum complexibus ambit;
 Et quatit huc illuc, labefactaque robora jactat,
 Lancea Pirithoi costis immissa Petræi
 185 Pectora cum duro luctantia robore fixit.

At Eurynomus, Lycidasque & Arêos & Imbreus non effugere
 necem: quos omnes dextra Dryantis perculit adversos. Tu
 quoque, Crenæ, tulisti adversum vulnus, quamvis dederas
 terga fugæ. Nam respiciens accipis grave ferrum inter duo
 lumina, quâ naris committitur imæ fronti. Aphidas jacebat
 sopitus vinis ductis finè fine, & inexperrectus in tanto
 fremitu: que tenebat mista carchesia languenti manu,
 fusus in villosis pellibus Ossæ ursæ. Quem ut Phorbas
 vidit procul moventem nulla arma, inserit digitos amento,
 que dixit, Bibas vina miscenda cum Styge. Nec moratus
 plura torfit jaculum in juvenem: ferrataque fraxinus
 adacta est collo, ut casu jacuit resupinus. Mors caruit
 sensu: que niger sanguis fluxit è pleno gutture in toros,
 inque ipsa carchesia. Ego vidi Petræum conantem evellere
 terrâ glandiferam quercum: quam dum ambit complexibus;
 & quatit huc illuc, que jactat labefacta robora, lancea
 Pirithoi immissa

costis fixit pectora Petræi luctantia cum duro robore.

NOTES.

167. *Perculit.*] Smote, struck through.
 169. *Respiciens.*] He received the Wound as he was flying.
 170. *Committitur.*] Is joined together with.
Fronti imæ.] The lowest Part of the Forehead.
 171. *Ductis finè fine.*] Drawn without End.
Seneca in Thyestes. Satur est, capaci ducis argento merum.
 173. *Carchesia.*] A Wine Vessel, a Bowl.
 174. *Ossæ.*] Bred or taken in Mount *Ossa*.
 176. *Amento.*] A Thong which Slingers

- use to throw their Darts the farther.
 177. *Cum Styge.*] With the Water of the Stygian Lake.
 179. *Fraxinus ferrata.*] A Javelin of an Ash-Tree, with an Iron Point.
 180. *Mors caruit sensu.*] For he was drunk, and dead asleep.
 184. *Labefactaque.*] The falling, tottering Oak.
 185. *Costis*] Through the Ribs.
 186. *Luctantia.*] Striving, struggling.

*Ferebant Lycum cecidisse virtute
Pirithoi: Chromin cecidisse Pi-
ritthoi. Sed uterque dederunt
minorem titulum victori, quàm
Dictys Helopsque. Helops fix-
us jaculo, quod fecit tempora
pervia; & missum penetravit
à dextra in lævam aurem.
Dictys delapsus ab ancipiti acu-
mine montis, dum trepidans fu-
git natum Ixione instantem, de-
cidit in præceps: & fregit in-
gentem ornum pondere corporis;
que induit sua ilia fractæ. A-
phareus adest ultor: que conatur
mittere saxum revulsum è monte.
Ægides occupat conantem quer-
no stipite, que frangit ingentia
ossa cubiti: nec ulterius aut va-
cat aut curat dare inutile corpus
letho: que insilit tergo alti Bia-
noris, haud solito portare quen-
quam nisi ipsum: opposuitque
genu costis: que retinens cæsari-
em prensam sinistrâ, fregit vul-
tum, minitantiæque ora, præ-
duraque tempora, nodoso robore.
Sternit Nedymnum robore, que
Lycotan jaculatorem, & Hip-
poson protectum pectora immissâ
barba, & Riphea extantem sum-
mis sylvis; Tereaque qui sole-
bat ferre domum vivos ursos in-
dignantefque prensos Hæmoniis
montibus. Demoleon haud ultrâ tulit
Thesea utentem successibus pugnae: que tentat revellere annosam
pinum solido dumo, magno molimine. Quod, quia non potuit, misit præfractam in hostem.*

*Pirithoi virtute Lycum cecidisse ferebant:
Pirithoi cecidisse Chromin. Sed uterque minorem
Victori titulum, quàm Dictys, Helopsque dederunt.
Fixus Helops jaculo, quod pervia tempora fecit; 190
Et missum à dextrâ lævam penetravit in aurem.
Dictys ab ancipiti delapsus acumine montis,
Dum fugit instantem trepidans Ixione natum,
Decidit in præceps: & pondere corporis ornum
Ingentem fregit; suaque induit ilia fractæ. 195
Ultor adest Aphareus: saxumque è monte revulsum
Mittere conatur. Conantem stipite querno
Occupat Ægides, cubitique ingentia frangit
Ossa: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile letho
Aut vacat, aut curat: tergoque Bianoris alti 200
Insilit, haud solito quenquam portare, nisi ipsum:
Opposuitque genu costis: prensamque sinistrâ
Cæsariem retinens, vultum, minitantiæque ora
Robore nodoso, præduraque tempora, fregit.
Robore Nedymnum, jaculatoremque Lycotan 205
Sternit, & immissâ protectum pectora barbâ
Hippason, & summis extantem Riphea sylvis;
Tereaque, Hæmoniis qui prensos montibus ursos
Ferre domum vivos, indignantefque solebat.
Haud tulit utentem pugnae successibus ultrâ 210
Thesea Demoleon: solidoque revellere dumo
Annosam pinum magno molimine tentat.
Quod quia non potuit, præfractam misit in hostem.*

NOTES.

187. *Virtute.*] By the Valour.

189. *Titulum.*] Glory.

Dictys.] The Name of a Centaur.

190. *Pervia, &c.*] Which penetrated thro' the middle of his Temples.

192. *Ancipiti acumine montis.*] From a steep high Mountain's Top.

193. *Ixione natum.*] Perithous.

195. *Suaque ilia, &c.*] And covered the broken Ash with his Bowels.

197. *Conantem.*] Endeavouring to throw.

198. *Occupat.*] He attacks him first.

Ægides.] Theseus.

199. *Inutile.*] Because of his Arm being broken.

200. *Vacat.*] Is at leisure.

204. *Robore nodoso.*] Full of Knots, or a knotty Oak.

206. *Immissâ barbâ.*] Long Beard.

207. *Extantem.*] Out-topping, towering over.

210. *Ultrâ.*] Any longer.

211. *Solido dumo.*] A thick-set Wood.

212. *Magno molimine.*] With a great Effort.

ed procul à telo Theseus veniente recessit,
 alladis admonitu. Credi sic ipse volebat. 215
 Non tamen arbor iners cecidit: nam Crantoris alti
 absceidit jugulo pectusque humerumque sinistrum.
 Armiger ille tui fuerat genitoris, Achille:
 Quem Dolopum rector bello superatus Amyntor
 Eacidæ dederat pacis pignusque fidemque. 220
 Hunc procul ut fœdo disiectum vulnere Peleus
 vidit, At inferias, juvenum gratissime Crantor,
 Accipe, ait. Validoque in Demoleonta lacerto
 Fraxineam misit, mentis quoque viribus hastam.
 Quæ laterum cratem perrupit: & ossibus hærens 225
 intremuit. Trahit ille manu sinè cuspide lignum:
 id quoque vix sequitur. Cuspis pulmone retenta est.
 Ipse dolor vires animo dabat. Æger in hostem
 Erigitur, pedibusque virum proculcat equinis.
 Excipit ille ictus galeâ clypeoque sonantes. 230
 Defensatque humeros: prætentaque sustinet arma:
 Perque armos uno duo pectora perforat ictu.
 Antè tamen letho dederat Phlegæon, & Hylen
 Eminus: Hiphinoum collato Marte, Claninque.
 Additur his Dorylas: qui tempora tecta gerebat 235
 Pelle lupi, sævique vicem præstantia teli,
 Cornua vara boum multo rubefacta cruore.
 Huic ego, nam vires animus dabat. Aspice, dixi,
 Quantum concedant nostro tua cornua ferro:
 Et jaculum torfi. Quod cum vitare nequiret, 240

Sed Theseus recessit procul telo
 veniente, admonitu Palladis.
 Ipse volebat credi sic. Tamen
 arbor non cecidit iners: nam
 absceidit pectusque que sinistrum
 humerum jugulo alti Crantoris.
 Achille, ille fuerat armiger tui
 genitoris: quem Amyntor rex Do-
 lopum, superatus bello, dederat
 pignusque fidemque pacis Eaci-
 dæ. Ut Peleus procul vidit hunc
 disiectum fœdo vulnere, ait,
 At Crantor gratissime juvenum
 accipe inferias. Quæ misit fraxi-
 neam hastam in Demoleonta va-
 lido lacerto, quoque viribus men-
 tis. Quæ perrupit cratem late-
 rum: & hærens ossibus, intre-
 muit. Ille trahit lignum sinè
 cuspide manu: quoque id vix se-
 quitur. Cuspis est retenta pul-
 mone. Dolor ipse dabat vires a-
 nimo. Æger erigitur in hostem,
 que proculcat virum equinis pe-
 dibus. Ille excipit sonantes ictus
 galeâ clypeoque. Quæ defensat
 humeros: que sustinet prætenta
 arma: que perforat duo pectora
 uno ictu per armos. Tamen antè
 dederat letho Phlegæon, & Hy-
 len eminus: Hiphinoum collato
 Martè, Claninque. Dorylas ad-
 ditur his: qui gerebat tempora
 tecta pelle lupi, que vara cornua
 boum rubefacta multo cruore,

præstantia vicem sævi teli. Ego dixi huic, nam animus dabat vires, Aspice, quantum tua cornua
 concedunt nostro ferro: Et torfi jaculum. Quod cum nequiret vitare,

NOTES.

214. *Recessit.*] Drew back, retreated.
 215. *Credi.*] Theseus would have it believ-
 ed, that he was admonished by Pallas so to do.
 217. *Absceidit.*] He took away, tore off.
 220. *Pacis, &c.*] Crantor had been given
 as an Hostage to Peleus by Amyntor.
 221. *Disiectum.*] Mangled.
 224. *Mentis viribus.*] With great Effort
 of Mind.
 225. *Laterum cratem.*] The Ribs which are
 so disposed, that they seem to make a Grate.
 228. *Æger.*] Full of Indignation, being
 wounded.

229. *Erigitur.*] He raises himself up.
Virum.] Peleus.
 232. *Duo pectora.*] Both of a Horse and of
 a Man. For Demoleon was a Centaur.
 234. *Collato Marte.*] Fighting with his
 Sword Hand to Hand.
 237. *Cornua vara.*] Broad, spread open,
 wide stretched.
 239. *Quantum, &c.*] How much they are
 inferior to my Sword.
 240. *Torfi.*] I threw with a Force, whirl-
 ed.

opposuit dextram fronti passuræ vulnera. Manus est affixa cum fronte. Clamor fit: at Peleus ferit illum hærentem, & victum acerbo vulnere, ense sub mediam alvum (enim stabat propior.) Profiluit, que ferox traxit sua viscera terrâ: que calcavit tracta: que rupit calcata: & quoque impediit crura illis; & concidit inani alvo. Nec Cyllare tua forma redemit te pugnantem; si modò concedimus formam illi monstræ naturæ. Barba erat incipiens: color barbæ aureus: aureaque coma dependebat ex humeris in medios artus. Gratus vigor in ore: cervix, humerique, manusque, pectoraque; proxima laudatis signis artificum; ex quâ parte est vir: nec facies equi mendosa, deteriorque viro sub illâ formâ. Da colla, caputque; erit dignus Castore. Sic tergum sessile, sic pectora stant celsa toris: totus nigrrior atrâ pice, tamen cauda candida: quoque albus color est cruribus.

Multæ de suâ gente petiêre illum; sed una Hylonome abstulit: quâ nulla fœmina decentior inter semiferos habitavit altis sylvis. Hæc una tenet Cyllaron sibi devinctura & blanditiis, & amando, & fatendo amare. Quantus cultus quoque potest esse in illis

Opposuit dextram passuræ vulnera fronti.

Affixa est cum fronte manus. Fit clamor: at illum Hærentem Peleus, & acerbo vulnere victum

(Stabat enim propior) mediam ferit ense sub alvum.

Profiluit, terrâque ferox sua viscera traxit: 245

Traçtaque calcavit: calcataque rupit: & illis

Crura quoque impediit; & inani concidit alvo.

Nec te pugnantem tua, Cyllare, forma redemit;

Si modò naturæ formam concedimus illi.

Barba erat incipiens: barbæ color aureus: aureaque

Ex humeris medios coma dependebat in artus. 251

Gratus in ore vigor: cervix, humerique, manusque,

Pectoraque artificum laudatis proxima signis;

Ex quâ parte vir est: nec equi mendosa sub illâ

Deteriorque viro facies. Da colla, caputque; 255

Castore dignus erit. Sic tergum sessile, sic stant

Pectora celsa toris: totus pice nigrrior atrâ,

Candida cauda tamen: color est quoque cruribus albus.

Multæ illum petiêre suâ de gente; sed una

Abstulit Hylonome: quâ nulla decentior inter 260

Semiferos altis habitavit fœmina sylvis.

Hæc & blanditiis, & amando, & amare fatendo

Cyllaron una tenet. Cultus quoque quantus in illis

NOTES.

243. Hærentem, &c.] Being stupified.

245. Terrâ.] Along the Ground.

Viscera.] His Bowels.

148. Forma.] Beauty.

Redemit.] Saved, delivered thee from being slain.

249. Si modò illi naturæ, &c.] If indeed the Praise of Beauty may be allowed to the Shape of a Centaur; for Centaurs, being but Men in Part, cannot seem beautiful.

250. Aureus.] Yellow.

253. Laudatis signis.] Not common Statues, but like exquisite ones.

254. Mendosa.] Faulty.

255. Da colla, &c.] If you do but add a Horse's Head and Neck, he would be a Horse fit for Castor to ride upon.

256. Sessile.] Broad and fit to sit upon.

257. Celsa.] Standing up high.

Toris.] Full Chest.

259. Petiêre.] Desired to have him.

De suâ gente.] Of the Centaur Kind.

260. Abstulit.] Obtained him.

261. Semiferos.] The Centaurs, half Men, half Beasts.

263. Cultus.] Neatness.

Esse potest membris ; ut sit coma pectine lævis :
 Ut modò rore maris, modò se violâve rosâve 265
 Implicit: interdum candentia lilia gestet :
 Bisque die lapsis Pagasææ vertice sylvæ
 Fontibus ora lavet : bis flumine corpora tingat.
 Nec, nisi quæ deceant, electarumque ferarum,
 Aut humero, aut lateri prætendat vellera lævo. 270
 Par amor est illis : errant in montibus unâ.
 Antra simul subeunt : & tum Lapitheia tecta
 Intrânt pariter ; pariter fera bella gerebant.
 Auctor in incerto est : jaculum de parte sinistrâ
 Venit ; & inferiùs, quàm collo pectora subsunt, 275
 Cyllare, te fixit : parvo cor vulnere læsum
 Corpore cum toto post tela eductâ refrixit.
 Protinus Hylonome morientes excipit artus :
 Impositâque manu vulnus fovet ; oraque ad ora
 Admovet : atque animæ fugienti obsistere tentat. 280
 Ut videt extinctum : dictis, quæ clamor ad aures
 Arcuit ire meas, telo, quod inhæserat illi,
 Incubuit : moriensque suum complexa maritum est.
 Ante oculos stat & ille meos : qui sena leonum
 Vinxerat inter se connexis vellera nodis, 285
 Phæcomes, hominemque simul protectus equumque.
 Codice qui misso, quem vix juga bina moverent

oculos : qui vinxerat sena vellera leonum inter se connexis nodis, quæ simul protectus hominemque equumque. Qui fregit Phœnoleniden à summo vertice,

in illis membris ; ut coma sit lævis pectine : ut modò implicet se rore maris, modò violâve rosâve : interdum gestet candentia lilia : bisque die lavat ora fontibus lapsis vertice Pagasææ sylvæ : bis tingat corpora flumine. Nec prætendat aut humero aut lævo lateri, vellera, nisi quæ deceant, electarumque ferarum. Par amor est illis : errant unâ in montibus. Simul subeant antra : & tum intrânt pariter Lapitheia tecta ; pariter gerebant fera bella. Auctor vulneris est in incerto : jaculum venit de sinistrâ parte ; & fixit te, Cyllare, inferiùs quàm pectora subsunt collo : cor læsum parvo vulnere refrixit cum toto corpore post tela educta. Protinus Hylonome excipit morientes artus : quæ fovet vulnus manu impositâ ; quæ admovet ora ad ora, atque tentat obsistere fugienti animæ. Ut videt extinctum : dictis quæ clamor arcuit ire ad meas aures, incubuit telo quod inhæserat illi : moriensque complexa est suum maritum. Et ille, Phæcomes, stat ante meos

NOTES.

265. Rore maris.] Rosemary, an Herb of a sweet Scent.

266. Candentia.] White.

267. Pagasææ sylvæ.] A Wood nigh Pagasis, a City of Thessaly, which abounds with Fountains, from whence it takes it's Name ; for πηγή signifies a Fountain.

270. Prætendat.] Throws, covers with.

Vellera.] The shaggy Skins.

Lateri lævo.] On the left Side, for the right was naked.

271. Errant.] Wander.

272. Lapitheia.] The House of Pirithous, King of the Lapithæ, or rather the Cave in which the Wedding was celebrated, for thus above ;

Arboribus tecto discumbere jusserrat antro.

274. In incerto.] It is not known who threw the Dart.

277. Refrixit.] Became cold and dead.

282. Arcuit.] Hindered, did not suffer.

Quod inhæserat illi.] Which was thrust into Cyllarus.

283. Incubuit.] Leaning on the Dart, she ran herself through.

284. Ante oculos, &c.] The Sense is, Phæcomes, that had tied six Lions Skins together in Knots, seems now to stand before my Eyes.

285. Vinxerat nodis.] Had tied in Knots together.

287. Codice.] With a Trunk or Stump of a Tree.

Juga.] sc. Equorum.

Vix moverent.] Could hardly draw.

codice misso, quem bina juga
 juncta vix moverent. Latissi-
 ma volubilitas capitis fracta :
 que molle cerebrum fluit per os
 perque cavas nares, oculosque,
 auresque. Veluti lac solet concre-
 tum querno vimine : neque liquor
 manet sub pondere rari cribri ;
 Et spissus exprimitur per densa
 foramina. Ast ego dimisi gla-
 dium in ima ilia spoliantis, dum
 parat nudare hunc jacentem ar-
 mis, tuus genitor scit hoc. Chtho-
 nius quoque Teleboasque jacent
 nostro ense. Ille prior gesserat bi-
 furcum ramum ; hic jaculum.
 Fecit vulnera mihi jaculo. Vides
 signa : ecce vetus cicatrix ad-
 huc apparet. Tunc ego debueram
 mitti ad capienda Pergama :
 Tunc poteram morari arma Hec-
 toris meis, si non superare. Sed
 illo tempore Hector erat nullus,
 aut puer. Nunc mea ætas
 deficit me. Quid referam tibi
 Periphanta victorem gemini Py-
 reti ; quid Ampyca, qui fixit
 cornum sinè cuspide in adverso
 vultu Oëcli quadrupedantis.
 Macareus stravit Erigdupum
 Peletbronium veste adaëto in
 pectus. Et memini venabula
 conjecta Nesseis manibus condi inguine Cymeli. Nec tu credideris Ampyciden Mopsum tantum prædixisse
 futura. Mopso jaculante, biformis Odites occubuit, que tentavit loqui frustra,

Juncta, Phonoleniden à summo vertice fregit.
 Fracta volubilitas capitis latissima : perque os
 Perque cavas nares, oculosque, auresque cerebrum 290
 Molle fluit. Veluti concretum vimine querno
 Lac solet ; utve liquor rari sub pondere cribri
 Manat ; & exprimitur per densa foramina spissus.
 Ast ego, dum parat hunc armis nudare jacentem,
 (Scit tuus hoc genitor) gladium spoliantis in ima 295
 Ilia dimisi. Chthonius quoque Teleboasque
 Ense jacent nostro. Ramum prior ille bifurcum
 Gesserat ; hic jaculum. Jaculo mihi vulnera fecit.
 Signa vides : apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix.
 Tunc ego debueram capienda ad Pergama mitti : 300
 Tunc poteram magni, si non superare, morari,
 Hectoris arma meis. Illo sed tempore nullus,
 Aut puer, Hector erat. Nunc me mea deficit ætas.
 Quid tibi victorem gemini Periphanta Pyreti ;
 Ampyca quid referam ? qui quadrupedantis Oëcli 305
 Fixit in adverso cornum sinè cuspide vultu.
 Veste Pelethronium Macareus in pectus adaëto
 Stravit Erigdupum. Memini & venabula condi
 Inguine, Nesseis manibus conjecta, Cymeli.
 Nec tu credideris tantum cecinisse futura 310
 Ampyciden Mopsum. Mopso jaculante biformis
 Occubuit, frustra que loqui tentavit Odites,

NOTES.

288. *Phonoleniden.*] The Son of *Phonolenes*.

289. *Volubilitas.*] The Roundness, i. e. his Skull.

291. *Vimine querno.*] Through the Holes of a Strainer made of oaken Twigs.

293. *Manat.*] Flows, runs.

294. *Nudare.*] To despoil, to strip.

295. *Tuus genitor.*] *Peleus*, for *Nestor* speaks to *Achilles*.

297. *Ramum bifurcum.*] A Branch of a Tree divided into two Parts.

299. *Signa.*] *Nestor* shews the Scar of a Wound he had received.

300. *Tunc.*] The Manners of an old Man are very elegantly set forth ; for old Men are wont to praise themselves.

302. *Nullus*] *Non*, a Noun put for an Adverb.

305. *Quadrupedantis.*] Four-footed, for he was a *Centaur*.

306. *Adverso vultu.*] The opposite Side of his Face.

Cornum.] A Spear made of Cornel Tree.

307. *Pelethronium.*] Of *Pelethronus*, Mountain of *Thessaly*.

Ad mentum linguâ, mentoque ad guttura fixo.
 Quinque neci Cæneus dederat, Stiphelumque, Bro-
 mumque,
 Antimachumque, Helimumque, securiferumque Py-
 racmon.

Vulnera non memini : numerum, nomenque notavi.

Provolat Æmathii spoliis armatus Haleſi,

Quem dederat letho, membris & corpore Latreus

Maximus. Huic ætas inter juvenemque senemque,

Vis juvenilis erat. Variabant tempora cani

Qui clypeo, galeâque, Macedoniâque ſariſſâ

Conſpicuus, faciemque obverſus in agmen utrumque;

Armaque concuſſit, certumque equitavit in orbem :

Verbaque tot fudit vacuas animoſus in auras :

Et te, Cæni, feram ? nam tu mihi ſcæmina ſemper,

Tu mihi Cænis eris. Nec te natalis origo

Comminuit ? mentemque ſubit, quo præmia factio,

Quâque viri falſam ſpeciem mercede parâris ?

Vel quid nata vide, vel quid ſis paſſa : columque,

I, cape cum calathis ; & ſtamina pollice torque :

Bella relinque viris. Jactanti talia Cæneus

Extentum curſu miſſâ latus eruit haſtâ,

Quâ vir equo commiſſus etat. Furit ille dolore :

Nudaque Phyllei juvenis ferit ora ſariſſâ.

Non ſecus hæc reſilit, quàm teſti à culmine grando :

Aut ſi quis parvo feriat cava tympana ſaxo.

Cominûs aggreditur : laterique recondere duro

Phyllei ſariſſâ. Hæc reſilit non ſecus quàm grando à culmine teſti : aut ſi quis feriat cava tym-

pana parvo ſaxo. Aggreditur cominûs : que luſtatur recondere gladium

linguâ fixâ ad mentum, mento-
 que fixo ad guttura. Cæneus
 dederat quinque neci, Stipbelum-
 que, Bromumque, Antimachum-
 que, Helimumque, securiferum-
 que Pyracmon. Non memini vul-

nera : notavi numerum que no-
 men. Latreus, maximus membris
 & corpore, provolat armatus
 ſpoliis Æmathii Haleſi, quem
 dederat letho. Ætas huic inter
 juvenemque ſenemque, vis erat

juvenilis. Cani variabant tem-
 pora. Qui conſpicuus clypeo
 galeâque, Macedoniâque ſariſſâ,
 que obverſus faciem in utrum-
 que agmen ; concuſſit arma, que

equitavit in certum orbem : Que
 animoſus fudit tot verba in va-
 cuas auras : Cæni, feram &
 te ? Nam tu eris ſemper Cænis,

tu ſemper ſcæmina mihi. Nec
 natalis origo comminuit te ? que
 ſubit mentem, quo factio pararis
 præmia, quâque mercede parâris
 falſam ſpeciem viri ? vel vide

quid ſis nata, vel quid paſſa :
 que i, cape colum cum calathis ;
 & torque ſtamina pollice : re-
 linque bella viris. Cæneus haſtâ

miſſâ eruit latus extentum curſu
 illi jactanti talia, quâ vir erat
 commiſſus equo. Ille furit do-
 lore : que ferit nuda ora juvenis

Phyllei ſariſſâ. Hæc reſilit non ſecus quàm grando à culmine teſti : aut ſi quis feriat cava tym-

NOTES.

317. Æmathii.] Theſſalian.

318. Dederat letho.] Had ſlain.

320. Variabant.] Variegated, ſome of the
 Hairs were white and ſome black.

321. Sariſſâ.] A Macedonian Spear, ſo
 called.

325. Et te Cæni, &c.] By Way of Con-
 tempt, he upbraids Cæneus with having been
 debauched by Neptune. See above ver. 50.
 As though he had ſaid, I will by no Means
 ſuffer thee to ſlay my Companions ; and he
 calls Cæneus Cænis, by way of Contempt, as
 though he was ſtill a Woman.

329. Vel quid nata.] What thou waſt at firſt.

Quid ſis paſſa.] What thou ſince haſt ſuf-
 fered, having been debauched by Neptune.

Columque.] A Diſtaff, an Inſtrument which
 Women uſe in ſpinning.

332. Eruit.] Laid open.

333. Commiſſus.] Joined together.

334. Phyllei juvenis.] Cæneus of Theſſaly,
 Phyllos is a Town of Theſſaly.

337. Cominûs aggreditur.] He aſſaults Cæ-
 neus with his Sword, which he could not have
 done, unleſs he had advanced nearer towards
 him.

Duro.] Impenetrable.

duro lateri. Loca non sunt pervia gladio. Inquit, Tamen baud effugies: jugulaberis medio ense, quandoquidem mucro est hebes; & obliquat ensen in latus: que amplectitur ilia longâ dextrâ. Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpore icti marmoris: que lamina est fracta collo percusso. Ut præbuit artus totis illæsos miranti; Cæneus ait, Age nunc, tentemus tua corpora nostro ferro: que demisit fatiferum ensen in armos, tenuis capulo: que movit, versavitque cæcam manum in viscera, que fecit vulnus in vulnere. Ecce rabidi bimembres ruunt de vasto more: que omnes mittuntque feruntque tela in hunc unum. Tela retusa cadunt. Elateius Cæneus manet imperfossus que incruentatus ab omni ictu. Nova res fecerat attonitos. Monychus exclamat: Heu ingens dedecus! Populus superamur ab uno, vixque viro. Quamquam ille est vir: nos sumus quod ille fuit segnibus actis. Quid immania membra profunt? Quid geminæ vires? Quid quod duplex natura junxit in nobis animalia fortissima rerum? reor nos nec esse natos Deâ matre, nec nos Ixione; qui erat tantus, ut caperet spem altæ Junonis. Nos superamur ab hoste semimari. Involvite saxa, trabesque, totosque montes supèr,

Luētatur gladium. Gladio loca pervia non sunt. Haud tamen effugies: medio jugulaberis ense, Quandoquidem mucro est hebes, inquit; & in latus ensen 340
Obliquat: longâque amplectitur ilia dextrâ. Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpore marmoris icti: Fractaque dissiluit percusso lamina collo. Ut fatīs illæsos miranti præbuit artus; Nunc age, ait Cæneus, nostro tua corpora ferro, 345 Tentemus: capuloque tenuis dimisit in armos Ensem fatiferum: cæcamque in viscera movit, Versavitque manum: vulnusque in vulnere fecit. Ecce ruunt vasto rabidi de more bimembres: Telaque in hunc omnes unum mittuntq; feruntq; 350 Tela retusa cadunt. Manet imperfossus ab omni Inque cruentatus Cæneus Elateius ictu. Fecerat attonitos nova res. Heu dedecus ingens! Monychus exclamat: Populus superamur ab uno, Vixque viro. Quamquam ille vir est: nos segnibus actis, 355 Quod fuit ille, fumus. Quid membra immania profunt? Quid geminæ vires? quid quod fortissima rerum In nobis natura duplex animalia junxit? Nec nos matre Deâ, nec nos Ixione natos Esse reor: qui tantus erat, Junonis ut altæ 360 Spem caperet. Nos semimari superamur ab hoste. Saxa, trabesque supèr, totosque involvite montes:

NOTE S.

338. *Luētatur.*] Endeavours, strives.

340. *Mucro, &c.*] The Point was blunted.

341. *Obliquat.*] He gives him an oblique Blow, or slants.

342. *Ceu corpore, &c.*] As though Marble had been struck; for Cæneus was invulnerable.

344. *Præbuit.*] He held out, exposed.

347. *Fatiferum.*] Deadly, fatal.

Cæcamque.] Hidden, covered.

352. *Inque cruentatus.*] A Tempest for incruentatusque.

353. *Nova res.*] A new Miracle.

355. *Segnibus actis.*] By cowardly Deeds.

356. *Quod, &c.*] i. e. Women. For Cæneus had before been a Woman.

359. *Matre Deâ.*] Juno, or rather by a Cloud, that was palmed upon Ixion for Juno.

360. *Tantus.*] sc. *Tam magnanimus.*

361. *Spem.*] sc. *Potiusdæ.* Tibullus makes mention of this in his first Book.

*Illic Junonem tentare Ixionis ausi,
Versantur celeri noxia membra rota.*

Semimari.] Half Male.

ivacemque animam missis elidite sylvis.
 Sylva premat fauces : & erit pro vulnere pondus.
 Exit : & infani dejectam viribus Austri 365
 Fortè trabem nactus, validum conjecit in hostem.
 Exemplumque fuit : parvoque in tempore nudus
 Arboris Othrys erat : nec habebat Pelion umbras.
 Obrutus immani cumulo, sub pondere Cæneus
 Æstuat arboreo : congestaque robora duris 370
 Fert humeris. Sed enim postquam super ora caputque
 Crevit onus ; neque habet, quas ducat spiritus auras ;
 Deficit interdum : modò se super aëra frustra
 Tollere conatur, jactasque evolvere sylvas.
 Interdumque movet. Veluti, quam cernimus ecce, 375
 Ardua si terræ quatiatur motibus Ide.
 Exitus in dubio est. Alii sub inania corpus
 Tartara detrusum sylvarum mole ferebant
 Abnuat Ampicides : medioque ex aggere fulvis
 Vidit avem pennis liquidas exire sub auras : 380
 Quæ mihi tunc primùm, tunc est conspecta supremum.
 Hanc ubi lustrantem leni sua castra volatu

que elidite vivacem animam syl-
 vis missis. Sylva premat fau-
 ces : & pondus erit pro vul-
 nere. Dixit : & nactus fortè
 trabem dejectam viribus infani
 Austri, conjecit in validum
 hostem. Que fuit exemplum
 sociis : que Othrys erat nudus
 arboris in parvo tempore : nec
 Pelion habebat umbras. Cæ-
 neus obrutus immani cumulo,
 æstuat sub arboreo pondere :
 que fert robora congesta duris
 humeris. Sed enim postquam
 onus crevit super ora caputque ;
 neque habet auras quas spiritus
 ducat ; interdum deficit : modò
 conatur frustra tollere se super
 aëra, que evolvere jactas syl-
 vas. Interdumque movet.
 Veluti ardua Ide, quam ecce cer-
 nimus, si quatiatur motibus ter-
 ræ. Exitus est in dubio.
 Alii ferebant corpus mole syl-
 varum detrusum sub inania Tar-
 tara. Ampycides abnuat : que vidit avem fulvis pennis exire sub liquidas auras ex medio aggere :
 quæ tunc primùm, tunc supremum est conspecta mihi. Ubi Mopsus adspexit hanc lustrantem sua

NOTES.

363. *Missis sylvis.*] By throwing the Trees
 whole Woods on him.
Elidite.] Squeeze out.
 365. *Infani.*] Violent.
 366. *Trabem.*] A Tree.
Validum.] Mighty, stout, that could not
 be wounded by any Sword.
 367. *Exemplum fuit.*] *Exemplum* is pro-
 perly a Thing which is set before us, either to
 be imitated or avoided. But the Person, in
 whom there is something to be imitated or
 avoided, is called an *Exemplar*, i. e. from
 whence the Example is taken. Therefore
 Polydorus was an *Exemplum* to other Centaurs,
 that they might cast Trees upon Cæneus.
Exemplum is sometimes used for a grievous Punish-
 ment, which may be for a Warning to others
 that they do not offend. *Terence. Uterque
 te exempla edent.* That is also called *Ex-
 emplum*, which is used in an Oration, either for
 the sake of proving a Thing, or disproving it.

368. *Nec habebat, &c.*] As Mount Othrys
 was, so also was Mount Pelion, despoiled of
 its Trees.

369. *Obrutus.*] Overwhelmed, kept down
 with a huge Heap of Wood.

370. *Æstuat.*] Pants for Breath.

372. *Neque habet, &c.*] Nor can he draw
 his Breath.

373. *Deficit.*] He faints.

374. *Evolvere.*] To turn off, to shake off.

375. *Ecce.*] Shewing with his Finger *Ida*,
 a Mountain of *Thessaly*.

377. *Exitus in dubio est.*] The Death of
 Cæneus was doubtful ; for some asserted he
 died, and others that he was turned into an
 Eagle.

379. *Abnuat.*] Denies it.

Fulvis pennis.] The Poet intimates, that
 Cæneus was transformed into an Eagle, which
 is of that Colour.

382. *Lustrantem.*] Flying about, surveying.

castra leni volata, & sonantem
circum ingenti clamore, que se-
cutus pariter oculis animoque;
dixit, O salve. Cæneu, gloria
Lapithææ gentis, maxime vir
quondam, sed nunc unica avis.
Res est credita suo auctore. Do-
lor addidit iram: que tulimus
ægrè unum oppressum ab tot
hostibus. Nec abstitimus ex-
ercere ferrum cruore; prius quàm
pars data letho, fuga noxque diremit partem.

Mopsus, & ingenti circum clangore sonantem
Adspexit, pariterque oculis animoque secutus;
O salve, dixit, Lapithææ gloria gentis,
Maxime vir quondam, sed avis nunc unica, Cæneu
Credita res auctore suo est. Dolor addidit iram:
Oppressumque ægrè tulimus tot ab hostibus unum.
Nec prius abstitimus ferrum exercere cruore;
Quàm data pars letho, partem fuga noxque diremit. 39

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 383. Mopsus.] See above, ver. 311. | Indignation. |
| 386. Unica.] Only, singular. | |
| 387. Credita res, &c.] The Thing was credited by the Testimony of Mopsus. | |
| 388. Ægrè tulimus.] We bore it in | |
| | 389. Abstitimus.] We gave over. |
| | Exerce.] To rage against the Centaurs. |
| | by reason of the Grief we conceived for the |
| | Death of Cæneus. |

FAB. VI. Periclymenus turned into an Eagle, and slain by Hercules.

Periclymenus had received from the God Neptune a Power to transform himself into various Shapes; but fighting with Hercules, and endeavouring to elude him, he was transformed into an Eagle which Hercules at last slew with an Arrow, as it was soaring aloft, and flying round him.

Pylio referente hæc prælia in-
ter Lapithas & semihomines
Centauros, Tlepolemus non tulit
dolorem Alcidae præteriti tacito
ore: atque ait; Senior mirum
est oblivia Hecloresæ laudis

HÆC inter Lapithas, & semihomines Centauros
Prælia Tlepolemus Pylio referente dolorem
Præteriti Alcidae tacito non pertulit ore:
Atque ait; Herculeæ mirum est oblivia laudis

NOTES.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2. Tlepolemus.] The Son of Hercules. | passed by unnoticed. |
| Pylio.] Nestor, so called from Pylos a Town of Messenia, in which he was born. | |
| 3. Præteriti.] Of his Father Hercules, | |
| | |
| | Non pertulit.] He did not bear. |
| | 4. Herculeæ.] Of Hercules. |
| | Oblivia acta tibi.] That you forgot. |

Acta tibi, senior. Certè mihi sæpè referre
Nubigenas domitos à se pater ipse solebat.
Tristis ad hæc Pylius: Quid me meminisse malorum
Cogis; & obductos annis rescindere luctus?
Inque tuum genitorem odium, offensasque fateri?
Ille quidè majora fide (Dî) gessit; & orbem
Implevit meritis; quod mallem possem negare:
Sed neque Deïphobum, nec Polidamanta, nec ipsum
Hectora laudamus. Quis enim laudaverit hostem?
Ille tuus genitor Messenia mœnia quondam
Stravit: & immeritas urbes Elinque Pylonque
Diruit: inque meos ferrum flammamque penates
Impulit. Utque alios taceam, quos ille peremit;
Bis sex Nelidæ fuimus conspecta juvenus:
Bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt, me minùs uno,
Viribus. Atque alios vinci potuisse ferendum est.
Mira Periclymeni mors est: cui posse figuras
Sumere quas vellet, rursusque reponere sumptas
Neptunus dederat, Nelei sanguinis auctor.
Hic, ubi nequicquam est formas variatus in omnes,
Vertitur in faciem volucris: quæ fulmina curvis
Ferre solet pedibus, Divûm gratissima Regi.
Viribus usus avis, pennis rostroque redunco,

21. Ubi hic est variatus nequicquam in omnes formas, vertitur in faciem volucris: quæ solet ferre
fulmina curvis pedibus, gratissima Regi Divûm. Usus viribus avis, hamatisque pennis, que

5 laudis acta tibi. Certè pater
ipse solebat referre sæpè mihi
nubigenas domitos à se. Pylius
tristis ad hæc: Quid cogis me
meminisse malorum; & rescin-
dere luctus obductos annis? Que
fateri odium offensasque in tu-
um genitorem? (Dî) ille qui-
dem gessit majora fide; & im-
plevit orbem meritis; quod mal-
lem possem negare: Sed neque
laudamus Deïphobum, nec Po-
lidamanta, nec Hectora ipsum.
10 Enim quis laudaverit hostem?
Ille tuus genitor quondam stra-
vit Messenia mœnia: & di-
ruit immeritas urbes Elinque
Pylonque: que impulit ferrum
flammamque in meos penates.
Que ut taceam alios, quos ille
peremit; fuimus bis sex Nelei-
dæ conspecta juvenus. Bis sex
cecidere Herculeis viribus, mi-
nùs me uno. Atque ferendum
est alios potuisse vinci. Mors
Periclymeni est mira: cui Nep-
tunus auctor Nelei sanguinis de-
derat, posse sumere quas figuras
vellet, rursusque reponere sump-
15

NOTES.

6. Nubigenas.] The Centaurs, born of a
Cloud.

Domitos.] Conquered.

7. Tristis.] Nestor being troubled that Tle-
lemus censured him, and that he should be
obliged to relate those Things that had been
the Cause of Grief to him.

9. Offensasque.] The Wrongs he did me.

10. Major fide.] Greater than ought to be
believed, incredible.

12. Sed neque, &c.] Nestor observes, that
Enemies are not to be praised.

Deïphobum.] The Son of Priamus.

Polydamanta.] One of the most valiant of
the Trojan Princes, so called, because he sub-
dued many of his Enemies.

14. Messenia.] A City of Sicily, and also
of Arcadia.

15. Elinque.] Elis, a City of Arcadia,
near Olympia.

Pylonque.] A City of Messenia.

18. Bis sex.] The twelve Sons of Neleus.
Neleus was the Son of Neptune, who being
driven from his Father's House by his Brother
Pelias, built the City Pylos, in Messenia.

19. Me minùs uno.] Except me only.

21. Periclymeni.] Of my Brother Peri-
clymenus.

22. Reponere.] To lay aside.

24. Hic.] Periclymenus.

25. Quæ, &c.] A Periphrasis of an Eagle.

26. Divûm Regi.] To Jupiter.

redunco rostro, laniaverat ora
viri unguibus. Tirynthius ten-
dit in hunc arcus nimum cer-
tos: atque ferit ferentem sub-
limia membra inter nubes, pen-
dentemque quâ ala jungitur
lateri. Nec vulnus erat gra-
ve: sed nervi rupti vulnere
deficiunt illum, que negant
motum viresque volandi. De-
cidit in terram, infirmis pennis
non concipientibus auras: Et
quâ levis sagitta hæserat alæ,
est pressa gravitate affixi cor-
poris: que exacta est per sum-
mum latus sinistro jugulo. O
pulcherrime ductor Rhodiæ clas-
sis, num videor debere præco-
nia rebus tui Herculis? Tamen
ne ulciscar fratres ulterius quàm
filendo fortia facta, est mihi
solida gratia tecum. Postquam

Neleius edidit hæc dulci ore; munere Bacchi repetito à sermone senis, surrexere toris. Cætera nox est
data somno.

Hamatisque viri laniaverat unguibus ora.
Tendit in hunc nimum certos Tirynthius arcus:
Atque inter nubes sublimia membra ferentem, 30
Pendentemque ferit, lateri quâ jungitur ala.
Nec grave vulnus erat: sed rupti vulnere nervi
Deficiunt, motumque negant viresque volandi.
Decidit in terram, non concipientibus auras
Infirmis pennis: & quâ levis hæserat alæ, 35
Corporis affixi pressa est gravitate sagitta:
Perque latus summum jugulo est exacta sinistro.
Num videor debere tui præconia rebus
Herculis, ô Rhodiæ ductor pulcherrime classis?
Ne tamen ulterius, quàm fortia facta filendo, 40
Ulciscar fratres, solida est mihi gratia tecum.

Hæc postquam dulci Neleius edidit ore:
A sermone senis repetito munere Bacchi,
Surrexere toris. Nox est data cætera somno.

NOTES.

28. *Hamatisque.*] Bent crooked like a Hook.

Viri.] Of Hercules.

29. *Tirynthius.*] Hercules, so called from Tirynthe, a City of Peloponnesus.

35. *Et quâ levis, &c.*] And a light Arrow, which stuck fast in the Wing, was borne down by the Weight of the Body in which it was fixed.

37. *Jugulo sinistro.*] Through the left Side of the Throat.

Exacta.] Driven out.

39. *Tui Herculis.*] sc. Patris.

O ductor, &c.] Renowned *Thetis*, Admiral of the Fleet, which thou carriedst out of the Island *Rhodes* against the *Trojans*.

41. *Solida gratia.*] Firm Friendship.

42. *Neleius.*] *Nestor*, the Son of *Neleus*.

43. *A sermone.*] After *Nestor's* Speech.

F A B. VII. The Death of *Achilles*.

Neptune being displeased that his Son *Cygnus* had been slain by *Achilles*, and also *Hector*, the Defender of the Works that he had built, desires of *Apollo*, his Fellow-Workman, that he would be revenged on him: since it was not possible for him to encounter him in close Fight. *Apollo* granting his Request, and mingling himself with the Army, being

being unseen by any Body, turned Paris's Bow towards Achilles, so that he might aim his Arrow at him. Paris wounded Achilles in the Heel, which was the only Part of his Body that was vulnerable, and so killed him.

AT Deus æquoreas qui cuspide temperat undas,
In volucrum corpus nati Stheneleida versum
mente dolet patriâ: sævumque perosus Achillem
exercet memores, plûs quàm civiliter, iras.
Jamque ferè tracto duo per quinquennia bello,
Talibus intonsum compellat Sminthea dictis.
O mihi de fratris longè gratissime natis,
Irrita qui mecum posuisti mœnia Trojæ;
Ecquid, ut has jamjam casuras aspicias arces,
Ingemis? aut ecquid tot defendentia muros
Millia cæsa doles? ecquid (ne persequar omnes)
Hectoris umbra subit circum sua Pergama tracti?
Cum tamen ille ferox, belloque cruentior ipso,
Vivit adhuc operis nostri populator Achilles.
Det mihi se: faxo, triplici quid cuspide possim,
Sentiât. At quoniam concurrere cominûs hosti
Non datur; occultâ nec opinum perde sagittâ.
Annuit: atque animo pariter patruoque, suoque,
Delius indulgens, nebulâ velatus in agmen

At Deus qui temperat æquo-
reas undas cuspide, dolet patriâ
mente corpus nati versum in vo-
lucrum Stheneleida: que peros-
us sævum Achillem, exercet me-
mores iras plûs quàm civiliter.
5 Jamque bello tracto per ferè
duo quinquennia, compellat in-
tonsum Smynthea talibus dictis.
O longè gratissime mihi de fra-
tris natis, qui posuisti mecum
irrita mœnia Trojæ; ecquid in-
gemis, ut jamjam aspicias has
arces casuras? aut ecquid doles
10 tot millia cæsa defendentia mu-
ros? ecquid (ne persequar omnes)
subit umbra Hectoris tracti cir-
cum sua Pergama? Cum tamen
ille ferox, que cruentior bello
ipso, Achilles populator nostri
operis vivit adhuc. Faxo det
15 se mihi: sentiât quid possim tri-
plici cuspide. At quoniam non
datur concurrere cominûs hosti;
perde nec opinum occultâ sagittâ.

Delius annuit: atque indulgens pariter animo suoque patruoque, velatus nebulâ pervenit

NOTE S.

1. Deus, &c.] Neptune.
2. Volucrum Stheneleida.] A Swan. Cyg-
nus being the Son of Sthenelus.
4. Memores.] Which he had in Mind. As
that of Virg. Memorem Junonis ob iram.
Plûs quàm, &c.] In a hostile Manner.
5. Tracto.] Protracted, drawn or lengthen-
ed out.
6. Intonsum.] Having long Hair.
Smynthea.] Apollo, so called (omitting other
Conjectures) because when Mice infested Chyfes,
a City of Mysia, he hearing the Prayers of the
Citizens, slew those troublesome Creatures with
his Arrows; of which Benefit they being mind-
ful, erected a Temple and Statue to Apollo
Smyntheus; because in their Dialect, Mice were
called σμύθαι.

7. Natis.] Of the Sons of my Brother Ju-
piter.
8. Irrita.] Perishing, built in vain. In the
following Verse he says, casuras.
12. Subit.] Dost thou reflect?
- Tracti.] i.e. Achille.
14. Operis nostri.] Neptune and Apollo assist-
ed Laomedon in building Troy. See Book XI.
Fab. VI.
- Populator.] The Destroyer.
15. Det mihi se.] If he commits himself to
me, i. e. to the Sea.
- Triplici.] With my Trident.
17. Nec opinum.] At unawares.
19. Indulgens.] Yielding to his Request.

in Iliacum agmen : que in mediâ cæde virorum cernit Parin
 spargentem rara tela per ignotos Achivos : fassusque Deum, ait,
 Quid perdis spicula sanguine plebis? Si qua cura tuorum est tibi;
 vertere in Æaciden, que ulciscere cæsos fratres. Dixit : &
 ostendens Peliden sternentem Troia corpora ferro, obvertit arcus
 in illum : que direxit spicula certa lethiferâ dextrâ. Hoc fuit quo
 senex Priamus possit gaudere post Hectora cæsum Igitur Achille,
 ille victor tantorum, vinceris à timido raptore Graiae
 maritæ? At si fuerat cadendum tibi foemineo Marte; malles
 cecidisse Thermodontiacâ bipenni. Jam Æacides, ille timor
 Phrygum, decus & tutela Pelasgi nominis, caput insuperabile bello,
 arserat; idem Deus armârat, idemque cremârat. Jam est cinis;
 & nescio quid restat de tam magno Achille, quod non benè compleat
 parvam urnam. At gloria vivit, quæ compleat totum orbem.
 Hæc mensura respondet illi viro : & hæc Pelides est par sibi,
 nec sentit Tartara inania.

Pervenit Iliacum : mediâque in cæde virorum 20
 Rara per ignotos spargentem cernit Achivos
 Tela Parin: fassusque Deum, Quid spicula perdis
 Sanguine plebis? ait. Si qua est tibi cura tuorum;
 Vertere in Æaciden, cæsosque ulciscere fratres.
 Dixit : & ostendens sternentem Troia ferro 25
 Corpora Peliden, arcus obvertit in illum :
 Certaue lethiferâ direxit spicula dextrâ.
 Quo Priamus gaudere senex post Hectora posset,
 Hoc fuit. Ille igitur tantorum victor, Achille,
 Vinceris à timido Graiae raptore maritæ? 30
 At si foemineo fuerat tibi Marte cadendum;
 Thermodontiacâ malles cecidisse bipenni.
 Jam timor ille Phrygum, decus & tutela Pelasgi
 Nominis Æacides, caput insuperabile bello,
 Arserat; armârat Deus idem, idemque cremârat. 35
 Jam cinis est; & de tam magno restat Achille
 Nescio quid, parvam quod non benè compleat urnam.
 At vivit, totum quæ gloria compleat orbem.
 Hæc illi mensura viro respondet : & hæc est
 Par sibi Pelides, nec inania Tartara sentit. 40

NOTES.

20. Iliacum.] Trojan.

23. Sanguine plebis.] In slaying mean and vulgar Persons.

24. Æaciden.] Achilles, the Grandson of Æacus.

26. Peliden.] Achilles, the Son of Peleus.

27. Certaue, &c.] Thus Virgil,

*Phæbe, graves Trojæ semper miserate labores,
 Dardana qui Paridis direxit tela manusque
 Corpus in Æacidæ.*

Æneas praying to *Phæbus*, *Æneid* VI. Directed the Dart into that Part of the Body which was vulnerable, for when his Mother dipped him in the Stygian Lake, she held him by the Heel.

28. Post Hectora.] After his Son *Hector* was slain.

29. Ille igitur, &c.] An Apostrophe to *Achilles*, expressing Indignation that he was slain by effeminate *Paris*.

30. Graiæ.] Of a Grecian Woman, *Helen*, Raptore.] *Paris*, by whom *Achilles* was slain.

31. Foemineo.] By a feeble, effeminate.

32. Thermodontiacâ.] By the Hand of the *Amazons*, who inhabit near the River *Thermodon*, whose Leader was *Penthesilea*. *Virgil*, Lib. I. *Æneid*. [*Bipennis* was an Instrument of the *Amazons*, with which they assaulted their Enemies; therefore in Coins the *Amazons* were represented, carrying a *Bipennis*].

35. Deus.] *Vulcan*, i. e. Fire, who at the Entreaty of *Thetis*, made Arms for *Achilles*, and burnt him, when dead.

37. Nescio quid.] But a little Matter of Ashes remains of so great a Man as *Achilles*, not enough to fill one small Urn.

39. Hæc mensura.] The whole Orb of the Earth seems to be the Measure of the Glory of *Achilles*.

se etiam, ut cujus fuerit cognoscere possis,
 ella movet clypeus : deque armis arma feruntur.
 on ea Tydides, non audet Oïleus Ajax,
 on minor Atrides, non bello major & ævo
 oscere, non alii : soli Telamone creato
 aërtâque fuit tantæ fiducia laudis.
 se Tantalides onus invidiamque removit :
 Argolicosque duces mediis confidere castris
 ussit : & arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes.

ipse clypeus etiam, ut possis cog-
 noscere cujus fuerit, movet bella :
 que arma feruntur de armis.
 Tydides non audet poscere ea,
 non Oïleus Ajax, non minor
 45 Atrides, non major bello. &
 ævo, non alii : Fiducia tan-
 tæ laudis fuit soli creato Tela-
 mone Laërtâque. Tantalides
 removit onus & invidiam à se :
 que jussit Argolicos duces confi-
 dere mediis castris : & trajecit
 arbitrium litis in omnes.

NOTES.

42. *Deque armis.*] There was great
 contention about the Arms of *Achilles*. For
 after the Death of *Achilles*, there was a hot
 Dispute between *Ajax* and *Ulysses* for his
 Armour and Arms, as may be seen in the next
 Book.

43. *Ea.*] The Armour of *Achilles*.
Tydides.] *Diomedes*, the Son of *Tydeus*.
Oïleus Ajax.] The Son of *Oïleus*. There
 were two *Ajax*'s, this and the Son of *Telamon*.
 44. *Minor Atrides.*] *Menelaus*, the younger

Son of *Atreus*.

Major.] *Agamemnon*.

45. *Telamone creato.*] *Ajax* the Son of *Te-*
lamon, whence he was called *Telamonius*.

46. *Laërtâque.*] And *Ulysses*, the Son of
Laërtes.

47. *Tantalides.*] *Agamemnon* deriving his
 Original from *Tantalus*.

Removit.] Put it off, he freed himself
 from.

49. *Trajecit.*] Transferred.





P. OVIDII NASONIS
METAMORPHOSEON
LIBER XIII.

F A B. I. The Contention between *Ajax* and *Ulysses*; and
the Blood of *Ajax* turned into a *Hyacinth*.

The A R G U M E N T.

Achilles having been slain by Paris, Ajax laid claim to his Armour, because he was his Cousin-German; Ulysses also laid claim to them, because he thought himself superior to Ajax in Counsel and Valour: Upon this the Princes determined, that the Warlike Atchievements of both should be examined into; and that the Prize should be given to the most worthy of the two by the whole Army. When Ajax, in the Presence of them all, had related his valiant Acts, by which he had assisted the Grecians; and Ulysses had related his Counsels, by which he had promoted the common Good, and had brought the Generals to the War; last of all shews the Image of Minerva, that he had brought away from Troy. The Greeks having been before charmed with his Oration, and being now moved with the Sight of Minerva's Image, adjudged the Arms to Ulysses. Ajax being enraged at the Indignity put upon him, fell upon his own Sword, and from his Blood there grew a Purple Flower called a Hyacinth.

Confedère duces : & vulgi stante coronâ,
 Surgit ad hos clypei dominus semptemplicis Ajax.
 Utque erat impatiens iræ, Sigeïa torvo
 Littora respexit, classemque in littore vultu :
 Intendensque manus, Agimus, prô Jupiter ! inquit, 5
 Ante rates causam ; & mecum confertur Ulysses ?
 At non Hectoreis dubitavit cedere flammis :
 Quas ego sustinui ; quas hâc à classe fugavi.
 Tutius est igitur fictis contendere verbis,
 Quàm pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum ;
 Nec facere est isti. Quantumque ego Marte feroci,

Duces confedère : & coronâ
 vulgi stante, Ajax dominus septem-
 plicis clypei surgit ad hos.
 Utque erat impatiens iræ, re-
 spexit Sigeïa littora, classem-
 que in littore, torvo vultu : in-
 tendensque manus, inquit, Prô
 Jupiter ! agimus causam ante
 rates ; & Ulysses confertur me-
 cum ? At non dubitavit cedere
 Hectoreis flammis : quas ego su-
 stinui ; quas fugavi ab hâc classe.
 Igitur est tutius condendere fictis
 verbis, quàm pugnare manu.
 Sed nec est promptum mihi di-
 cere ; nec isti facere. Quantumque ego valeo feroci

NOTES.

Duces.] sc. Agamemnon, Menelaus, Dio-
 edes, Nestor, Idomeneus, &c.
 Vulgi stante coronâ.] The whole Army
 standing in a Ring.
 2. Surgit.] Juvenal alludes to this Place.
 at. VII.

Confedère duces, surgis tu pallidus Ajax,
 Dicturus dubiâ pro libertate bubulco
 Judice. - - -

Clypei septemplicis.] Covered with the Hides
 of seven Oxen. So beneath :

- - - frustra Telamone creatus
 Gessisset læva taurorum tergora septem.

Ajax.] The Son of Telamon, the Brother
 of Peleus ; he was the Cousin of Achilles.

3. Sigeïa.] Sigeum is a City and Promonto-
 ry of Troy, near which the Grecian Fleet lay.

4. In littore.] sc. Stantem.

5. Intendens.] Stretching out towards the
 sea.

Agimus.] Ajax would shew that the Arms
 were due to him, rather than to Ulysses ; first
 the Right of Succession, or Inheritance, be-
 cause he was Cousin-German to Achilles, and
 more nobly descended : And secondly, by
 merit, because he had done more noble Ex-

ploits than Ulysses ; and he adds, that
 Ulysses was not equal, or fit to wear, the
 Armour.

6. Ante rates.] The Ships which I alone
 by myself delivered from the Firebrands of
 Hector, when the Greeks, and Ulysses parti-
 cularly, not able to resist his Valour, ran
 away, and left them at his Mercy. For A-
 chilles being angry with Agamemnon, for hav-
 ing taken away Briseis from him, kept him-
 self within his Tent, and would not fight.
 Hector, with a choice Company of the Tro-
 jan Youths, made an Attack upon the Gre-
 cian Fleet, and had burnt it, had he not
 been beaten back by the Valour of Ajax.

Mecum, &c.] He shews his Indignation in
 this Place.

7. At non, &c.] Ulysses did not dare.

8. Hâc à classe.] From this Fleet, Ajax
 pointing to it with his Finger, shews it to the
 Greeks.

9. Fictis.] Artfully composed.

10. Sed nec, &c.] So Hercules, Lib. IX.
 Melior mihi dextra linguâ est.

11. Isti.] sc. Ulysses ; he speaks this with
 a great deal of Contempt.

Quantumque.] A Comparison, by which
 he shews, that he excelled in fighting, and
 Ulysses in talking.

Marte, quantum acie, tantum iste valet loquendo. Pelasgi, tamen nec reor mea facta esse memoranda vobis: enim ipsi vidistis ea. Ulysses narret sua; Quæ gerit sinè teste, quorum nox sola est conscia. Fateor magna præmia peti: sed æmulus demit honorem Ajaci. Licet hoc præmium sit ingens, non est superbum tenuisse, quicquid Ulysses speravit. Iste jam nunc tulit pretium hujus certaminis; quo cum erit victus, feretur certasse mecum. Atque ego, si virtus esset dubitabilis in me, essem potens nobilitate, creatus Telamone: qui cepit Trojana mœnia sub forti Hercule: que intravit Colcha littora Pagasæa carinâ. Æacus est pater huic: qui reddit jura silentibus umbris, ubi grave saxum urget Æoliden Sisyphon. Summus Jupiter agnoscit Æacon, que fassetur esse suam prolem: Sic Ajax tertius ab Jove. Achivi, tamen nec hæc series stemmatis profit in causâ; si non est communis mihi cum magno Achille.

Quantum acie valeo, tantum valet iste loquendo.
Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi;
Esse reor: vidistis enim. Sua narret Ulysses;
Quæ sinè teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est. 15
Præmia magna peti fateor: sed demit honorem
Æmulus Ajaci. Non est tenuisse superbum,
Sit licet hoc ingens, quicquid speravit Ulysses.
Iste tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus;
Quo cum victus erit, mecum certasse feretur. 20
Atque ego, si virtus in me dubitabilis esset,
Nobilitate potens essem, Telamone creatus:
Mœnia qui forti Trojana sub Hercule cepit:
Littoræque intravit Pagasæa Colcha carinâ.
Æacus huic pater est: qui jura silentibus illic 25
Reddit, ubi Æoliden saxum grave Sisyphon urget.
Æacon agnoscit summus, prolemque fatetur
Jupiter esse suam. Sic ab Jove tertius Ajax.
Nec tamen hæc series in causâ profit. Achivi:
Si mihi cum magno non est communis Achille. 30

NOTES.

16. *Præmia.*] The Armour of Achilles made by Vulcan.

Demit, &c.] He, by setting up to rival me, is a greater Disparagement to me, than the Victory will be glorious, if obtained.

17. *Tenuisse.*] To have obtained.

Superbum.] Glorious.

18. *Sit licet, &c.*] Although that which we contend for, is of very great Value.

19. *Iste tulit pretium, &c.*] If it be a demeaning to a Person of Worth and Valour to contend with a mean and cowardly Person, then he will gain Reputation, by having disputed a Matter with a Person much more noble than himself. And such an one is Ulysses compared with me. The Ancients made use of the Pronoun *Iste*, as often as they spake of any one with Contempt.

20. *Feretur.*] It shall be told or reported. For it is an Honour to have contended with

great Men, although you do not get the better of them.

21. *Virtus.*] Valour.

23. *Sub Hercule.*] Hercules carried Telamon to Troy, which was taken by them.

24. *Littoræque Cholca.*] Of Colchos; for Telamon sailed to Colchos with Jason.

Pagasæa carinâ.] In the Ship *Argos*, that was built near Pagasas; a Promontory and Town of Thessaly.

25. *Huic.*] To Telamon.

Qui jura, &c.] Æacus is said to be a Person of that strict Justice, that he was chosen Judge of the inferior Regions by Pluto.

Æoliden.] The Son of Æolus. But Ajax chuses rather to name *Sisyphus*, than others that are tormented in Hell, because *Sisyphus* is reckoned among the Ancestors of Ulysses.

29. *Series.*] This Order of Descent, Pedigree

ter erat: fraterna peto. Quid sanguine cretus
 yphio, furtisque, & fraude simillimus illi,
 erit Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis?
 quod in arma prior, nulloque sub indice veni,
 ma neganda mihi? potiorque videbitur ille, 35
 tima qui cepit; detrectavitque furore
 militiam ficto: donec solertior isto,
 d sibi inutilior, timidi commenta retexit
 upliades animi, vitataque traxit in arma?
 tima nunc sumat, qui sumere noluit ulla. 40
 os inhonorati, & donis patruelibus orbi,
 obtulimus qui nos ad prima pericula, fimus?
 que utinam aut verus furor ille, aut creditus esset;
 nec comes hic Phrygias unquam venisset ad arces
 hortator scelerum! Non te, Pœantia proles, 45

erat frater: fraterna peto. Quid
 cretus Sisyphio sanguine, & si-
 millimus illi furtis & fraude,
 inserit nomina alienæ gentis Æ-
 acidis? an arma neganda mihi
 quod veni prior in arma, que
 sub nullo indice? que ille vide-
 bitur potior, qui cepit ultima;
 detrectavitque militiam ficto
 furore: donec Naupliades so-
 lertior illo, sed inutilior sibi, re-
 textit commenta timidi animi, que
 traxit in vitata arma? Nunc
 sumat optima arma qui noluit
 sumere ulla. Simus nos inhonora-
 ti, & orbi donis patruelibus,
 qui obtulimus nos ad prima pe-
 ricula? Atque utinam ille fu-
 ror esset aut verus, aut credi-
 tus; nec hic hortator scelerum

unquam venisset comes ad Phrygias arces! Pœantia proles, Lemnos non

NOTES.

31. *Frater.*] Achilles was Ajax's Father's
 other's Son. For Peleus and Telamon were
 others, and Cousin-Germans were called Bro-
 rs, because they were born of Brothers.

33. *Inserit nomina.*] Does he graft Names?
Æacidis.] With Achilles and me, the
 andsons of Æacus.

34. *Nulloque sub indice.*] Without any bo-
 giving me Notice.

35. *Potior.*] Preferable, more worthy.
Ille.] Ulysses.

36. *Ultima qui cepit, &c.*] Who of the
 ecian Generals took up Arms last of all,
 gning himself mad.

Detrectavitque.] He shunned.

37. *Solertior.*] One of more Sagacity and
 nning.

Isto.] Than Ulysses.

38. *Sed sibi, &c.*] Palamedes having made
 ss his Enemy, was, by a false Accusation
 demned by the Grecian Army as a Traitor,
 put to Death; for Ulysses forged Letters,
 hough sent by Priamus to Palamedes, in-
 ating, that Priamus had sent a great Sum
 Gold to Palamedes, and that he was about
 send another great Sum. These Letters
 ng brought to Agamemnon, all the Princes,
 ept Palamedes, met together to consult
 ut it, and could scarce think that Pala-
 es could be guilty of such a Crime. U-
 pretended he would not have any Thing

rashly determined against so great a Man, un-
 less the Gold was found in his Tent. But
 he, having corrupted some of his Servants; had
 caused it to be hidden in the Ground there;
 and so having sent to search; and found it, Pa-
 lamedes was stoned to Death by the whole Ar-
 my; from which he had deserved very different
 Treatment.

Commenta.] Forgeries, Devices.

39. *Naupliades.*] Palamedes, the Son of
 Nauplius, who was the Son of Neptune, and
 Amymone, who reigned in Eubæa.

40. *Optima, &c.*] An Irony full of Indig-
 nation, by which Ajax intimates, that Ulysses
 was no Way deserving of Achilles's Armour;
 but that he himself was most deserving of it.

41. *Donis patruelibus.*] The Arms of his
 Father's Brother's Son.

Orbi.] Deprived.

43. *Furor.*] That Madness of Ulysses.

45. *Hortatur scelerum.*] Counsellor of Ills.
 Virg. Æn. II. *Scelerumque inventor Ulysses.*

Pœantia.] An Apostrophe to Philoctetes the
 Son of Pœan, to whom Hercules, when he died,
 gave his Bow and poisoned Arrows, without
 which the Oracle declared Troy could not be
 taken. See above, Lib. IX. Fab. iii. ver.
 102, 103, one of the Arrows fell upon his
 Foot, and he being lame, by the Contrivance
 of Ulysses, was left in the Isle of Lemnos. See
 what is said Book IX.

haberet te expositum cum nostro crimine. Qui nunc (ut memorant) abditus sylvestribus antris, moves saxa gemitu : que precaris Laërtiadæ, quæ meruit : quæ Dî, Dî dent non preceris vana. Et nunc ille juratus in eadem arma nobis, (heu!) una pars ducum, quo successore sagittæ Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque. velaturque aliturque avibus; quæ exeriet spicula debita Trojanis fati petendo volucres. Tamen ille vivit quia non comitavit Ulyssen. Et infelix Palamedes mallet esse relictus. Viveret; aut certè haberet lethum sinè crimine. Quem iste nimium memor malè convicti furoris finxit prodere rem Danaam: que probavit fictum crimen. Et ostendit aurum quod jam præfoderat. Ergo subduxit vires Achivis, aut exilio aut nece. Sic Ulysses pugnat, sic est metuendus. Qui, quæque licet vincat fidum Nestorem eloquio; tamen haud efficiet, ut rear. Nestora desertum esse nullum crimen. Qui cum imploraret Ulysses, tardus vulnere equi, fessusque senilibus annis,

Expositum Lemnos nostro cum crimine haberet. Qui nunc (ut memorant) sylvestribus abditus antris, Saxa moves gemitu : Laërtiadæque precaris, Quæ meruit : quæ Dî, Dî dent non vana preceris. Et nunc ille eadem nobis juratus in arma, (Heu!) pars una ducum, quo successore sagittæ Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque. Velaturque aliturque avibus; volucresque petendo Debita Trojanis exercet spicula fati. Ille tamen vivit, quia non comitavit Ulyssen. Mallet & infelix Palamedes esse relictus. Viveret; aut certè lethum sinè crimine haberet. Quem malè convicti nimium memor iste furoris Prodere rem Danaam finxit : fictumque probavit Crimen. Et ostendit, quod jam præfoderat, aurum Ergo aut exilio vires subduxit Achivis Aut nece. Sic pugnat, sic est metuendus Ulysses. Qui, licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat; Haud tamen efficiet, desertum ut Nestora crimen Esse rear nullum. Qui, cum imploraret Ulysses, Vulnere tardus equi, fessusque senilibus annis,

NOTES.

46. Lemnos.] An Island dedicated to Vulcan.

48. Laërtiadæque.] To Ulysses, the Son of Laertius.

53. Velaturque.] Philoctetes cloathed himself with the Feathers of those Birds that he slew. So Cicero out of Attius, Philoctetem pinnarum contextu corporis tegumentum fecisse: And Philoctetes himself in Attius, Configo tardus celeres stans volatiles pro veste pinnis membra textis contegens.

Petendo.] In shooting.

54. Debita.] Destined for the Destruction of Troy, which the Fates had decreed Troy should be taken with.

55. Ille.] Philoctetes.

57. Certè.] At least.

Crimine.] Without being accused of Treason.

58. Quem.] Palamedes.

Malè convicti furoris.] Of his feigned Madness being detected.

Nimium memor.] For by Reason of the Remembrance of that, Palamedes, that deserve so well of the Grecian Army, was slain.

Iste.] Ulysses.

60. Præfoderat.] What he had hid under-ground in Palamedes's Tent.

61. Exilio.] Leaving Philoctetes in Lemnos like a banished Man.

Subduxit.] He took away from, drained.

62. Aut nece.] Causing his Army to starve Palamedes.

Sic pugnat, &c.] An Irony; these Terror these Frauds, these Snares, these wicked Contrivances, are his Military Exploits.

63. Qui.] sc. Ulysses.

Eloquio.] In Eloquence.

65. Ulyssen.] The Help of Ulysses.

Proditus à socio est. Non hæc mihi crimina fingi
Scit bene Tydides : qui nomine sæpè vocatum
Corripuit ; trepidoque fugam exprobravit amico.
Aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia justis.
En eget auxilio, qui non tulit : utque reliquit,
Sic linquendus erat. Legem sibi dixerat ipse.
Conclamat socios. Adsum ; videoque trementem,
Pallentemque metu, & trepidantem morte futurâ.
Opposui molem clypei ; texique jacentem ;
Servavique animam (minimum est hîc laudis) inertem.
Si perstas certare, locum redeamus in illum :
Redde hostem, vulnusque tuum, solitumque timorem :
Post clypeumque late : & mecum contende sub illo.
At postquam eripui ; cui standi vulnera vires
Non dederant, nullo tardatus vulnere fugit.
Hæctor adest : secumque Deos in prælia ducit,
Quaque ruit, non tu tantum terreris, Ulyssæ ;
Sed fortes etiam : tantum trahit ille timoris.
Hunc ego sanguinæ successu cædi-ovantem
Cominûs ingenti resupinum pondere fudi
Hunc ego poscentem, cum quo concurreret, unus

70 *est proditus à socio. Tydides scit bene hæc crimina non fingi mihi : qui corripuit sæpè vocatum suo nomine, que exprobravit fugam trepido amico. Superi aspiciunt mortalia justis oculis. En eget auxilio, qui non tulit : utque reliquit, sic erat linquendus. Ipse dixerit legem sibi. Conclamat socios. Adsum ; videoque trementem, pallentemque metu, & trepidantem morte futurâ. Opposui molem clypei ; texique jacentem ; servavique inertem animam ; hîc est minimum laudis. Si perstas certare, redeamus in illum locum ; redde hostem, que tuum vulnus, solitumque timorem : que late post clypeum meum : & contende mecum sub illo. At postquam eripui ; cui vulnera non dederant vires standi, fugit tardatus nullo vulnere. Hæctor adest : que ducit Deos secum in prælia, quaque ruit, non tu Ulyssæ tantum terreris ; sed etiam*

fortes : ille trahit tantum timoris. Ego fudi hunc cominûs resupinum ingenti pondere ovantem successu sanguinæ cædis. Ego unus sustinui hunc poscentem cum quo concurreret :

NOTES.

67. *Proditus, &c.*] He was deserted by Ulysses, and they who desert their Comrades in Battle are called Traitors.

Mibi.] By me.

68. *Scit bene.*] He proves the Crime of his Adversary by the Testimony of *Diomedes*.

Tydides.] *Diomedes*.

69. *Corripuit.*] He reprimanded him.

Trepidoque amico.] To cowardly Ulysses.

73. *Conclamat.*] When the Trojans saw *Socus*, one of their Companions, slain by Ulysses, they rushed upon him ; and he had been slain, unless *Ajax*, having Notice given him by *Menelaus*, had come to his Assistance, as he was calling out for Help.

75. *Molem clypei.*] My vast Shield.

78. *Vulnusque.*] Made by the Spear of *Socus*.

80. *Cui standi, &c.*] But O admirable, he that could scarce stand by reason of the Wound

Socus had given him, being defended by me, and delivered from the Danger he was in, was able to run away.

82. *Adst.*] Came.

Deos.] The Assistance or Protection of the Gods, especially *Jupiter*.

83. *Non tu, &c.*] Emphatically ; not only thou, who art the most timorous of all Men, wast put into a Fright by *Hæctor's* Assault ; but also the bravest Men.

84. *Tantum trahit ille timoris.*] An Epiphonema or Acclamation.

85. *Ovantem.*] Triumphant.

86. *Cominûs.*] Very properly *Cominûs* : A little before it was *Eminûs*. For it was a greater Commendation for *Ajax* to engage *Hæctor* Hand to Hand, than at a Distance.

Fudi.] I laid him prostrate.

87. *Hunc.*] *Hæctor*.

Poscentem cum quo concurreret.] Challenging.

que Achivi, vovistis meam fortem: Et vestrae preces valuere. Si quaeritis fortunam hujus pugnae; non sum superatus ab illo. Ecce Troës ferunt ferrumque, ignemque, Jovemque in Danaas classes. Ubi nunc facundus Ulysses? nempe ego protexi mille puppes, spem vestri reditus, meo pectore. Date arma pro tot navibus. Quod si licet mihi dicere vera; major honos quaeritur istis quam mihi: que nostra gloria est conjuncta: atque Ajax petitur armis, non arma petuntur Ajaci. Ithacus conferat Rhesium, imbellemque Dolonem, Priamidenque Helenum, captum cum raptâ Pallade. Nihil gestum luce, nihil Diomede remoto. Si semel datis ista arma tam vilibus meritis; dividite: major pars in illis sit Diomedis.

Tamen quod hæc Ithaco? qui gerit rem clam, qui semper inermis;

Sustinui: fortemque meam vovistis, Achivi: Et vestrae valuere preces. Si quaeritis hujus Fortunam pugnae; non sum superatus ab illo. 90 Ecce ferunt Troës ferrumque, ignemque, Jovemque In Danaas classes. Ubi nunc facundus Ulysses? Nempe ego mille meo protexi pectore puppes, Spem vestri reditus. Date tot pro navibus arma. Quod si vera licet mihi dicere; quaeritur istis, 95 Quàm mihi, major honos: conjunctaque gloria nostra est.

Atque Ajax armis, non Ajaci arma petuntur. Conferat his Ithacus Rhesium, imbellemque Dolonem, Priamidenque Helenum raptâ cum Pallade captum. Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomede remoto. 100 Si semel ista datis meritis tam vilibus arma; Dividite: & major pars sit Diomedis in illis. Quod tamen hæc Ithaco? qui clam, qui semper inermis

NOTES.

88. *Sustinui.*] Telamonian Ajax offered himself to engage Hector by Lot; when, Night coming on, they quitted the Combat with equal Honour. They made Presents one to the other; for Hector sent Ajax a Sword, and Ajax presented Hector with a Belt.

Sortemque meam vovistis.] You wished that the Lot might fall to me.

89. *Et vestrae, &c.*] For as they wished, it fell to the Lot of Ajax to engage with Hector.

90. *Non sum, &c.*] For they both of them went off the Field with equal Honour.

91. *Jovemque.*] The Assistance of Jupiter, who favoured Hector.

93. *Nempe ego, &c.*] Ajax only defended the Navy from the Enemy's Fire, the other Grecian Generals being terrified.

Protexi.] I defended.

94. *Date.*] *q. d.* I have given you so many Ships, in that I preserved them with the Hazard of my Life, and do I deserve nothing for so great service?

95. *Quaeritur istis, &c.*] They will not be so great an Honour to Ajax, as Ajax will be to them.

98. *Conferat.*] Let Ulysses compare to these brave Actions of mine, Rhæsus King of Thrace who came to the Assistance of the Trojans with white Horses, who, with his Men, were slain by Diomedes and Ulysses, that very Night he came to Troy.

Ithacus.] Ulysses, so called from Ithaca in the Ionian Sea, where Ulysses reigned.

Imbellemque.] Not warlike, effeminate.

Dolonem.] The Son of Eumedes. Ajax does not deny, that Ulysses had done something; but he makes his Actions appear contemptible.

99. *Priamidenque.*] The Son of Priamus. *Helenum.*] Who revealed the secret Fate of the Trojans to the Greeks, and was taken by Diomedes and Ulysses.

Pallade.] The Palladium, on which the Fate of Troy depended, which Ulysses and Diomedes carried away, having slain the Guards.

103. *Quod.*] For what, for what End, petuntur.

Tamen, &c.] By this Ajax shews, that the Armour of Achilles would be very inconvenient for Ulysses, who was a timorous Man.

em gerit; & furtis incautum decipit hostem?
 Ipse nitor galeæ claro radiantis ab auro
 Insidias prodet, manifestabitque latentem.
 Sed neque Dulichius sub Achillis casside vertex
 Pondera tanta feret. Nec non onerosa gravisque
 Pelias esse potest imbellibus hasta lacertis.
 Nec clypeus vasti cœlatus imagine mundi
 Conveniet timidæ, natæque ad furta sinistræ.
 Debilitaturum quid te petis, improbe, munus?
 Quod tibi si populi donaverit error Achivi;
 Cur spolieris, erit; non, cur metuaris ab hoste.
 Et fuga (quâ solâ cunctos, timidissime, vincis)
 Tarda futura tibi est gestamina tanta trahenti.
 Adde, quod iste tuus, tam rarò prælia passus,
 Integer est clypeus. Nostro, qui tela ferendo
 Mille patet plagis, novus est successor habendus.
 Denique quid verbis opus est? spectemur agendo.
 Arma viri fortis medios mittantur in hostes.
 Indè jubete peti: & referentem ornate relatis.
 Finierat Telamone fatus; vulgique secutum
 Ultima murmur erat. Donec Laërtius heros
 Adstitit: atque oculos paulum tellure moratos
 Sustulit ad proceres; expectatoque resolvit
 Ora sono: neque abest facundis gratia dictis.

Donec Laërtius heros adstitit: atque sustulit oculos, moratos paulum tellure, ad proceres; que resolvit
 ora expectato sono: neque gratia abest facundis dictis.

105. *Ipse nitor galeæ claro radiantis ab auro prodet insidias, que manifestabit latentem. Sed neque Dulichius vertex sub casside Achillis feret tanta pondera. Nec hasta Pelias potest non esse onerosa gravisque imbellibus lacertis. Nec clypeus cœlatus imagine vasti mundi conveniet timida sinistræ, natæque ad furta. Improbe, quid petis munus debilitaturum te? quod si error Achivi populi donaverit tibi; erit causa cur spolieris; non cur metuaris ab hoste. Et fuga (quâ solâ, timidissime, vincis cunctos) est futura tarda tibi trahenti tanta gestamina. Adde quod iste tuus clypeus, passus prælia tam rarò, est integer. Novus successor est habendus nostro, qui ferendo tela patet mille plagis. Denique quid opus est verbis? spectemur agendo. Arma viri fortis mittantur in medios hostes. Inde jubete peti: & ornate referentem relatis. Satus Telamone finierat; que murmur vulgi secutum est ultima.*

N O T E S.

104. *Furtis.*] Deceits, Frauds, Snares, or Ambushes.

Incautum.] The unwary.

105. *Ipse nitor, &c.*] An Argument taken from Unprofitableness, that the Arms of *Achilles* would not be of any use to *Ulysses*, one of the most timorous Men alive.

107. *Dulichius vertex.*] The Head of *Ulysses*.

108. *Nec non, &c.*] And *Achilles's* Spear cannot but be burdensome and heavy to his weak Arms.

110. *Clypeus vasti, &c.*] In the Shield of *Achilles* was engraven the whole System of the World, the Heaven and it's Stars, the Earth with it's Cities and People; and also the Ocean.

112. *Debilitaturum.*] That would debilitate or weaken.

116. *Trahenti.*] This he spoke properly enough, for those Things which we are not able to carry, we draw or drag along.

121. *Viri fortis.*] Of *Achilles*.

122. *Indè.*] From the midst of the Enemies.

123. *Finierat, &c.*] These are the Words of the Poet, till you come to *Si mea, &c.*

124. *Ultima.*] The last Part of the Oration. *Murmur.*] For the People seemed, by their Murmur, to approve of what *Ajax* had said.

Laërtius heros.] *Ulysses*.

125. *Adstitit.*] Rose up.

Atque oculos paulum tellure moratos.] Having his Eyes fixed upon the Ground.

Pelasgi. si mea vota valuissent cum vestris, hæres tanti certaminis non foret ambiguus: tu Achille poteris tuis armis, nos poteremur te. Quem quoniam non æqua fata negârunt mihi vobisque, (simul terfit lumina veluti lachrymantia manu) quis meliùs succedet magno Achilli; quam per quem magnus Achilles successit Danaïs? Modò ne profit huic, quòd videtur hebes esse, ut est; neve ingenium noceat mihi, quod, Achivi, profuit vobis semper; meaque hæc facundia, si qua est quæ sæpe locuta est pro vobis, nunc pro domino, careat invidiâ: nec quisque recuset sua bona. Nam vix voco genus & proavos & ea quæ ipsi non fecimus, nostra. Sed enim quia Ajax retulit esse pronepos Jovis, quoque Jupiter est auctor nostri sanguinis: distamus totidem gradus ab illo. Nam Laërtes est pater mihi, Arceſius illi, Jupiter huic:

Si mea cum vestris valuissent vota, Pelasgi, Non foret ambiguus tanti certaminis hæres: Tuque tuis armis, nos te poteremur, Achille. 130 Quem quoniam non æqua mihi vobisque negârunt Fata, (manuque simul veluti lachrymantia terfit Lumina) quis magno meliùs succedet Achilli; Quàm per quem magnus Danaïs successit Achilles? Huic modò ne profit, quòd, ut est, hebes esse videtur; Neve mihi noceat, quod vobis semper, Achivi, 136 Profuit ingenium; meaque hæc facundia, si qua est Quæ nunc pro domino, pro vobis sæpe locuta est, Invidiâ careat: bona nec sua quisque recuset. Nam genus. & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipsi, 140 Vix ea nostra voco. Sed enim, quia retulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Jupiter est: totidemque gradus distamus ab illo. Nam mihi Laërtes pater est, Arceſius illi,

NOTES.

128. *Si mea, &c.]* Ulyſſes, by his Speech, first artfully gets the good Will of his Judges: And then making a shew of his Grief for the Death of *Achilles*, works them up to Commiseration.

134. *Quàm per quem, &c.]* Than he by whose Means *Achilles* was brought to the Trojan War, and that was *Ulyſſes*. *Thetis*, the Mother of *Achilles*, knowing her Son would lose his Life in the Trojan War, dressed him in the Habit of a Virgin, and sent him to board with *Lycomedes*, King of *Scyros*, that he might be brought up among his Daughters, and so be concealed 'till *Troy* should be taken: But it not being possible that *Troy* should be taken without *Achilles*, and he being not to be found, *Ulyſſes* went to *Lycomedes*, and carried with him a great many fine Things for Women, and among them a Sword, Shield, and a Helmet; and then laying them all out in Sight, *Achilles* not minding the other Things, began to han-

dle the Sword and Shield; by which he was known, and was brought to the Trojan War.

137. *Ingenium.]* Wit, Genius, Quickness of Thought.

Meaque, &c.] Ulyſſes endeavours to quit himself of Suspicion of Arrogancy, and at the same Time answers to this;

- - - *Quantumque ego Marte feroci, Quantum acie valeo, tantum valet iste valendo.*

139. *Invidiâ careat.]* Let it not be envied by you. For *Ajax* had endeavoured to make *Ulyſſes* envied for his Eloquence, when he said, *Tutius est fieri igitur contendere verbis, Quàm pugnare manu.*

Bona sua.] His own, either given him by Nature, or acquired by Industry, *q. d.* every one may own those Things, and boast of them in proper Places.

142. *Retulit esse Jovis.]* Himself to be Jupiter's Grandson. A Greek Construction.

144. *Illi.]* To *Laërtes*.

Jupiter huic: neque in his quisquam damnatus, & exul,
 Et quoque per matrem Cyllenius addita nobis
 Altera nobilitas. Deus est in utroque parente.
 Sed neque materno quod sum generosior ortu,
 Nec mihi quod pater est fraterni sanguinis insons,
 Proposita arma peto: meritis expendite causam. 150
 Dummodò quod fratres Telamon Peleusque fuerunt,
 Ajacis meritum non sit: nec sanguinis ordo,
 Sed virtutis honos, spoliis quærat in istis.
 Aut si proximitas primusque requiritur hæres;
 Est genitor Peleus, est Pyrrhus filius illi.
 Quis locus Ajaci? Phthian Scyronve ferantur.
 Nec minùs est isto Teucer patruelis Achilli.
 Num petit ille tamen? num sperat ut auferat arma?
 Ergo operum quoniam nudum certamen habetur;
 Plura quidem feci, quàm quæ comprehendere dictis 160
 In promptu mihi sit. Rerum tamen ordine ducar.
 Præscia venturi genitrix Nereia lethi

neque quisquam in his damnatus
 & exul. Quoque Cyllenius est
 altera nobilitas addita nobis per
 matrem. Deus est in utroque
 parente. Sed neque peto propo-
 sita arma, quod sum generosior
 materno ortu, nec quod pater est
 mihi, insons fraterni sangui-
 nis: expendite causam meritis.
 Dummodò non sit meritum Aja-
 cis, quod Telamon Peleusque
 fuerunt fratres; nec ordo sangui-
 nis, sed bonos virtutis quærat
 in istis spoliis. Aut si proximi-
 tas, primusque hæres requiri-
 tur, Peleus est genitor, Pyrrhus
 est filius illi. Quis locus Aja-
 ci? ferantur Phthian Scyronve.
 Nec Teucer est minùs patruelis A-
 chilli isto. Num tamen ille petat?
 num sperat ut auferat arma?
 ergo quoniam nudum certamen
 operum habetur; quidem feci
 plura, quàm quæ sit in promptu
 mihi comprehendere dictis. Ta-

men ducar ordine rerum. Nereia genitrix, præscia lethi sui filii venturi,

NOTES.

145. Huic.] To Arceſius.
 Quisquam damnatus, &c.] As Peleus, the
 Father of Achilles, and Telamon the Father of
 Ajax were. For Peleus ſlew his Brother Pho-
 cus, (See Lib. XI. Fab. vii. ver. 3.) And
 Ulyſſes argues, that Telamon was not innocent
 of his Brother's Death; having wounded him
 in the Neck with his Sword, as below,
 ver. 149; upon which Account they were
 banished by Æacus. This Ulyſſes men-
 tions, to wipe off what was objected a-
 gainſt him, concerning Syſiphus, who was
 reckoned among the Anceſtors of Ulyſſes, by
 the Mother's Side. And in this he ſhews
 himſelf to be more noble than Ajax; be-
 cauſe he was not blemiſhed with any Mark of
 infamy on his Father's Side; whereas both
 the Father and Uncle of Ajax were banished
 for killing their Brother.

146. Cyllenius.] Mercury, ſo called from
 Cyllene, a Mountain of Arcadia, often men-

tioned before. The Mother of Ulyſſes, was
 the Daughter of Autolycus, whoſe Father
 was Mercury.

149. Insons.] Innocent, Guiltleſs.

155. Illi.] To Achilles.

156. Phthian.] Where Peleus is.

Scyronve.] Where Pyrrhus then was, who
 afterwards was ſent for by the Greeks.

157. Teucer.] The Brother of Ajax: For
 Ajax was the Son of Telamon by Eribea, and
 Teucer by Heſione.

159. Ergo operum, &c.] Becauſe the Que-
 ſtion is, which of us has ſerved the Grecian
 Army, by the braveſt Exploits; I am
 not able to number up all that I have done.

162. Præſcia venturi, &c.] Here Ulyſſes
 begins to relate his own Merits, without any
 Arrogancy.

Genitrix Nereia.] Thetis, the Daughter of
 Nereus, was the Mother of Achilles.

*disſimulat natum cultu mulie-
bri. Fallacia ſumptæ veſtis de-
cēperat omnes, in quibus Aja-
cē. Ego inſerui arma motura
virilem animum mercibus. Ne-
que heros adhuc projecerat vir-
gineos habitus. Cum dixi te-
nenti parvam hōſtāmque, Nate
Dea; Pergama peritura reſer-
vant ſe tibi. Quid dubitas e-
vertere ingentem Trojam? in-
jeci manum; que miſi ſortem
ad fortia, ergo opera illius ſunt
mea. Ego domui Telephon pug-
nantem haſtā: que reſeci victum
orantem. Quod Thebæ cecidēre
eſt meum. Credite me cepiſſe
Leſbon, me Tenedon, Chryſenque &
Cyllan, urbes Apollinis, & Scyron.
Putate Lyrneſia mœnia concuſſa
procubiſſe ſolo meā dextrā. Ut-
que taceam alias; nempe dedi
qui poſſet perdere ſævum Heſto-
ra. Inclytus Heſtor jacet per
me. Peto hæc arma, illis armis, quibus Achilles eſt inventus. Dederam Achilli vivo, repoſco poſt
fata illius. Ut dolor unius pervenit ad omnes Danaos;*

*Diſſimulat cultu natum. Decēperat omnes,
In quibus Ajacem ſumptæ fallacia veſtis.
Arma ego fœmineis animum motura virilem 165
Mercibus inſerui. Neque adhuc projecerat heros
Virgineos habitus. Cū parvam haſtamque tenenti,
Nate Dea, dixi; tibi ſe peritura reſervant
Pergama. Quid dubitas ingentem evertere Trojam?
Injecique manum; fortemque ad fortia miſi. 170
Ergo opera illius mea ſunt. Ego Telephon haſtā
Pugnantem domui: victum orantemque reſeci
Quod Thebæ cecidēre, meum eſt. Me credite Leſbon,
Me Tenedon, Chryſenque, & Cyllan Apollinis urbes,
Et Scyron cepiſſe. Meā concuſſa putate 175
Procubiſſe ſolo Lyrneſia mœnia dextrā.
Utque alias taceam; qui ſævum perdere poſſet
Heſtora, nempe dedi. Per me jacet inclytus Heſtor.
Illis hæc armis, quibus eſt inventus Achilles,
Arma peto. Vivo dederam, poſt fata repoſco. 180
Ut dolor unius Danaos pervenit ad omnes;*

NOTES.

163. *Cultu, &c.*] By his Dreſs, for Achilles was diſguiſed in the Habit of a Virgin. See what is ſaid above, at Verſe 134.

164. *In quibus.*] Among whom.

165. *Arma.*] A Sword, Spear, and Shield.

166. *Projecerat.*] Had laid aſide.

170. *Ad fortia.*] ſc. *Gerenda.* To perform.

171. *Ergo, &c.*] Ulyſſes aſcribes all the va-
liant Actions that Achilles did, to himſelf; he
diſcovered him when he lay concealed, and
brought him to the Trojan War.

Telephon.] A King of Lycia, the Son of
Hercules, by the Nymph Auge; who having
oppoſed the Greeks, was wounded in the
Thigh by Achilles; and having received a ſe-
cond Wound, was cured. See Lib. XII.
Fab. iii. ver. 49.

172. *Orantemque reſeci.*] I healed the
Wound with the ſame Spear that gave it.

174. *Tenedon, &c.*] Trojan Cities in which
Apollo was worſhipped.

176. *Procubiſſe ſolo.*] Laid even with the
Ground.

Lyrneſia mœnia.] Lyrneſſus was a Trojan
City, from whence Achilles carried away
Brifeis.

177. *Sævum.*] Great, terrible.

180. *Dederam.*] ſc. *Arma,* the Weapons,
having mingled them among the Female Or-
naments. For then Achilles began firſt to
handle Arms.

Poſt fata.] After his Death.

181. *Dolor.*] In the ſecond place Ulyſſes
mentions his own perſonal Merit, which he
proved to be ſuperior to that of Ajax. When
the thouſand Grecian Ships came to Aulis
being detained by a Tempeſt, they could not
ſail; whereupon the Augurs being conſulted
answered, that Diana muſt be appeaſed with
the Blood of Iphigenia, the Daughter of
Agamemnon, who had by chance killed a Deity
that belonged to Diana. The Father

validaque Euboicam complerunt mille carinae;
 spectata diu, nulla aut contraria classi,
 flamina sunt: duræque jubent Agamemnona sortes
 immeritam sævæ natam mactare Dianæ.
 Denegat hoc genitor: Divisque irascitur ipsis:
 Atque in rege tamen pater est. Ego mite parentis
 ingenium verbis ad publica commoda verti.
 Nunc equidem fateor, falsoque ignoscat Atrides;
 Difficilem tenui sub iniquo iudice causam.
 Hunc tamen utilitas populi, fraterque, datique
 Summa movet sceptri; laudem ut cum sanguine penset.
 Mittor & ad matrem: Quæ non hortanda, sed astu
 Decipienda fuit. Quò si Telamonius isset,
 Orba suis essent etiamnum lintea ventis.
 Mittor & Iliacas audax orator ad arces:
 Visaque & intrata est altæ mihi curia Trojæ.
 Plenaque adhuc erat illa viris. Interritus egi,
 Quam mihi mandârat communis Græcia, causam:

ter ad Iliacas arces: & curia altæ Trojæ est visa & intrata mihi.
 Egi interritus causam quam communis Græcia mandârat mihi:

que mille carinæ complerunt Eu-
 boicam Aulida; flamina ex-
 spectata diu sunt nulla aut con-
 traria classi: duræque sortes
 jubent Agamemnona mactare im-
 meritam natam sævæ Dianæ.
 Genitor denegat hoc: que iras-
 citur Divis ipsis: atque tamen
 pater est in rege. Ego verti
 mite ingenium parentis ad pub-
 lica commoda verbis. Equidem
 nunc fateor, Atrides ignoscat
 falso; tenui difficilem causam
 sub iniquo iudice. Tamen uti-
 litas populi, fraterque, que
 summa dati sceptri movet hunc;
 ut penset laudem cum sanguine
 filiae suæ immolendæ. Et
 mittor ad matrem: Quæ non
 fuit hortanda, sed decipienda
 astu. Quò si Telamonius isset,
 lintea essent etiamnum orba suis
 ventis. Et mittor audax ora-
 tor ad Iliacas arces: & curia altæ Trojæ est visa & intrata mihi.
 Egi interritus causam quam communis Græcia mandârat mihi:

NOTES.

no Means being willing to sacrifice his Daugh-
 ter, was at last prevailed upon by the Elo-
 quence of Ulysses, to prefer the common Good
 before his private Affection. Which if Aga-
 memnon had not performed, the Grecian Navy
 could not have set sail from Aulis.

Unius.] Of Menelaus, because of Helena that
 had been stolen from him.

Pervenit Danaos, &c.] It stirred up all the
 Greeks.

182. Aulidaque.] Aulis is a City of Bœo-
 tia, having a large Port, famous for the Ren-
 derous of the Thousand Ships of the Grecians.

184. Flamina.] The Winds.

Duræque sortes.] The cruel Oracles.

185. Natam.] Iphigenia, his Daughter.

186. Genitor.] Her Father Agamemnon.

187. Pater.] The Affection of a Father.

190. Difficilem.] Because of the Partiality
 of the Judge; for Agamemnon seemed more
 to be led by his paternal Affection than the
 common Good.

Tenui.] I gained.

192. Summa dati sceptri.] The chief Com-
 mand.

Laudem.] Glory. All these Motives were
 mentioned by Ulysses to Agamemnon, by Way
 of Persuasion; for the publick Good. His
 Brother Menelaus, and the chief Command
 given him.

Sanguine.] Of Iphigenia to be offered.

193. Hortanda.] To be intreated; per-
 suaded.

194. Decipienda.] Ulysses intreated the Mo-
 ther of Iphigenia, to let him have her, under
 pretence of her having been espoused to A-
 chilles by Agamemnon.

195. Orba suis essent, &c.] We should not
 have had a favourable Wind 'till this Time;
 as if he had said Telamonius, i. e. Ajax would
 never have obtained Iphigenia.

196. Orator.] An Ambassador, an Orator.

198. Plenaque, &c.] He intimates that he
 went boldly to Priamus; not by Night, but by
 Day, while the Court was full of Men; or
 when as yet there had not been so many of
 the Trojan Heroes slain.

accusque Paris; que reposco prædamque Helenamque. & moveo Priamum, & Antenora junctum Priamo. At Paris, & fratres, & qui rapuere sub illo, vix tenuere nefandas manus (Menelaë scis hoc): que illa fuit prima lux nostri periculi tecum. Longa est mora referre, quæ feci utiliter tempore spatiosi belli consilioque manuque. Post primas acies hostes continuere se diu mœnibus urbis; nec fuit ulla copia aperti Martis. Pugnavimus demum decimo anno. Interea quid facis, qui nōsti nil nisi prælia? quis tuus usus erat? nam si requiris mea facta; insidior hostibus: cingo fossas munimine: consolor socios; ut ferant tædia longi belli placidâ mente: doceo, quo modo simus alendi armandique; mittor quod ejus postulat. Ecce rex deceptus monitu Jovis imagine somni jubet dimittere curam incepti belli. Ille potest defendere causam suam auctore.

Accusq; Paris: prædamq; Helenamq; reposco: 20
Et moveo Priamum, Priamoque Antenora junctum
At Paris, & fratres, & qui rapuere sub illo,
Vix tenuere manus (scis hoc, Menelaë) nefandas:
Primaque lux nostri tecum fuit illa periculi.
Longa referre mora est, quæ consilioque manuq; 20
Utiliter feci spatiosi tempore belli.
Post acies primas, urbis se mœnibus hostes
Continuere diu; nec aperti copia Martis
Ulla fuit. Decimo demum pugnavimus anno.
Quid facis interea, qui nil nisi prælia nōsti? 21
Quis tuus usus erat? Nam si mea facta requiris;
Hostibus insidior: fossas munimine cingo:
Consolor socios; ut longi tædia belli
Mente ferant placidâ: doceo, quo simus alendi
Armandique modo: mittor quod postulat usus. 21
Ecce Jovis monitu deceptus imagine somni
Rex jubet incepti curam dimittere belli.
Ille potest auctore suam defendere causam.

NOTES.

200. *Prædamque.*] Whatsoever Paris had carried away with Helena.

201. *Antenora junctum.*] Either by Place, or because he gave his Assent to the Opinion of Priamus: For Antenora was always of the Opinion, that Helena should be restored to Menelaus.

202. *Sub illo.*] Under the Conduct and Command of Paris.

203. *Vix tenuere manus.*] They hardly abstained from Violence; I was within a little of being slain.

Nefandas.] For it is a great Crime to do Violence to the Person of Ambassadors.

206. *Spatiosi belli.*] Of a long and tedious War, that continued 'till the tenth Year.

207. *Primas acies.*] After the first Skirmish or Engagement.

209. *Demum.*] Only at last.

211. *Quis, &c.*] What Use were you of to the Grecians?

214. *Quo simus alendi.*] I provide Provisions and Arms for the Army.

216. *Ecce, &c.*] The Ancients used to

call them *moniti somni*, in which the Gods themselves appeared: So *Claudian*, concerning the Gods

- - - - - *Aut alite monstrant,
Aut monitos certâ dignantur imagine somni.*

217. *Rex.*] Ulysses takes notice of another Piece of Service he had done the Greeks. For Jupiter had admonished Agamemnon, that he should engage the Trojans with his whole Army, telling him, he should have the Victory. But Agamemnon summoning all the Greeks to a Council, to sound their Inclination, told them he was admonished by Jupiter in a Dream, to return to Greece with his whole Army; for that Troy could not possibly be taken. Upon which, when they all had got ready their Ships to sail away for their own Country, Ulysses dissuaded the Princes from it, and prevailed upon them to alter their Minds.

218. *Auctore.*] Jupiter, by whom he feigned he had been admonished.

Non sinat hoc Ajax: delendaque Pergama poscat:
 Quodq; potest, pugnet. Cur non remoratur ituros? 220
 Cur non arma capit? dat, quod vaga turba sequatur?
 Non erat hoc nimium, nunquam nisi magna loquenti.
 Quid, quod & fugis? Vidi, puduitque videre,
 Cum tu terga dares, inhonestaque vela parares.
 Nec mora, Quid facitis? quæ vos dementia dixi, 225
 Concitat, ô socii, captam dimittere Trojam?
 Quidve domum fertis decimo, nisi dedecus, anno?
 Talibus atque aliis, in quæ dolor ipse disertum
 Cecerat, averfos profugâ de classe reduxi.
 Convocat Atrides socios terrore paventes: 230
 Nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam
 Ausit. At ausus erat reges incessere dictis
 Therfites, etiam per me haud impunè, protervis.
 Erigor: & trepidos cives exhortor in hostem:
 Amissamque meâ virtutem voce reposco. 235

erat ausus incessere reges protervis dictis, etiam, haud impunè per me. Erigor; & exhortor trepidos
 cives in hostem: que reposco amissam virtutem meâ voce.

NOTES.

219. *Non sinat.*] An Irony, by which Ulysses intimates, that *Ajax* was not able to prevent them from returning home.

221. *Dat, &c.*] Let him say something, let him give any Advice that the People will take.

222. *Non erat, &c.*] To *Ajax*, who always boasted of great Things, this was not very much; for there was Occasion for Eloquence to detain them, when they were about going away.

224. *Inhonestaque.*] Dishonourably and cowardly.

226. *Concitat.*] Moves, induces you to go away.

Captam.] Not indeed already taken; but was come to that pass, that it was easily to be taken.

228. *In quæ.*] To which, or on which account.

229. *Profugâ.*] That was ready to fall away.

230. *Atrides.*] *Agamemnon*.

231. *Telamoniades.*] *Ajax*, the Son of *Telamon*.

232. *Incessere.*] To provoke, to irritate.

Dictis protervis.] With Reproaches, with Upbraidings.

233. *Therfites.*] Than whom no body was more deformed, nor had a more saucy, impertinent Tongue, in all the *Grecian* Army. *Homer* makes mention of his saucy Talkativeness in *Iliad* B.

Haud impunè.] Not unpunished: For when he reviled *Agamemnon*, *Ulysses* beat him grievously with his Sceptre.

235. *Reposco.*] I instil into their Minds, I restore again.

*Ab hoc tempore, quodcumque iste
potest videri fecisse fortiter, est
meum: quem retraxi dantem
terga. Denique quis de Da-
nais laudatve petitve te so-
cium? At Tydides communicat
sua acta mecum: probat me:
& semper confidit socio Ulysse.
Est aliquid unum legi à Diomede
de tot millibus Graiorum. Nec
fors jubebat me ire: tamen sic
spreto periculo noctisque hostisque,
interimo Dolona de Phrygiâ gen-
te, ausum eadem quæ nos: ta-
men non antè, quàm coëgi, prode-
re cuncta, & edidici quid per-
fida Troja pararet. Cognoram
omnia; nec habebam quod spé-
cularer: & jam poteram rever-
ti cum laude præmissâ. Haud
contentus eâ, petii tentoria Rhe-
si: que peremi ipsum comites-
que in suis castris. Atque ita victor, que potitus captivo, votisque, ingredior curru imitante lætos triumphos.*

Tempore ab hoc quodcumque potest fecisse videri
Fortiter iste, meum est: quem dantem terga retraxi.
Denique de Danaïs quis te laudatve petitve?
At sua Tydides mecum communicat acta:
Me probat: & socio semper confidit Ulysse. 240
Est aliquid, de tot Graiorum millibus, unum
A Diomede legi. Nec me fors ire jubebat:
Sic tamen & spreto noctisque hostisque periculo,
Ausum eadem, quæ nos, Phrygiâ de gente Dolona
Interimo: non antè tamen, quàm cuncta coëgi 245
Prodere, & edidici quid perfida Troja pararet,
Omnia cognoram: nec, quod specularer, habebam:
Et jam præmissâ poteram cum laude reverti.
Haud contentus eâ, petii tentoria Rhe-
si: Inque suis ipsum castris comitesque peremi. 250
Atque ita captivo victor, votisque potitus,
Ingredior curru lætos imitante triumphos.

NOTES.

236. *Tempore ab hoc, &c.*] Whatsoever Ajax has done valiantly, after the Time that I kept him from running away, is to be attributed to me.

238. *Denique, &c.*] He answers to that which Ajax had objected against him in the 100th Verse.

Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomede remoto, Petitve.] sc. Socium.

240. *Probat.*] Praises or approves of.

241. *Est aliquid, &c.*] It is honourable and glorious to be chosen for a Companion to a brave Man. For Diomedes made choice of Ulysses alone out of all the Greeks, to be his Companion to view the Trojan Camp. And so in another Place; *Est aliquid validâ sceptrâ tenere manu*, so *Est aliquid nupsisse Jovi*.

242. *Nec me, &c.*] He intimates, that he went of his own accord along with Diomedes, to take a View of the Enemies Camp.

244. *Quæ nos.*] sc. *Ausi sumus*.

Dolona interimo.] He mentions this Exploit

in the Epistle of Penelope to Ulysses;

Rettulit è ferro Rhæsum, Dplonaque cæsos,

Atque sit hic somno proditus, ille dolo.

Aususes, ô nimium, nimiumque oblite tuorum,

Thracia nocturno tangere castra dolo.

245. *Non antè.*] sc. *Interemi*.

246. *Prodere.*] To discover.

Perfida Troja.] The perfidious Trojans.

247. *Specularer.*] I should search out as a Spy.

249. *Rhesi.*] A King of the Thracians, and an Auxilliary of the Trojans, whom Ulysses slew with his Companions, and brought away his white Horses into the Camp:

----- *Priusquam*

Pabula gustâssent Trojæ, Xanthumq; bibissent,
as Virgil says.

252. *Curru.*] He means the Chariot and Horses of Rhesus.

Imitante.] I mount the Chariot, which was almost like a triumphal one. He alludes to the triumphal Horses and Chariots in which the Roman Conquerors were wont to be carried.

Cujus equos pretium pro nocte poposcerat hostis,
 Arma negate mihi: fueritque benignior Ajax.
 Quid Lycii referam Sarpedonis agmina ferro 255
 Devastata meo? Cum multo sanguine fudi
 Cæranon Iphitiden & Alastoraque Chromiumque,
 Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Pryta-
 ninque,
 Exitioque dedi cum Cherfidamante Thoona,
 Et Charopen, fatisque immitibus Ennomon actum:
 Quique minùs celebres nostrâ sub mœnibus urbis 261
 Procubuere manu. Sunt & mihi vulnera, cives,
 Ipso pulchra loco. Nec vanis credite verbis.
 Aspicite en. Vestemque manu deducit, & Hæc sunt
 Pectora semper, ait, vestris exercita rebus. 265
 At nihil impendit per tot Telamonius annos
 Sanguinis in socios: & habet finè vulnere corpus.
 Quid tamen hoc refert: si se pro classe Pelasgâ
 Arma tulisse refert contra Troasque Jovemque?
 Confiteorq; tulit: neque enim benefacta malignè 270

negate mihi arma viri, cujus e-
 quos hostis poposcerat pretium pro
 nocte; fueritque Ajax benignior.
 Quid referam agmina Lycii Sar-
 pedonis devastata meo ferro?
 Fudi Cæranon Iphitiden, & A-
 lastoraque, Chromiumque, Al-
 candrumque, Haliumque, Noë-
 monaque, Prytaninque cum mul-
 to sanguine, que dedi Thoona
 exitio cum Cherfidamante, &
 Charopen, que Ennomon actum
 immitibus satis: quique minùs
 celebres procubuere sub mœnibus
 urbis nostrâ manu. Cives, &
 vulnera sunt mihi pulchra ipso
 loco. Nec credite vanis verbis.
 En aspicite. Que deducit ve-
 stem manu, & ait, Hæc sunt
 pectora exercita vestris rebus.
 At Telamonius impendit nihil
 sanguinis per tot annos in socios:
 & habet corpus finè vulnere.
 Tamen quid hoc refert: si refert
 se tulisse arma pro Pelasgâ classe

contra Troas Jovemque? confiteorque tulit: enim neque est meum detractare

NOTES.

253. *Pro nocte.*] For one Night's Service.
 254. *Negate.*] An Irony that *Ulysses* makes
 use of, to shew that the Arms of *Achilles* ought
 to be denied to *Ajax*, and given to him.
Benignior.] More worthy.
 255. *Sarpedonis.*] The Son of *Jupiter* by
Europa, Brother of *Minos*, and King of *Ly-*
cia; *Sarpedon* being an Auxiliary to the *Tro-*
jans, many of his Companions being slain by
Ulysses, was himself at last killed by *Pa-*
troclus.
 257. *Iphitiden.*] The Son of *Iphitus*.
 259. *Exitioque dedi.*] And I slew.
 263. *Ipso pulchra loco.*] Received by ex-
 posing my Breast: For it was a Disgrace to
 him that was wounded in the Back, which
 was a Sign of running away.
 264. *Aspicite.*] It was looked upon by the
 Ancients to be very honourable to shew the
 Wounds that had been received from the Ene-
 my. *Caius Marius*, [vide *Sall. Bellum Ju-*
gurtb.] to whom was objected the Novelty of
 his Honour, i. e. that he was an Upstart;

that no body of his Predecessors had been
 Consul, or borne other honourable Offices,
 gives an Instance of this: His Words are
 these; *Non possum, fidei causâ, imagines, ne-*
que triumphos, aut consulatus majorum meorum
ostentare: At, si res postulet, hastas, vexillum,
phaleras, alia dona militaria, præterea cic-
trices adverso corpore.

Deducit.] He removes, he turns on one
 Side.

268. *Quid tamen, &c.*] As though he had
 said nothing to the Purpose. For *Ulysses* con-
 futes that which *Ajax* had boasted of, that he
 by himself had beaten back the Trojan Fire-
 brands from the Grecian Fleet. For, says he,
 there were others besides him; as chiefly
Patroclus, clothed with the Armour of *Achil-*
les, who withstood the Enemies attempting
 to fire our Ships.

269. *Jovemque.*] For *Jupiter* was on the
 Side of *Hector* and the Trojans.

270. *Malignè detractare.*] To detract with
 Malignity and Reviling.

malignè benefacta. Sed nec solus occupet communia, atque reddat aliquem honorem vobis quoque. Aëtorides, tutus sub imagine Achillis, reppulit Troas cum defensore ab arsuris carinis. Etiam putat se ausum solum concurrere Hectoreo Marti, oblitus regisque, ducumque, meique; nonus in officio, & prælatus munere fortis. Sed tamen, fortissime, quis eventus fuit vestræ pugnae? Hector abit violatus nullo vulnere. Me miserum! quanto dolore cogor meminisse illius temporis, quo Arbilles, murus Graiûm, procubuit! nec lacrymæ, luctusve, timorve tardârunt me, quin referrem corpus sublime humo. His humeris, inquam, his humeris, ego tuli corpus Achilles & simul arma: quæ nunc quoque laboro ferre. Vires sunt mihi, quæ valeant in tanta pondera: est animus certè sensurus vestros honores. Scilicet idcirco cærulea mater sua ambitiosa pro suo gnato, ut rudis miles

Detrectare meum est. Sed nec communia solus Occupet, atque aliquem vobis quoque reddat honorem. Reppulit Aëtorides sub imagine tutus Achillis Troas ab arsuris cum defensore carinis. Ausum etiam Hectoreo solum concurrere Marti 275 Se putat, oblitus regisque, ducumque, meique; Nonus in officio, & prælatus munere fortis. Sed tamen eventus vestræ, fortissime, pugnae Quis fuit? Hector abit violatus vulnere nullo. Me miserum! quanto cogor meminisse dolore 280 Temporis illius, quo Graiûm murus Achilles Procubuit! nec me lacrymæ, luctusve, timorve Tardârunt, quin corpus humo sublime referrem. His humeris, his, inquam, humeris ego corpus Achillis, Et simul arma tuli: quæ nunc quoque ferre laboro. 285 Sunt mihi, quæ valeant in talia pondera, vires: Est animus vestros certè sensurus honores. Scilicet idcirco pro gnato cærulea mater Ambitiosa suo fuit, ut cœlestia dona,

NOTES.

271. *Sed nec communia, &c.*] Only let not Ajax arrogate those things to himself, that are belonging to you as well as to him.

273. *Aëtorides.*] Patroclus, who was slain by Hector. Ulysses lessens the Performances of Ajax, by giving Patroclus a Share in them.

274. *Defensore.*] Hector. For he was the Defender of the Trojans.

275. *Ausum, &c.*] For Ajax had arrogated this to himself above, at ver. 87.

Hunc ego poscentem cum quo concurreret, unus Sustinui. - - - - -

This Ulysses refutes by observing, that Ajax did not enter the Combat with Hector of his own voluntary Choice, but by Lot.

276. *Regisque.*] Of Agamemnon.

Ducumque—nonus, &c.] Nine Heroes cast Lots, as we learn from Homer.

277. *Prælatus munere fortis.*] He was preferred before others, no otherways than by Lot. For when the Nine went out to fight with Hector, by the Advice of Nestor, every one threw his Lot into his Helmet, and that of Ajax being first drawn out, he was to engage

with him.

278. *Fortissime.*] Ironically: You look upon yourself to be a most valiant Man, when you are not.

279. *Hector abit, &c.*] Hector retired safe into Troy, having received no Wound from Ajax. He shews, that Ajax did nothing extraordinary in that Engagement.

280. *Me miserum!*] Ulysses seems to have wept at the pronouncing this.

Quanto.] sc. Cum.

281. *Graiûm.*] Τειχὸς Ἀχαιῶν, i. e. the Fortress of the Greeks.

283. *Referrem, &c.*] I took the Body off the Ground, and carried it upon these Shoulders.

285. *Laboro.*] I wish or desire.

287. *Sensurus.*] That is sensible of, and shall put a due Value upon.

288. *Cærulea mater.*] Thetis, a Sea Goddess.

289. *Ambitiosa suo, &c.*] Was she so urgent with Vulcan to make celestial Armour for her Son Achilles.

Artis opus tantæ, rudis & sinè pectore miles 290
Indueret? neque enim clypei cælamina nôrit,
Oceanum, & terras, cumque alto sidera cœlo,
Pleiadasque, Hyadasque, immunemq; æquoris Arcton,
Diversasque urbes, nitidumque Orionis ensem.
Postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit, arma. 295
Quid? quòd me duri fugientem munera belli
Arguit incepto serum accessisse labori?
Nec se magnanimo maledicere sentit Achilli?
Si simulâsse vocat crimen; simulavimus ambo.
Si mora pro culpâ est: ego sum maturior illo. 300
Me pia detinuit conjux: pia mater Achillem:
Primaque sunt illis data tempora, cætera vobis.
Haud timeo, si jam nequeo defendere crimen
Cum tanto commune viro. Deprensus Ulyssis
Ingenio tamen ille; at non Ajacis Ulysses. 305
Neve in me stolidæ convicia fundere linguæ
Admiremur eum: vobis quoque digna pudore
Objicit. An falso Palameden crimine turpe
Accusâsse mihi, vobis damnâsse decorum est?
Sed neque Naupliades facinus defendere tantum, 310
Tamque patens valuit: nec vos audîstis in illo
Crimina; vidistis: pretioque objecta patebant.

Et sinè pectore indueret cælestia
dona, opus tantæ artis? enim
neque nôrit cælamina clypei, o-
ceanum, & terras, que sidera
cum alto cœlo, Pleiadasque Hy-
adasque, que Arcton immunem
æquoris, diversasque urbes, niti-
dumque ensem Orionis. Postu-
lat ut capiat arma quæ non in-
telligit. Quid? quòd arguit
me fugientem munera duri belli
accessisse serum incepto labori?
nec sentit se maledicere magnani-
mo Achilli? si vocat crimen si-
mulâsse; ambo simulavimus. Si
mora est pro culpâ: ego sum ma-
turius illo. Pia conjux detinuit
me: pia mater Achillem: pri-
ma tempora sunt data illis, cæ-
tera vobis. Haud timeo, si jam
nequeo defendere crimen commune
cum tanto viro. Tamen ille de-
prensus ingenio Ulyssis; at non
Ulysses Ajacis. Neve admire-
mur eum fundere in me convicia
stolidæ linguæ: quoque objicit
digna pudore vobis. An est turpe
mibi accusâsse Palameden falso
crimine, decorum est vobis dam-
nâsse? sed neque Naupliades va-

luit defendere tantum, tamque patens facinus; nec vos audîstis crimina in illo; vidistis: que ob-
jecta patebant pretio.

NOTES.

290. *Pectore.*] Genius, Skill. He derides
Ajax, who coveted the Arms, and did not
understand them, by reason of his Ignorance
and Unskillfulness.

291. *Cælamina.*] The Engravings.

293. *Pleiadasque.*] What the *Pleiades* and
Hyades are, I have noted in the VIth Book,
Tab. v. ver. 29.

Arcton.] *Arctos* is the lesser Bear, and is
the only one of all the Constellations that
never sets.

294. *Orionis ensem.*] *Orion* with his Sword.
A Southern Constellation, very conspicuous,
consisting of 32 Stars.

296. *Quid.*] He answers to the Charge in
the 36th Verse.

*Ultima qui cepit, detrectavitque furore
Militiam fæto.*

297. *Incepto labori.*] To the War begun.

300. *Ego, &c.*] I came sooner to the War
than *Achilles*.

304. *Cum tanto.*] So great a Man as *A-
chilles* was.

305. *Ille.*] *Achilles* lying hid in the Wo-
mens Apartment.

306. *Neve, &c.*] It is no wonder that
Ajax speaks reproachfully of me, who does
not spare you; because he cannot solve this
about *Palamedes*, he brings the Judges in for
a Share, in order to cast an Odium upon his
Adversary. If I have been guilty of a
Crime in accusing *Palamedes*, who was inno-
cent, it was a base Thing of you to condemn
him. By this Insinuation *Ulysses* denies both,
and clears both himself and the Nobles.

310. *Naupliades.*] *Palamedes*, the Son of
Nauplius.

312. *Pretio.*] By the Gold or Bribe which
was found in the Tent of *Palamedes*. In Re-
ality it had been carried thither by *Ulysses*'s
Contrivance. See above, ver. 38.

Nec

Nec quod Vulcania Lemnos habet Pœantiaden, merui esse reus. Defendite vestrum factum: enim consensistis. Nec negabo me suasse; ut subtraheret se labori bellique viæque, tentaretque lenire feros dolores requie. Paruit, & vivit. Hæc sententia non tantum fida, sed & felix; cum sit satis, esse fidelem. Quem quoniam vates poscunt ad delenda Pergama; ne mandate mihi. Telamonius ibit melius: que molliet virum furem morbis in æque eloquio; aut callidus producet aliquam arte. Simois fluet retrò, & Ide stabit sinè frondibus, & Achaia promittet auxilium Trojæ; antè quàm solertia stolidi Ajacis profit Danaïs, meo pectore cessante pro vestris rebus. Dure Philoctete, licet sis infestus sociis, regique, mihique; licet execrere, que devoveas meum caput sinè fine; que sorte cupias me dari tibi dolenti; que haurire nostrum cruorem; [utque copia tui fiat mihi, sic nostrî tibi:]

*Nec Pœantiaden quod habet Vulcania Lemnos, Esse reus merui. Factum defendite vestrum: Consensistis enim. Nec me suasse negabo: 315
Ut se subtraheret bellique viæque labori, Tentaretque feros requie lenire dolores. Paruit; & vivit. Non hæc sententia tantum Fida, sed & felix; cum sit satis, esse fidelem. Quem quoniam vates delenda ad Pergama poscunt; Ne mandate mihi. Melius Telamonius ibit: 321
Eloquioque virum morbis iræque furem Molliet: aut aliquam producet callidus arte. Antè retrò Simois fluet, & sinè frondibus Ide Stabit, & auxilium promittet Achaia Trojæ; 325
Quàm, cessante meo pro vestris pectore rebus, Ajacis stolidi Danaïs solertia profit. Sis licet infestus sociis, regique, mihique, Dure Philoctete; licet execrere, meumque Devoveas sinè fine caput; cupiasque dolenti 330
Me tibi fortè dari; nostrumque haurire cruorem; [Utque tui mihi, sic fiat tibi copia nostrî:]*

NOTES.

313. *Nec Pœantidem, &c.*] *Ulysses* refutes what was objected against him as to *Philoctetes*; and says he was left in the Isle of *Lemnos*, by the Consent of the Princes.

Vulcania Lemnos.] So called, because *Vulcan* being tumbled headlong out of Heaven by *Jupiter*, fell on the Island of *Lemnos*.

314. *Esse reus, &c.*] Ought I to be accused.

315. *Consensistis.*] You consented that I should leave him in *Lemnos* to be cured.

317. *Feros dolores.*] Cruel, raging Torments.

319. *Felix.*] As to the Success of it.

Fidelem.] sc. *Me*.

320. *Quem.*] *Philoctetes*. For it was ordained by the Fates, that *Troy* should not be taken without the Arrows of *Hercules*, which were given to *Philoctetes*; and therefore it was necessary that *Philoctetes* and his Arrows, should be present at the *Trojan War*.

321. *Melius.*] Ironically.

322. *Eloquioque.*] He who is altogether void of Eloquence.

323. *Callidus arte, &c.*] By some Stratagem, when he is a heavy Fellow and a Blockhead.

324. *Antè, &c.*] The Nature of Things shall sooner be changed, than the Genius of *Ajax* shall do you any Good.

Frondibus.] Trees.

323. *Achaia.*] Greece itself.

326. *Pectore.*] My Counsel.

327. *Solertia.*] Sharpness of Wit.

328. *Sis licet.*] An Apostrophe to *Philoctetes*.

Sociis.] To the Greeks.

Regique.] And to *Agamemnon*.

329. *Execrere.*] You may curse. In the mean Time *Ulysses* answers to the 47th Verse. *Meumque caput, &c.*] Although you continually wish me Harm.

tamen aggrediar: [mecumque reducere nitar,]
 amque tuis potiar (faveat Fortuna) sagittis;
 iam sum Dardanio, quem cepi, vate potitus: 335
 iam responsa Deum, Trojanaque fata retexi:
 iam rapui Phrygiæ signum penetrale Minervæ
 ostibus è mediis. Et se mihi comparet Ajax?
 empe capi Trojam prohibebant fata sinè illo.
 fortis ubi est Ajax? ubi sunt ingentia magni 340
 verba viri? cur hic metuis? cur audet Ulysses
 ire per excubias, & se committere nocti?
 erque feros enses, non tantum mœnia Trœum,
 erum etiam summas arcès intrare: suâque
 eripere æde Deam: raptamq; efferre per hostes? 345
 quæ nisi fecissem; frustra Telamone creatus
 gestâisset lævâ taurorum tergora septem.
 illâ nocte mihi Trojæ victoria parta est:
 Pergama tum vici, cum vinci posse cœgi.
 Desine Tydiden vultuque & murmure nobis 350
 ostentare meum. Pars est sua laudis in illis.
 Nec tu, cum sociâ clypeum pro classe tenebas,
 solus eras: tibi turba comes, mihi contigit unus.
 Qui, nisi pugnacem sciret sapiente minorem

est in illis. Nec tu eras solus, cum tenebas clypeum pro sociâ classe: turba comes tibi, unus conti-
 git mihi. Qui, nisi sciret pugnacem esse minorem

tamen aggrediar te: [que nitar
 reducere mecum] que (faveat
 Fortuna) tam potiar tuis sa-
 gittis; quàm sum potitus Dar-
 danio vate, quem cepi: quàm
 retexi responsa Deum, Troja-
 naque fata: quàm rapui pene-
 trale signum Phrygiæ Minervæ
 è mediis hostibus. Et Ajax
 comparet se mihi? nempe fata
 prohibebant Trojam capi sinè il-
 lo. Ubi est fortis Ajax? ubi
 sunt ingentia verba magni viri?
 cur metui, hic? cur Ulysses au-
 det ire per excubias, & com-
 mittere se nocti? que intrare non
 tantum mœnia Trœum, verum
 etiam summas arcès per feros
 enses: que eripere Deam suâ æde:
 que efferre raptam per hostes?
 quæ nisi fecissem; creatus Tela-
 mone frustra gestâisset tergora
 septem taurorum lævâ. Victo-
 ria Trojæ parta est mihi illâ
 nocte: tum vici Pergama, cum
 cœgi posse vinci. Desine osten-
 tare nobis meum Tydiden, vul-
 tu & murmure. Sua pars lau-

NOTES.

333. Aggrediar.] I'll attempt you with
 Words and Oratory. Heinsius thinks this He-
 istich with the former Verse to be spurious.

334. Tamque.] And I will so have thy Ar-
 rows in my Power, as I had both Helenus the
 son of Priamus, that excellent Prophet, and
 the Palladium, which unless I had brought
 away from the Enemies, Troy could never
 have been taken.

Faveat.] sc. Dummodo.

336. Retexi.] I have laid open, discovered.

337. Signum, &c.] The Palladium, i. e.
 the fatal Image of Pallas; that Ulysses, toge-
 ther with Diomedes, stole out of Troy.

339. Illo.] The Palladium.

342. Excubias.] The Watches and Centi-
 nels of the Enemies.

344. Suâque æde.] From her Temple.

345. Deam.] Pallas, i. e. Palladium, or
 Image of Pallas.

347. Lævâ.] On his Left Arm.

Taurorum, &c.] A Shield covered with the
 Hides of seven Oxen.

348. Illâ nocte.] sc. Quâ rapui Phrygiæ
 signum penetrale Minervæ hostibus è mediis.

349. Tydiden meum.] Diomedes my Friend.
 Ajax had objected above, in Verse 100, that
 Ulysses did nothing in the Light, nor without
 Diomedes.

351. In illis.] The Palladium that was
 brought off by us.

352. Pro classe.] In Defence of the Fleet.

354. Sapiente.] Than an eloquent Man.
 For a very eloquent Man is accounted a wise
 Man.

Minorem.] Inferior to.

sapiente, nec præmia deberi indomitæ dextræ, quoque ipse peteret hæc: moderatior Ajax peteret, que ferox Eurypilus, que natus claro Andremone: nec minus Idomeneus, que Meriones creatus eadem patriâ: frater majoris Atridæ peteret. Quippe fortes manu (nec sunt secundi Marte tibi) cessere meis consiliis. Dextera utilis bello est tibi; est ingenium, quod eget moderamine nostro. Tu geris vires finè mente: cura futuri est mihi. Tu potes pugnare: Atrides eligit tempora pugnandi mecum. Tu tantum prodes corpore; nos animo. Quantoque qui temperat ratem anteit officium remigis; quanto dux major milite; tanto ego supero te. Nec non pectora sunt majora manu in nostro corpore. Omnis vigor in illis. At vos, ô procures, date præmia vestro vigili; priusque curâ tot annorum, quos egi anxius, reddite hunc titulum pensandum nostris meritis. Jam labor est in fine. Removi obstantia fata: que cepi alta Pergama, faciendo posse capi.

Esse, nec indomitæ deberi præmia dextræ, Ipse quoque hæc peteret: peteret moderatior Ajax, Eurypilusque ferox, claroque Andremone natus: Nec minus Idomeneus, patriâque creatus eadem Meriones: peteret majoris frater Atridæ. Quippe manu fortes (nec sunt tibi Marte secundi) Consiliis cessere meis. Tibi dextera bello Utilis; ingenium est, quod eget moderamine nostro. Tu vires finè mente geris: mihi cura futuri est. Tu pugnare potes: pugnandi tempora mecum Eligit Atrides. Tu tantum corpore prodes; Nos animo. Quantoque ratem qui temperat, anteit Remigis officium; quanto dux milite major; Tanto ego te supero. Nec non in corpore nostro Pectora sunt potiora manu. Vigor omnis in illis. At vos, ô procures, vigili date præmia vestro; Proque tot annorum curâ, quos anxius egi, Hunc titulum meritis pensandum reddite nostris. Jam labor in fine est. Obstantia fata removi: Altaque posse capi faciendo, Pergama cepi.

NOTES.

255. *Indomitæ.*] Without the Strength of Reason.

356. *Ipsè.*] Diomedes.

Hæc.] The Arms of Achilles.

Ajax.] Another Ajax, the Son of Oileus.

357. *Andremone natus.*] Thoas, the Son of Andremon.

358. *Patriâque.*] Crete.

359. *Frater, &c.*] Menelaus, the Brother of Agamemnon, the Son of Atreus.

360. *Nec sunt, &c.*] Nor are they inferior to you for fighting.

361. *Consiliis meis.*] To my Prudence.

362. *Ingenium.*] sc. Sed. For Ulysses allows Strength of Body to Ajax.

363. *Mente.*] Without Wit or Conduct.

Mihi cura futuri est.] I see beforehand, which none but wise Men can do.

366. *Qui temperat ratem.*] That steers a Ship.

369. *Vigor.*] All my Vigour consists in the Understanding, in the Sharpness of Wit.

370. *Vigili vestro.*] To him who used readily to watch for you.

371. *Tot annorum cura.*] Ulysses was solicitous for the Greeks more than ten Years.

372. *Hunc titulum meritis, &c.*] The Honour which is due as a Reward of my Watching and Labour that I have taken for the Public Good.

373. *Jam labor, &c.*] For my Labour being ended, my Reward is due.

374. *Posse capi.*] That it was possible to take it. So 5. Trist. *Et facis accepto munere posse frui.*

spes nunc socias, casuraque mœnia Trôum, 375
 que Deos oro, quos hosti nuper ademi;
 si quid superest, quod sit sapienter agendum;
 quid adhuc audax, ex præcipitique petendum;
 Trojæ fati aliquid restare putatis;]

te mei memores: aut si mihi non dâti arma; 380
 hic date. Et ostendit signum fatale Minervæ.

ota manus procerum est: &, quid facundia posset,
 patuit; fortisque viri tulit arma disertus.

ectora qui solus, qui ferrum, ignemque, Jovemque
 sustinuit toties; unam non sustinet iram: 385

invictumque virum vincit dolor. Arripit enssem:

Meus hic certè est. An & hunc sibi poscet U-
 lysses?

hic ait, utendum est in me mihi: quique cruore
 Phrygum maduit, domini nunc cæde madebit:

ne quisquam Ajacem possit superare, nisi Ajax. 390
 Dixit: & in pectus tum denique vulnera passum,

quâ patuit ferro, lethalem condidit enssem:

nec valuere manus infixum educere telum.

expulit ipse cruor. Rubefactaque sanguine tellus

manus valuere educere infixum telum. Cruor ipse expulit.

Nunc oro per socias spes, que mœ-
 nia casura Trôum, perque Deos
 quos nuper ademi hosti; per
 quod sit sapienter agendum, si
 quid superest; [si quid audax,
 que petendum ex præcipiti; si
 putatis aliquid restare fati Tro-
 jæ;] este memores mei: aut si
 non datis mihi arma: date huic.

Et ostendit fatale signum Miner-
 væ. Manus procerum est mota:

Et patuit re, quid facundia pos-
 set; que disertus tulit arma fortis
 viri. Qui solus toties sustinuit

ferrum, ignemque, Jovemque,
 non sustinet unam iram: Que

dolor vincit invictum virum.
 Arripit enssem: Et ait, certè hic

est meus. An Ulysses poscet &
 hunc sibi? Hic est utendum mihi

in me: quique sæpe maduit cru-
 ore domini Phrygum, nunc ma-

debit cæde domini: ne quisquam
 possit superare Ajacem, nisi Ajax.

Dixit: & condidit lethalem en-

sem in pectus tum denique passum

vulnera, quâ patuit ferro: nec
 que tellus rubefacta sanguine

NOTES.

375. *Per spes socias.*] By our common
 hopes.

376. *Deos.*] Pallas, whose Image he had
 borne away from the Trojans.

377. *Superest agendum.*] Remains to be
 done.

378. *Audax.*] In doing which there is need
 of Boldness: These two Verses inclosed in
 brackets, Heinsius condemns as spurious.

Præcipitique petendum.] To be fetched from
 the dangerous Place.

379. *Fatis.*] The Fates opposing the tak-
 ing of Troy. He means the Arrows of Hercules.

381. *Huic.*] Ulysses points with his Finger
 his Hand to the Palladium, that he had stolen
 out of Troy.

382. *Mota manus.*] The whole Body of the
 Trojan Princes was moved, and wrought upon
 by the Oration of Ulysses.

Et quid, &c.] Then it appeared manifestly
 what Force Eloquence is in influencing the
 Minds of Men.

383. *Fortis, &c.*] Of Achilles. For the

Greeks adjudged the Arms of Achilles to Ulysses, rather for his Eloquence, than for his Strength and Valour.

Tulit.] Received, won.

Disertus.] Eloquent Ulysses.

384. *Hectora.*] A Periphrasis of Ajax.

386. *Invictumque, &c.*] He whom none
 could conquer, was overcome by his own Anger.

391. *Tum denique.*] Only then.

392. *Quâ.*] Where it lay open to the
 Sword.

Lethalem enssem.] The fatal Sword; this
 Sword wherewith Ajax slew himself was Hector's
 Sword, which he received of him, after
 he had fought with him in single Combat,
 they honouring one another with mutual Pre-
 sents, because they had both fought gallantly.
 Hector was presented with a Belt by Ajax,
 which he had on when he was dragged about
 the City of Troy.

395. *Educere.*] To draw out.

genuit purpureum florem de viride cespite, qui prius fuerat natus de Oebalio vulnere. Littera communis pueroque viroque est inscripta mediis foliis: hæc nominis, illa querelæ.

Purpureum viridi genuit de cespite florem,
Qui prius Oebalio fuerat de vulnere natus.
Littera communis mediis pueroque viroque
Inscripta est foliis: hæc nominis, illa querelæ.

395

NOTES.

396. Oebalio.] Of Oebalian Hyacinthus, who was turned into a purple Flower by Apollo.

Vulnere.] Of the Blood.

397. Littera communis, &c.] In the Leaves of that Flower, into which Ajax was turned; the Letter is common, both to the Complaints of the Boy Hyacinthus, and to the Name of

Ajax; for as they say, these two Letters *ai* are inscribed on that Flower, which are an Interjection of complaining, and the first Letters in the Name *Αἶας*. or *Ajax*.

398. Nominis. Of Ajax.

Querelæ.] Of Hyacinthus, who expired, crying out, *ai. ai.* See *Lib. X. Fab. v. ver. 54.*

FAB. II. Hecuba plucks out the Eyes of Polymestor, and is turned into a Bitch.

After Ulysses had brought Philoctetes and his Arrows, (by means of which Troy was taken) into the Grecian Camp; Hecuba, the Wife of Priam, a rich Prey, fell to the Lot of Ulysses; she grieving for the Destruction of Astyanax and Polyxena, who was slain at the Funeral of Achilles, arrived in the Grecian Navy at Thrace; and being bereaved of all her other Children, she expected to find her Son Polydore safe with Polymestor, where he had been brought up privately; but as she was walking near the Sea Side, she espied him thrown up by the Waves on the Shore. For Polymestor had murdered him, out of Covetousness of the Gold, that had been given him along with Polydore; and, the better to conceal it, had thrown his Body into the Sea. As soon as Hecuba, the Daughter of Cisseus, understood it, she procured herself to be admitted to Polymestor (concealing her Knowledge of her Son's Murder) under pretence of adding more Gold to what she had given him already. The Tyrant, believing the Pretence to be true, gave her the Opportunity of a private Conversation with him. Hecuba, having gained Admittance, plucked out his Eyes; and as the Thracians were pursuing, and flinging Stones at her, she was transformed into a Bitch.

VICTOR ad Hypsipyles patriam, clarique
Thoantis,
Et veterum terras infames cæde virorum,
Vela dat; ut referat, Tirynthia tela, sagittas.
Quæ postquam ad Graios domino comitante revexit;
Imposita est sero tandem manus ultima bello.
Troja simul Priamusque cadunt: Priameia conjux
Perdedit infelix hominis post omnia formam;
Externasque novo latratu terruit auras.
Longus in angustum quâ clauditur Hellespontus,
Ilion ardebat; neque adhuc confederat ignis:
Exiguumque senis Priami Jovis ara cruorem
Combiberat. Tractata comis antistita Phæbi
Non profecturas tendebat ad æthera palmas.
Dardanidas matres patriorum signa Deorum,
Dum licet, amplexas, succensaque templa tenentes
Invidiosa trahunt victores præmia Graii.
Mittitur Astyanax illis de turribus, unde

*Victor dat vela ad patriam
Hypsipyles, clarique Thoantis,
& terras infames cæde veterum
virorum; ut referat sagittas,
Tirynthia tela. Quæ postquam
revexit ad Graios domino co-
mitante; tandem ultima manus
est imposita sero bello. Troja
Priamusque simul cadunt: Pri-
ameia conjux, infelix, post om-
nia perdidit formam hominis;
que terruit externas auras novo
latratu. Quâ longus Hellespon-
tus clauditur in angustum, Ilion
ardebat; neque ignis adhuc con-
federat: que ara Jovis combi-
berat exiguum cruorem senis Pri-
ami. Antistita Phæbi tracta-
ta comis tendebat non profectu-
ras palmas ad æthera. Graii
victores trahunt Dardanidas
matres, amplexas signa patriorum
Deorum, que tenentes succensa
templa, dum licet, invidiosa
præmia. Astyanax mittitur de istis turribus, unde*

NOTES.

1. *Victor.*] Ulysses, who had obtained the Arms of Achilles.

Hypsipyles patriam.] The Isle of Lemnos, where Hypsipyle, the Daughter of Thoas, reigned.

2. *Terras infames, &c.*] Once upon a Time all the Women of Lemnos, except Hypsipyle, (who spared her Father) slew their Fathers, Husbands, and Children; thence the Land was called *Infamis terra, &c.*

3. *Tirynthia tela.*] The Arrows of Hercules. Why he was called *Tirynthius*, see above, Book IX. Fab. i. ver. 67.

4. *Domino.*] Philoctetes, whom Ulysses and Diomedes fetched from the Isle of Lemnos. See the whole Matter related above, in Book IX. and this Book, Fab. i. ver. 45.

5. *Manus ultima.*] The End.

6. *Priameia conjux.*] Hecuba, the Wife of Priamus.

8. *Externasque.*] Foreign Air, Thrace; for it was far off from Troy.

9. *Longus Hellespontus.*] Hellespont is the narrow long Sea, that divides Asia from Europe. It was called Hellespont, from Helle,

the Sister of Phryxus, who was drowned in it.

Quâ clauditur in angustum.] Where it grows narrow. Hellespont grows narrow in the Place where Sestos and Abydos stood, and extends to Troas where Troy stood.

10. *Confederat.*] Was extinguished.

11. *Exiguum.*] Because old Men have but a little Blood.

Jovis ara.] At which Priamus himself was slain.

12. *Tractata comis.*] So Pacuvius in *Marius Victorinus*. *Agite, ita volute, rapite, comâ tractate per aspera saxa & humum: scindite vestem ocius.*

Antistita Phæbi.] Cassandra, the Daughter of Priamus, the Priestess of Phæbus.

14. *Dardanidas matres.*] The Trojan Matrons.

Signa.] The Statues, the Images.

17. *Astyanax.*] The Son of Hector by Andromache: So called, because he seemed designed to have the Government of the City; for *ἄστυ* is a City, and *ἄναξ* a King: He was after the sacking of Troy, thrown down headlong from a high Tower, by Ulysses.

solebat sæpè videre patrem, monstratum à matre pugnantem pro se, que tuentem proavita regna. Jamque Boreas suadet viam; que carbasa mota secundo flatu sonant: navita jubet uti ventis. Tröades clamant, Troja vale, rapimur: dant oscula terræ: & relinquunt fumantia tecta patriæ. Hecuba (miserabile visu) inventa in mediis sepulchris natorum, ultima conscendit classem. Dulichiæ manus traxère prensantem tumulos atque dantem oscula ossibus. Tamen hausit, que tulit haustos cineres unius Hectoris in sinu secum. Relinquit canum crimen de vertice in tumulo Hectoris, crinem, lacrymasque, inopes inferias. Est tellus contraria Phrygiæ, ubi Troja fuit, habitata Bistoniis viris. Illic erat dives regia Polymestoris; cui, Polydore, pater commisit te alendum clàm, que removet ab Phrygiis armis. Sapiens consilium: nisi adjecisset magnas opes præmia sceleris, irritamen avari animi. Ut fortuna Phrygum cecidit, impius rex Thracum capit ense, que defigit jugulo sui alumni: & tanquam crimina possent tolli cum corpore, misit exanimem è scopulo in subjectas undas.

Pugnantem pro se, proavitaque regna tuentem, Sæpè videre patrem, monstratum à matre solebat. Jamque viam suadet Boreas; flatuque secundo 20 Carbasa mota sonant: jubet uti navita ventis. Troja, vale: rapimur, clamant: dantque oscula terræ Tröades: & patriæ fumantia tecta relinquunt. Ultima conscendit classem (miserabile visu) In mediis Hecube natorum inventa sepulchris. 25 Prensantem tumulos, atque ossibus oscula dantem. Dulichiæ traxère manus. Tamen unius hausit, Inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris haustos. Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem, Inferias inopes crinem lacrymasque relinquit. 30 Est, ubi Troja fuit, Phrygiæ contraria tellus, Bistoniis habitata viris. Polymestoris illic Regia dives erat; cui te commisit alendum Clàm, Polydore, pater, Phrygiisque removet ab armis. Consilium sapiens: sceleris nisi præmia magnas 35 Adjecisset opes, animi irritamen avari. Ut cecidit fortuna Phrygum, capit impius ense Rex Thracum, juguloque sui defigit alumni: Et, tanquam tolli cum corpore crimine possent, Exanimem è scopulo subjectas misit in undas. 40

NOTES.

18. Tuentem.] Defending.

19. Patrem.] Hector.

Matre.] Andromache.

21. Carbasa mota sonant.] The Sails being shaken by the Winds, make a rattling Noise.

26. Prensantem tumulos.] Embracing the Sepulchres of her Sons.

27. Dulichiæ manus, &c.] Ulysses (called Dulichius, from Dulichium, an Island near Ithaca, his Country) seized on Hecuba, while she was embracing the Sepulchres of her Sons, and kissing their Bones.

Hausit.] She took.

30. Inferias inopes.] Unavailing, vain Offering to his Manes.

31. Contraria.] Situated over-against Phrygia.

Tellus.] Thrace. For Bistonia is a City of Thrace, so called from Biston, the Son of Mars.

32. Polymestoris.] A King of Thrace, infamous for the Murder of Polydore, out of Covetousness for his Gold.

34. Polydore.] An Apostrophe to Polydore. Pater.] Priamus.

36. Irritamen.] The Incentive.

38. Rex Thracum.] Polymestor King of Thrace.

Jugulo.] Into the Throat.

Alumni.] Of Polydore, who had been committed to his Care, by his Father.

40. Exanimem, &c.] Polymestor threw the dead Body of Polydore into the Sea from a high Rock.

littore Threicio classem religârat Atrides,
 dum mare pacatum, dum ventus amicior esset.
 Hic subitò, quantus cum viveret esse solebat,
 exit humo late rupta; similisque minaci,
 temporis illius vultum referebat Achilles;
 45 Quo ferus injusto petiit Agamemnona ferro.
 Immemoresque mei disceditis, inquit, Achivi?
 Obrutaque est mecum virtutis gratia nostræ?
 Ne facite. Utq; meum non sit sinè honore sepulchrum,
 placet Achilleos mactata Polyxena manes.
 50 Dixit: & immiti sociis parentibus umbræ,
 Rapta sinu matris, quam jam propè sola fovebat,
 Fortis, & infelix, & plusquàm scœmina; virgo
 Ducitur ad tumulum; diroque fit hostia busto.
 Quæ memor ipsa sui, postquam crudelibus aris
 55 Admota est; sensitque sibi fera sacra parari;
 Utque Neoptoleum stantem, ferrumque tenentem,
 Inque suo vidit figentem lamina vultu;
 Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine, dixit.
 Nulla mora est. Aut tu jugulo vel pectore telum
 60 Tenentem ferrum, que figentem lumina in suo vultu; dixit, Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine. Nulla
 mora est. Aut tu conde telum meo jugulo

Atrides religârat classem Threicio
 littore, dum mare esset pa-
 catum, dum ventus amicior.
 Hic Achilles exit humo latè rup-
 ta subitò, quantus solebat esse
 cum viveret; similisque mina-
 ci, referebat vultum illius tempo-
 ris; quo ferus petiit Agamem-
 nona injusto ferro. Que inquit,
 Achivi, disceditis immemores
 mei? & gratia nostræ virtu-
 tis est obruta mecum? ne facite.
 Utque meum sepulchrum non sit
 sinè honore, Polyxena mactata
 placet Achilleos manes. Dixit:
 & sociis parentibus immiti um-
 bræ, rapta sinu matris, quam
 jam propè sola fovebat, fortis
 & infelix virgo, & plusquàm
 scœmina, ducitur ad tumulum
 & fit hostia diro busto. Quæ
 ipsa memor sui, postquam est ad-
 mota crudelibus aris; que sensit
 fera sacra parari sibi; utque
 vidit Neoptoleum stantem, que

NOTES.

41. *Classem religârat.*] Had moored the fleet, or cast Anchor.
Atrides.] Agamemnon, the Son of Atreus.
 45. *Referabat vultum.*] Revived the Stern-
 46. *Petiit.*] He set upon, he attacked, i. e. with such a stern Countenance, as Achilles seemed to draw his Sword against Agamemnon, because of Briseis, whom he had taken from him.
 47. *Immemoresque, &c.*] The Ghost of Achilles accuses the Greeks of Ingratitude.
 48. *Obruta.*] Buried.
 49. *Utque, &c.*] That my Sepulchre may be honoured.
 50. *Mactata.*] Slain for Sacrifice.
Polyxena.] So called, q. d. the hospitable entertainer of many. She was the Daughter of Priam by Hecuba. Achilles loved her while he was alive, and would have her sacrificed to him when he was dead.

51. *Immiti.*] Cruel, savage, that would have a Virgin sacrificed to it.
Parentibus.] Consenting, obeying.
 54. *Tumulum.*] The Tomb of Achilles, which was at Sigæum, a Promontory of Troy.
Diroque busto.] To the Sepulchre of the cruel and direful Ghost, who commanded a Virgin to be offered.
 55. *Sui.*] Of her high Birth.
Postquam crudelibus, &c.] After she had been cruelly brought to the Altar.
 56. *Fera sacra.*] The barbarous savage Rites, as she was to be slain at them.
 57. *Neoptoleum.*] Pyrrhus, the Son of Achilles by Deidamia, who was called Neoptolemus, because he went very young to the Trojan War, from νέος, and πτόλεμος, or πόλεμος.
Ferrumque.] The Sword or Knife with which she was to be killed.
 59. *Jamdudum.*] Quickly.
Generoso.] My noble Blood.
 60. *Nulla mora.*] sc. In me.

vel pectore: que simul retexit
jugulum pectusque. Scilicet haud
Polyxena ferrem servire ulli,
haud ullum Numen placabitur
per tale sacrum. Tantum vellem
mea mors posset fallere matrem.
Mater obest, que minuit mihi
gaudia necis. Quamvis non
mea mors sed sua vita est ge-
menda. Modò vos este procul;
ne adeam non libera Stygios ma-
nes; si peto justa: que remove-
te viriles manus virgineo tactu.
Liber sanguis erit acceptior illi,
quisquis est, quam paratis pla-
care meâ cæde. Tamen si ul-
tima vota nostri oris movent
quos; filia regis Priami, non
captiva rogat vos; reddite cor-
pus inemptum genetrici: neve
redimat triste jus sepulchri auro,
sed lacrymis. Tunc, cum po-
terat, redimebat & auro. Dix-
erat. At populus non tenet la-
crymas, quas illa tenebat. E-
tiam sacerdos ipse flens invituf-
que rupit præbita præcordia
ferro coniecto. Illa, labens super terram defecto poplite, pertulit intrepidos vultus ad novissima fata.
Quoque tunc cura fuit velare partes tegendas,

Conde meo: jugulumque simul pectusque retexit.
Scilicet haud ulli servire Polyxena ferrem,
Haud per tale sacrum Numen placabitur ullum.
Mors tantum vellem matrem mea fallere posset.
Mater obest; minuitque necis mihi gaudia. Quamvis
Non mea mors illi, verum sua vita gemenda est.
Vos modò, ne Stygios adeam non libera manes,
Este procul; si justa peto: tactuque viriles
Virgineo removete manus. Acceptior illi,
Quisquis is est, quem cæde meâ placare paratis,
Liber erit sanguis. Si quos tamen ultima nostri
Vota movent oris; Priami vos filia regis,
Non captiva rogat; genetrici corpus inemptum
Reddite: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulchri,
Sed lacrymis. Tunc, cum poterat, redimebat & auro
Dixerat. At populus lacrymas, quas illa tenebat,
Non tenet. Ipse etiam flens invitufque sacerdos
Præbita coniecto rupit præcordia ferro.
Illa, super terram defecto poplite labens.
Pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus.
Tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare tegendas,

NOTES.

62. Scilicet.] For certain.

Haud ulli servire, &c.] For I would cer-
tainly never be a Slave to any Man, being
Polyxena, the Daughter of King Priam.

Polyxena.] Emphatically; as though she
had said, I am the Daughter of King Pri-
amus, and Sister of Hector.

63. Per tale sacrum, &c.] By putting a
Slave to Death.

64. Fallere, &c.] To be concealed from.
Polyxena shews her Piety towards her Mother.

65. Mater obest.] The Grief that will
afflict my Mother for my Death, troubles my
Mind.

66. Gemenda est.] Is to be lamented and
bewailed.

67. Vos modò, &c.] Polyxena petitions that
no Man might touch her, that she might de-
scend unviolated to the Shades below.

Ne Stygios adeam, &c.] That I may die
free.

69. Acceptior.] More grateful or acceptable.

70. Quisquis is est.] Whether he be a God

or a Hero; for Polyxena did not know who
she was to appease, by her being made a
crifice.

74. Jus sepulchri.] The Privilege of Bur-

75. Tunc.] When my Mother was at
she redeemed the dead Bodies of her Son
not with Tears alone, but with Gold.

77. Tenet.] Restrains, refrains from.

Invitusque sacerdos.] Pyrrhus who took
care of the Sacrifice, and was appointed
High Priest.

78. Præbita.] Voluntarily offered.

79. Illa.] Polyxena.

Defecto poplite.] Her Knees failing.

80. Ad fata, &c.] Even to Death.

81. Tunc, &c.] Which Care, Julius
Cæsar took, as Suetonius relates; to let his
fall down to his Feet, that he might fall
the more Decency, when he was wounded
the Conspirators.

Tegendas partes.] The Parts that ought
be covered.

cum caderet ; castique decus fervare pudoris.
Troades excipiunt ; deploratosque recensent
Priamidas : & quid dederit domus una cruoris.
Teque gemunt, virgo ; teque ô modò regia conjux, 85
regia dicta parens, Asiæ florentis imago :
Nunc etiam prædæ mala fors : quam victor Ulysses
esse suam nollet, nisi quòd tamen Hectora partu
didideras. Dominum matri vix repperit Hector.
Quæ corpus complexa animæ tam fortis inane, 90
quas toties patriæ dederat, natisque, viroque,
huic quoque dat lacrymas ; lacrymas in vulnera fundit,
oscula quoque ore tegit : consuetaque pectora plangit :
Canitiemque suam concreto in sanguine verrens,
plura quidem, sed & hæc, laniato pectore dixit : 95
Nata tuæ (quid enim superest ?) dolor ultime matri,
Nata, jaces : videoque tuum mea vulnera vulnus.
En, ne perdiderim quenquam sinè cæde meorum,
Tu quoque vulnus habes. At te, quia fœmina, rebar

(superest ?) nata, jaces : videoque tuum vulnus, mea vulnera. En, ne perdiderim quenquam meorum
sinè cæde, tu quoque habes vulnus. At rebar te tutam, quia

cum caderet ; que servare decus
casti pudoris. Troades excipi-
unt ; que recensent deploratos
Priamidas : & quid cruoris una
domus dederit. Quæ, virgo, ge-
munt te ; teque ô modò dicta regia
conjux, regia parens, imago flo-
rentis Asiæ ; nunc etiam mala
fors prædæ : quam victor Ulys-
ses nollet esse suam, nisi quòd ta-
men didideras Hectora partu. Hec-
tor vix repperit dominam matri.
Quæ complexa inane corpus tam
fortis animæ, dat lacrymas
quas toties dederat patriæ, natis-
que, viroque, quoque huic ; fun-
dit lacrymas in vulnere, quæ
tegit oscula ore : que plangit
consueta pectora : que verrens
suam canitiem in concreto san-
guine, quidem dixit plura, sed &
hæc, laniato pectore : Nata ul-
time dolor matri, (enim quid su-

NOTES.

83. *Troades excipiunt.*] The Trojan Wo-
men take up the Body of *Polyxena* lying dead.
Recensent.] They recount, they reckon up,
which was the usual Custom in Funeral La-
mentations.

84. *Quid cruoris.*] How much Blood ; for
all the Sons of *Priamus* had been slain.

85. *Teque gemunt, &c.*] An Apostrophe to
Polyxena and *Hecuba*, who a little before was
called Queen of *Asia*.

87. *Prædæ mala fors.*] An unhappy Lot of
Lunder.

88. *Nisi, &c.*] This is the Reason which
moved *Ulysses* to accept of *Hecuba*.

89. *Dominum.*] The Poet elegantly sets
forth the lamentable Condition of *Hecuba* ; as
if he had said ; *Illa magni Hectoris mater adeo
abjecta est, ut vix inveniatur dominus cui
serviat.*

90. *Animæ tam fortis inane.*] Stripped of
a Soul so brave.

93. *Consuetaque.*] Accustomed to be beaten
and smitten, by reason of the laughter of
her Sons.

Plangit.] She beats.

94. *Canitiemque suam, &c.*] And trailed
her grey Hairs in clotted Blood.

97. *Mea vulnera.*] Thy Wounds are mine,

ſœmina, à ferro: & ſœmina cecidiſti ferro. Idem Achilles, exitium Trojæ que orbator noſtri, perdidit tot tuos fratres, idem perdidit te. At poſtquam cecidit ſagittis Paridis Phœbique; tunc certè, dixi, Achilles non eſt metuendus. Nunc quoque erat metuendus mî. Ipſe cinis ſepulti ſœvit in hoc genus: quique ſenſimus hoſtem tumulo: fui ſœcunda Æacidæ. Ingens Ilion jacet: que publica clades eſt finita gravi eventu. Si finita tamen. Pergama reſtant mihi ſoli: que meus dolor eſt in curſu. Modò maxima rerum, potens natis que generis, nuritufque, viroque, nunc exul trahor, inops, avulſa tumultis meorum. munus Penelopæ. Quæ oſtendens me trahentem data penſa Ithacis matribus, dicet, Hæc eſt illa clara parens Hectōris: hæc eſt Priamēia conjux. Quæ tu, quæ ſola levabas maternos luctus poſt tot amiſſos, nunc piâſti hoſtilia buſta. Peperi inferias hoſti. Quò ferrea reſto? Quidve moror? damnoſa ſeneſtus quò ſervas me? quid, crudeles Dî, differtis vivacem annum, niſi quò

*A ferro tutam: cecidiſti & ſœmina ferro. 100
Totque tuos idem fratres, te perdidit idem,
Exitium Trojæ noſtrique orbator, Achilles.
At poſtquam cecidit Paridis Phœbique ſagittis;
Tunc certè, dixi, non eſt metuendus Achilles.
Nunc quoque mî metuendus erat. Cinis ipſe ſepulti 105
In genus hoc ſœvit: tumulo quoque ſenſimus hoſtem:
Æacidæ ſœcunda fui. Jacet Ilion ingens:
Eventuque gravi finita eſt publica clades.
Si finita tamen. Soli mihi Pergama reſtant:
In curſuque meus dolor eſt. Modò maxima rerum,
Tot generis, natiſq; potens, nuribuſque viroque 111
Nunc trahor exul, inops, tumultis avulſa meorum,
Penelopæ munus. Quæ me data penſa trahentem
Matribus oſtendens Ithacis, Hæc Hectōris illa eſt
Clara parens: hæc eſt, dicet, Priamēia conjux. 115
Poſtque tot amiſſos tu nunc, quæ ſola levabas
Maternos luctus, hoſtilia buſta piâſti.
Inferias hoſti peperit. Quò ferrea reſto?
Quidve moror? Quò me ſervas, damnoſa ſeneſtus?
Quid, Dî crudeles, niſi quò nova funera cernam, 120*

NOTES.

103. *Paridis Phœbique ſagittis.*] Achilles was ſlain by Paris, Apollo guiding the Arrows.

105. *Mî.*] For mihi.

106. *In genus hoc.*] Againſt this Race of ours.

Tumulo.] Being in his Tomb and Grave.

107. *Æacidæ.*] For Achilles I have brought forth ſo many Children.

108. *Eventuque gravi.*] By a destructive End.

109. *Soli mihi, &c.*] The Senſe is: That Troy is demolished to others that are dead; but it is ſtanding to me alone; i. e. the Enemy raged againſt her, as if Troy were ſtanding, and the War not ended.

110. *In curſuque, &c.*] My Sorrow ſtill continues; for it is not ended.

Modò maxima, &c.] Hecuba mournfully commemorates, from what a pitch of Filicity ſhe was fallen, into the greateſt Miſery.

111. *Tot.*] Hecuba is recorded to have borne 12 Sons and 7 Daughters to Priam, who had fifty Children in all.

113. *Penelopæ.*] To the Wife of Ulyſſes.

116. *Tu.*] Polyxena.

117. *Hoſtilia buſta piâſti.*] Thou art ſacrificed to appeaſe the Manes of the Enemy. An Apoſtrophe to Polyxena, full of Commiſeration.

118. *Quò, &c.*] To what End do I, cruel to myſelf, ſtill live.

119. *Moror.*] Do I delay.

Vivacem differtis anum? Quis posse putaret
 Felicem Priamum post diruta Pergama dici?
 Felix morte suâ; nec te, mea nata, peremptam
 Aspicit; & vitam pariter regnumque reliquit.
 At (puto) funeribus dotabere, regia virgo; 125
 Condeturque tuum monumentis corpus avitis.
 Non hæc est fortuna domûs. Tibi munera matris
 Contingent fletus, peregrinæque haustus arenæ.
 Omnia perdidimus. Superest, cur vivere tempus
 In breve sustineam, proles gratissima matri, 130
 Nunc solus, quondam minimus de stirpe virili,
 Has datus Ismario regi Polydorus in oras:
 Quid moror interea crudelia vulnera lymphis
 Abluere, & sparsos immiti sanguine vultus?
 Dixit: & ad littus passu processit anili, 135
 Albentes laniata comas. Date, Troades, urnam,
 Dixerat infelix, liquidas hauriret ut undas:
 Aspicit ejectum Polydori in littore corpus,
 Factaque Threïciis ingentia vulnera telis.
 Troades exclamant: obmutuit illa dolore; 140
 Et pariter vocem, lacrymasque introrsus obortas
 Devorat ipse dolor: duroque simillima saxo
 Torpet: adversâ figit modò lumina terrâ;
 Interdum torvos sustollit ad æthera vultus:
 Nunc positi spectat vultum, nunc vulnera nati; 145

cernam nova funera? Quis pu-
 taret Priamum posse dici feli-
 cem post Pergama diruta? Felix
 suâ morte, nec aspicit te, mea
 nata, peremptam; & reliquit
 pariter vitam regnumque. At
 (puto) regia virgo, dotabere
 funeribus; que tuum corpus
 condetur avitis monumentis.
 Hæc non est fortuna domûs. Fle-
 tus matris contingent munera ti-
 bi, que haustus peregrinæ arenæ.
 Perdidimus omnia. Proles gra-
 tissima matri superest, cur su-
 stineam vivere in breve tempus,
 nunc Polydorus solus, quondam
 minimus de virili stirpe, datus
 Ismario regi in has oras. Inte-
 rea quid moror abluere crudelia
 vulnera lymphis, & vultus spar-
 sos immiti sanguine? Dixit: &
 processit ad littus anili passu,
 & laniata albentes comas. Et
 ut infelix hauriret liquidas un-
 das dixerat, Troades, date ur-
 nam: aspicit corpus Polydori e-
 jectum in littore, que vulnera
 ingentia facta Threïciis telis.
 Troades exclamant: illa ob-
 mutuit dolore; & dolor ipse
 devorat pariter & vocem, la-
 crymasque obortas introrsus: que

torpet simillima duro saxo: modò figit lumina adversâ terrâ; interdum sustollit torvos vultus ad æ-
 thera: nunc spectat vultum, nunc vulnera positi nati;

NOTES.

121. *Vivacem anum.*] Long-liv'd, wretch-
 ed old Woman.

Differtis.] Do you prolong.

123. *Nec te.*] *Hecuba* gives this Reason,
 why *Priam* is numbered among the Happy.

125. *Funeribus dotabere.*] Thou shalt be
 adorned with the Honours of a Funeral. This
 is an Irony full of Grief, by which *Hecuba*
 intimates, that *Polyxena* should not have the
 Honour of a Funeral and Interment.

129. *Superest.*] Of so many Sons that I
 had, there is none left but *Polydore*, that was
 committed to the Care of *Polymestor*. But
Hecuba was mistaken, for he was now slain
 by that *Polymestor*.

132. *Datus.*] Sent, committed to the Care
 of.

Ismario.] To *Polymestor* King of *Thrace*;
Ismarus is a Mountain of *Thrace*.

134. *Sparsos.*] Sprinkled, stained, smeared.
 The Antients used to wash the dead Bodies.

140. *Illa.*] *Hecuba*.

141. *Introrsus.*] Springing up inwardly.

142. *Devorat.*] Consumes,

143. *Modò.*] Sometimes.

Terrâ.] On *Troas*, where *Troy* was situated,
 over-against *Thrace*.

144. *Torvos.*] Stern with Grief.

145. *Positi.*] Lying along.

præcipuè vulnera ; que armat, & instruit se irâ. Quâ exarset simul, tanquam maneret regina, statuit ulcisci ; que est tota in imagine pœnæ. Utque læna, orbata lætente catulo, furit ; que nacta signa pedum sequitur hostem. quem non videt. Sic Hecube, postquam miscuit iram cum luctu, non oblita animorum, oblita suorum annorum, vadit ad Polymestora artificem iræ cædis : que petit colloquium. Nam se velle monstrare illi relictum aurum, quod redderet nato. Odrysius credidit : que assuetus amoris prædæ, venit in secreta. Callidus cum blando ore, dixit, Hecube tolle moras : da munera nato. Juro per Superos, omne fore illius quod das. & quod antè dedisti. Truculenta spectat loquentem. que juvenem falsa : que exæstuat tumidâ irâ. Atque ità involat, correptum agmine captivarum matrum, & condit digitos in perfida lumina, expoliatque genis oculis (ira facit potentem) immergitque manus : quæ fœdata sanguine fonti haurit loca luminis, non lumen, enim neque superest.

NOTES.

147. *Tanquam regina maneret.*] As though she were still a Queen.

148. *Pœnæque in imagine.*] In devising a Punishment which she might inflict on Polymestor.

149. *Furit.*] Rages ; the Poet shews by this Simile, what Anger and Indignation Hecuba conceived against Polymestor, who had taken her Son to bring him up, and had murdered him.

152. *Animorum.*] Her Greatness of Spirit.

154. *Se, &c.*] *sc. Ait.*

155. *Latens.*] Hidden.

156. *Odrysius.*] Thracian Polymestor, for the Odrysæ are a People of Thrace, and Odrysa is their City.

161. *Truculenta.*] Being angry, she looked with a stern Countenance.

162. *Tumidâque irâ.*] With swelling Rage.

163. *Correptum.*] Polymestor being seized.

164. *Involat.*] Among the Ancients, Examples are not wanting of the Verb *involo* with an Accusative Case. *Lucan, Lib. VI. Quos Cæsaris invollet artus.*

165. *Expoliatque.*] The Verb *expolio* is used by *Quadrigarius : qui Agrum campanum expoliabatur dixit.*

166. *Sanguine.*] With the Blood of Polymestor.

177. *Lumen.*] The Eyes.

Supereſt.] Is left, remains.

Haurit.] She tears out.

Clade sui Thracum gens irritata tyranni
Troada telorum lapidumque incessere jactu
Cœpit. At hæc missum rauco cum murmure saxum 170
Morsibus insequitur: rictuque in verba parato
Latravit conata loqui: locus exstat, & ex re
Nomen habet: veterumque diu memor illa malorum,
Tam quoque Sithonios ululavit mœsta per agros.
Illius, Troasque suos, hostesque Pelasgos, 175
Illius Fortuna Deos quoque moverat omnes:
Sic omnes, ut & ipsa Jovis conjuxque sororque
Eventus Hecubam meruisse negaverit illos.

sic moverat omnes, ut ipsa conjux sororque Jovis negaverit Hecubam meruisse illos eventus.

Gens Thracum, irritata clade sui tyranni, cœpit incessere Troada jactu telorum lapidumque. At hæc insequitur saxum missum morsibus cum rauco murmure: que latravit rictu parato in verba, conata loqui: locus exstat, & habet nomen ex re: que illa diu memor veterum malorum, tum quoque mœsta, ululavit per Sithonios agros. Fortuna illius moverat Troasque suos hostes Pelasgos, illius fortuna omnes Deos quoque:

NOTES.

169. Troada.] Trojan Hecuba.

Incessere.] Set upon, attacked.

170. Hæc.] Hecuba.

Rauco murmure.] With the snarling Voice of a Dog, she was now turned into a Bitch.

172. Ex re.] For it was called κυνὸς σῆμα,

i. e. the Sepulchre of a Dog.

174. Sithonios.] Thracian, for Sithonia is part of Thrace.

177. Jovis conjuxque sororque.] Juno, that was so violent an Enemy of the Trojans.

FAB. III. The Ashes of Memnon into Birds.

Memnon, the Son of Tithonus and Aurora, coming to the Assistance of Priam, was slain by Achilles. His Mother by her Entreaties, and upon Account of her constant Service, in bringing the Morning Light, obtained from Jupiter, that his Ashes which had been burnt on the Funeral Pile, should be turned into Birds, which from him were called Memnonides. These Birds, in Commemoration of the War, come yearly to his Sepulchre, and fighting among themselves, fall a Sacrifice to his Manes. His Mother Aurora turned the Tears that she shed for the Loss of her Son, into the Morning Dew.

Non vacat Auroræ, quanquam faverat iisdem armis, moveri cladibus & casu Trojæque Hecubæque. Propior cura, que domesticus luctus amissi Memnonis, angit Deam: quem lutea mater vidit pereuntem Achilleâ cuspide Phrygiis campis. Vidit; & ille color, quo matutina tempora rubescunt, palluerat: que æther latuit in nubibus. At parens non sustinuit spectare artus impositos supremis ignibus: sed sicut erat, soluto crine, non est dedignata procumbere genibus magni Jovis, que addere has voces lacrymis: Inferior omnibus, quas aureus æther sustinet (nam rarissima templa sunt mihi per totum orbem) tamen venio Diva: non ut des delubra, que sacrificos dies, que aras calituras ignibus. Tamen si aspicias, quantum scæmina præstem tibi, tum cum servo confinia noctis novâ luce; putes præmia danda. Sed non ea cura; neque hic est nunc status Auroræ, ut poscat meritos honores. Venio orba mei Memnonis: qui tulit fortia arma frustra pro suo patruo, que occidit à forti Achille sub primis annis. (Sic vos voluistis.) Summe rector Deum, precor, da huic aliquem honorem solatia mortis:

NON vacat Auroræ, quanquam iisdem faverat armis, Cladibus & casu Trojæque Hecubæque moveri. Cura Deam propior, luctusque domesticus angit Memnonis amissi: Phrygiis quem lutea campis Vidit Achilleâ pereuntem cuspide mater. Vidit; & ille color, quo matutina rubescunt Tempora, palluerat: latuitque in nubibus æther. At non impositos supremis ignibus artus Sustinuit spectare parens: sed crine soluto, Sicut erat, magni genibus procumbere non est Dedignata Jovis, lacrymisque has addere voces: Omnibus inferior, quas sustinet aureus æther, (Nam mihi sunt totum rarissima templa per orbem) Diva tamen venio: non ut delubra, diesque Des mihi sacrificos, caliturasque ignibus aras. Si tamen aspicias, quantum tibi scæmina præstem, Tum cum luce novâ noctis confinia servo; Præmia danda putes. Sed non ea cura; neque hic est Nunc status Auroræ, meritos ut poscat honores. Memnonis orba mei venio: qui fortia frustra Pro patruo tulit arma suo: primisque sub annis Occidit à forti (sic vos voluistis) Achille. Da, precor, huic aliquem solatia mortis honorem;

NOTES.

1. *Auroræ.*] The Wife of Tithonus, and Mother of Memnon.

Quanquam.] Because of her Husband Tithonus, who was the Son of Laomedon, and Brother of Priam.

4. *Lutea mater.*] Aurora, the Mother of Memnon, who was of a golden, ruddy Colour.

9. *Non sustinuit.*] Could not bear.

Parens.] Because she was his Mother.

12. *Omnibus inferior.*] Inferior to all.

13. *Nam mihi, &c.*] This is the Reason that Aurora is the lowest of all the Goddesses.

14. *Diesque sacrificos.*] Festival, or Holy Days.

15. *Ignibus.*] With Sacrifices.

16. *Si tamen aspicias.*] If you consider. *Quantum, &c.*] How serviceable I can be to you, although I am but a Woman.

17. *Noctis confinia servo.*] I keep watch, that Night does not exceed it's Bounds; for unless Aurora was watchful, it would be continually Night.

20. *Frustrâ.*] Because he was slain, and Troy was taken.

21. *Patruo.*] For Priam, who was Tithonus's Brother.

22. *À forti.*] *sc. Interfectus, percussus.*

Summe Deum rector : maternaque vulnera leni.
 Jupiter annuerat : cum Memnonis arduus alto 25
 Corruit igne rogos : nigrique volumina fumi
 Infecere diem. Veluti cum flumina natas
 Exhalant nebulas, nec Sol admittitur infrà.
 Atra favilla volat : glomerataque corpus in unum
 Densatur ; faciemque capit : sumitque calorem, 30
 Atque animam ex igni. Levitas sua præbuit alas.
 Et primò similis volucris, mox verè volucris
 Insonuit pennis. Pariter sonuere sorores
 Innumeræ ; quibus est eadem natalis origo.
 Terque rogos lustrant : & consonus exit in auras 35
 Ter clangor. Quarto seducunt castra volatu.
 Tunc duo diversâ populi de parte feroces
 Bella gerunt : rostrisque, & aduncis unguibus iras
 Exercent : alasque adversaque pectora lassant.
 Inferiæque cadunt cineri cognata sepulto
 Corpora : seque viro forti meminere creatas.
 Præpetibus subitis nomen facit auctor ; ab illo
 Memnonides dictæ, cum Sol duodena peregit
 Signa, parentali peritura Marte rebellant.

que leni materna vulnera. Ju-
 piter annuerat : cum arduus
 rogos Memnonis corruit alto ig-
 ne : que volumina nigri fumi
 infecere diem. Veluti cum flu-
 mina exhalant natas nebulas,
 nec Sol admittitur infrà. Atra
 favilla volat : glomerataque in
 unum corpus, densatur ; que capit
 faciem : sumitque calorem, atque
 animam ex igni. Sua levitas
 præbuit alas. Et primò similis
 volucris, mox verè volucris in-
 sonuit pennis. Innumeræ sorores
 sonuere pariter ; quibus est ea-
 dem natalis origo. Que lustrant
 rogos ter : & ter consonus clan-
 gor exit in auras. Seducunt
 castra quarto volatu. Tunc duo
 feroces populi gerunt bella de
 diversâ parte : que exercent iras
 rostris & aduncis unguibus :
 que lassant alas adversaque pec-
 tora. Que cognata corpora ca-
 dunt inferiæ cineri sepulto : que
 meminere se creatas forti viro.
 Auctor facit nomen subitis præ-
 petibus ; dictæ Memnonides ab illo, cum Sol peregit sua Signa, rebellant peritura parentali Marte.

N O T E S.

24. *Maternaque vulnera leni.*] And miti-
 gate a Mother's Grief.
 26. *Volumina fumi.*] The rolling Smoke.
 27. *Infecere.*] Obscured, tinged with Black.
 28. *Diem.*] The Light of the Day.
 29. *Glomerataque.*] Rolled in a globular
 form.
 30. *Faciemque.*] It assumes a Shape.
 31. *Animam.*] Life.
 32. *Levitas.*] The Lightness peculiar to Ashes
 and Wings.
 34. *Quibus.*] For they all had their Ori-
 ginal from Ashes.
 35. *Lustrant.*] They fly round about.
 36. *Seducunt castra.*] They separate, and

- divide their Army into two Parts.
 37. *Diversâ.*] From contrary Parties.
 40. *Cognata.*] Born together at the same
 Time, or Kindred.
 42. *Præpetibus subitis.*] Birds produced on
 a sudden.
 43. *Auctor.*] Memnon was their Origin, and
 they were called Memnonides from him.
 43. *Cum Sol duodena, &c.*] Annually,
 when the Sun has run his yearly Course
 through the twelve Signs.
 44. *Peritura.*] He alludes to the Per-
 formances of the Gladiators, that were exhi-
 bited at the Funerals of great Men.
 45. *Rebellant.*] They renew the War again.

Ergo visum aliis flebile Dymantida latrâsse; Aurora est intenta suis luctibus; que nunc quoque dat pias lacrymas: & rorat in toto orbe.

Ergo aliis latrâsse Dymantida flebile visum; Luctibus est Aurora suis intenta; piasque Nunc quoque dat lacrymas: & toto rorat in orbe.

45

NOTES.

45. *Dymantida,*] *Hecuba*, the Daughter of *Dymas*.

47. *Toto rorat in orbe.*] Sprinkles her Tears, turned into Dew, all over the World.

FAB. IV. The Daughters of *Anius* into Pigeons.

Æneas, with his Father *Anchises*, and his Son *Ascanius*, flying their Country, came to *Delphos*. They were kindly entertained there by *Anius*, the Priest of *Apollo*, who tells them, that he had been the Father of five Children, one Son and four Daughters; but was now bereaved of them. His Son *Andrus*, from whom the Island of *Andros* took it's Name, had left his Country; and as *Apollo* had granted his Son the Gift of *Augury*, so *Bacchus* had given his Daughters this Gift, that whatsoever they touched should be turned into Corn, Wine, and Oil. When *Agamemnon* had a mind to carry them away, that he might maintain his Army by that heavenly Gift, they fled into the Island of *Andros*. And then, to avoid being bound in Chains, and carried away by Force by *Agamemnon*, *Bacchus*, out of Pity, and in Consideration of the Gift he had bestowed on them, transformed them into Pigeons.

Tamen nec Fata sinunt spem Trojæ esse eversam cum mœnibus. Cythereius heros fert sacra, & altera sacra, patrem,

NEC tamen eversam Trojæ cum mœnibus esse Spem quoque Fata sinunt. Sacra, & sacra altera patrem

NOTES.

1. *Nec, &c.*] It is not so determined by the Fates, that when *Troy* was demolished, all the Hopes of the *Trojans* should be utterly overthrown. For the *Trojan Race*, under the Conduct of *Æneas*, carried the Gods to *Latium*;

- - - - genus unde *Latinum*,
Albanique patres, atque altæ mœnia Romæ.

As *Virgil* says, *Æneid. Lib. I.*

2. *Sacra.*] Of the Goddess *Vesta*. It was customary with the *Romans*, when they were going about any difficult Enterprize, to make Supplications to her, and to court her Favour, that she might be propitious to their Undertaking.

Fert humeris venerabile onus Cythereïus heros.
 De tantis opibus prædam pius eligit illam ;
 Ascaniumque suum : profugâque per æquora classe
 Fertur ab Antandro : scelerataque limina Thracum,
 Et Polydoreo manantem sanguine terram,
 Linqvit : & utilibus ventis æstuque secundo
 Intrat Apollineam, fociis comitantibus urbem.
 Huic Anius, quo rege homines, antistite Phœbus
 Ritè colebatur, temploque domoque recepit :
 Urbemque ostendit, delubraque vota, duasque
 Latonâ quondam stirpes pariente retentas.
 Thure dato flammis, vinoque in thura profuso,
 Cæforumque boum fibris de more crematis,
 Regia tecta petunt : positique tapetibus altis
 Munera cum liquido capiunt Cerealia Baccho.
 Tum pius Anchises : O Phœbi lecte sacerdos,
 Fallor? an & natum, cùm primùm hæc mœnia vidi,
 Bisque duas natas, quantum reminiscor, habebas?
 Huic Anius, niveis circumdata tempora vittis
 Concutiens, & tristis, ait : Non falleris, heros
 Maxime : natorum vidisti quinque parentem.

humeris, venerabile onus. Pius
 eligit illam prædam de tantisopi-
 bus ; quæ suum Ascanium : quæ
 fertur per æquora profugâ classe
 ab Antandro : quæ linqvit scelerata
 limina Thracum, & terram ma-
 nantem Polydoreo sanguine : &
 intrat Apollineam urbem, utili-
 bus ventis & se undò æstu, so-
 ciis comitantibus. Anius rece-
 pit hunc temploque domoque, quo
 rege homines, quo antistite Phœ-
 bus ritè colebantur : quæ ostendit
 urbem, delubraque vota, quæ
 duas stirpes quondam retentas
 Latonâ pariente. Thure dato
 flammis, vinoque profuso in
 thura, quæ fibris cæforum boum
 crematis de more, petunt regia
 tecta : positique altis tapetibus
 capiunt Cerealia munera cum li-
 quido Baccho. Tum pius An-
 chises : O lecte sacerdos Phœbi,
 fallor? an cùm primùm vidi
 hæc mœnia, quantum reminiscor,
 habebas & natum, & bis duas
 natas? Anius concutiens tem-

pora circumdata niveis vittis, & tristis, ait huic : Maxime heros non falleris : vidisti me parentem
 quinque natorum.

NOTES.

2. *Sacra altera.*] His Father *Anchises* ; for it
 is no less pious to be assisting to a Parent, than
 to the Deities themselves.

3. *Cythereïus heros.*] *Æneas*, the Son of
Venus, who was called *Cytherea*.

4. *Prædam, &c.*] Only the holy Things,
 and his Father.

6. *Antandro.*] *Antandrus* is a City at the
 Foot of *Ida*, so called from Mount *Antander*.

8. *Linqvit.*] Although he had already built
 the City *Æneum* there, as *Virgil* relates,
Æneid III.

9. *Urbem.*] A City in the Isle of *Delos*,
 where *Anius* reigned.

10. *Hunc.*] *Æneas*.
Homines.] sc. *Utebantur*. For he was,
Rex Hominum Phœbique sacerdos. *Virg.*

12. *Delubraque vota.*] Vowed Temples.

Duasque.] Two Trees, which *Latona*
 clasped in her Labour, when she brought
 forth *Apollo* and *Diana*.

14. *Thure dato.*] The Sacrifices being over.

16. *Positque tapetibus.*] Reclined on
 Couches.

18. *Anchises.*] sc. *inqvit*.

19. *Cùm primùm.*] When first.

20. *Bisque, &c.*] *Anius* had four Daughters,
 to whom *Bacchus* granted, that whatsoever
 they touched, should be turned into Bread-
 Corn, Wine, and Oil. *Agamemnon* would by
 Force have carried them along with him to the
Trojan War, to supply the Army with Provi-
 sions ; but by the Assistance of *Bacchus* they
 were transformed into Pigeons.

Quem nunc vides penè orbem.
 (Tanta inconstantia rerum versat
 homines). Enim quid filius absens
 auxilii mihi? quem tellus Andros
 habet, dicta de suo nomine, tenen-
 tem locumque & regna pro patre.
Delius dedit augurium huic:
Liber dedit altera munera fœ-
mineæ sorti, majora voto fide-
que: nam cuncta tactu mea-
rum natarum transformabantur
in segetem, laticemque meri,
baccamque Minervæ: que erat
dives usus in illis. Ubi Atri-
des, depopulator Trojæ, cogno-
vit hoc, (ne putes nos non sensisse
vestram procellam ex aliquâ
parte) usus viribus armorum ab-
strahit invitas gremio genitoris:
que imperat alant Argolicam
classem cœlesti munere. Effugi-
unt quò quæque potest, Eubœa
est petita duabus, & fraterna
Andros totidem natis. Miles
adest: & minatur bella, nî de-
dantur. Pietas dedit consortia
pectora victa metu pœnæ: & ut
possis ignoscere timido fratri;
Æneas non erat hîc, non Hector
qui defenderet Andron: per
quos durâstis in decimum annum.

Jamque vincla parabantur captivis lacertis. Illæ tollentes etiamnum libera brachia cœlo, dixere,
Pater Bacche, fer opem: que auctor

Quem nunc (tanta homines rerum inconstantia versat
Penè vides orbem. Quid enim mihi filius absens 25
Auxilii? quem dicta suo de nomine tellus
Andros habet, pro patre locumque & regna tenentem
Delius augurium dedit huic: dedit altera Liber
Fœmineæ sorti voto majora fideque
Munera: Nam tactu natarum cuncta mearum 30
In segetem, laticemque meri, baccamque Minervæ
Transformabantur: divesque erat usus in illis.
Hoc ubi cognovit Trojæ populator Atrides,
(Ne non ex aliquâ vestram sensisse procellam
Nos quoque parte putes) armorum viribus usus 35
Abstrahit invitas gremio genitoris: alantque
Imperat Argolicam cœlesti munere classem.
Effugiant quò quæque potest, Eubœa duabus,
Et totidem natis Andros fraterna petita est.
Miles adest: & nî dedantur, bella minatur. 40
Victa metu pietas consortia pectora pœnæ
Dedit: & ut timido possis ignoscere fratri;
Non hîc Æneas, non, qui defenderet Andron,
Hector erat: per quos decimum durâstis in annum.
Jamque parabantur captivis vincla lacertis. 45
Illæ tollentes etiamnum libera cœlo
Brachia, Bacche pater, fer opem, dixere: tulitque

NOTES.

24. *Inconstantia rerum.*] The Instability of Fortune.

25. *Penè orbem.*] In a Manner without Children.

Quid enim, &c.] My Son, although he be alive, being absent, is no Help to me.

27. *Andros.*] The Island was so called from his Son Andrus.

28. *Delius.*] Apollo.

Augurium.] Skill in Augury.

Huic.] To Andrus.

29. *Fœmineæ sorti, &c.*] To my Female Issue. So *Lib. VI. Fab. last. ver. 3.*

Quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque creârat
Fœmineæ sortis.

31. *Laticem meri.*] Wine.

Baccamque Minervæ.] Oil. For Pallas was the first that pressed Oil out of the Olive. Hence called *Bacca Minervæ*.

32. *Divesque usus, &c.*] Were profitable Gifts.

33. *Trojæ, &c.*] Agamemnon, the Plunderer or Destroyer of Troy.

38. *Eubœa.*] A long Island lying near *Bœotia*, now called *Negropont*.

40. *Miles adest.*] The Greek Soldiers come thither.

41. *Pietas.*] Fraternal Affection of their Brother Andrus.

44. *Per quos.*] By whose Valour.

45. *Captivis lacertis.*] For the Arms of the Captives.

Muneris auctor opem. Si miro perdere more
Ferre vocatur opem. Nec quâ ratione figuram
Perdiderint, potui scire, aut nunc dicere possim. 50
Summa mali nota est. Pennas fumsère; tuæque
Conjugis in volucrem niveas abiêre columbas.

*muneris tulit opem. Si perdere
miro more vocatur ferre opem.
Nec potui scire, aut nunc pos-
sim dicere, quâ ratione perdid-
erint figuram. Summa mali est
nota. Sumsère pennas; que a-
biêre in niveas columbas, volu-
crem tuæ conjugis.*

NOTES.

48. *Miro more.*] After a wonderful Manner.
Perdere.] To destroy.
49. *Ferre.*] *q. d.* To destroy after a won-
derful Manner is not to bring Help.

51. *Tuæque conjugis.*] Of *Venus*, with
whose Alliance you have been honoured.
For Dôves are the Birds devoted to *Venus*.
52. *Abiêre.*] Were transformed.

FAB. V. The Daughters of Orion sacrificed for the The-
ban Women, and two Youths for their Ashes.

*Anchises and Æneas departing from Anius, they mutually gave Presents
to each other. A Cup was given to Æneas, curiously engraven by
Alcon of Lydia, which Anius had received as a Present from Therfes
of Bœotia, in which the City of Thebes was represented, and the
Daughters of Orion, who offered themselves a Sacrifice for the The-
bans. When they had been burnt on a Funeral Pile, two young Men
sprung out of their Ashes, who were called Coronæ, after the Name
of the Virgins.*

TAlibus atque aliis postquam convivia dictis
Implêrunt; mensâ somnum petiêre remotâ.
Cumque die surgunt: adeuntque oracula Phœbi.
Qui petere antiquam matrem, cognataque jussit
Littora. Prosequitur Rex, & dat munus ituris; 5
Anchisæ sceptrum, chlamydem pharetramque nepoti,

*Postquam implêrunt convivia
talibus & aliis dictis, petiêre
somnum mensâ remotâ. Que
surgunt cum die: adeuntque
oracula Phœbi. Qui jussit pe-
tere antiquam matrem, cognata-
que littora. Rex prosequitur,
& dat munus ituris; sceptrum
Anchisæ, chlamydem pharetramque nepoti,*

NOTES.

4. *Antiquam matrem.*] Italy, from whence
Dardanus, the Founder of the Trojan Nation,
came into *Pbrygia*.

5. *Rex.*] *Anius*.
6. *Nepoti.*] To *Ascanius*.

cratera Æneæ; quem Ismenius
 Therses hospes quondam miserat
 illi Aoniis oris. Therses mise-
 rat hunc illi, Alcon Myleus fa-
 bricaverat; & cælaverat lon-
 go argumento. Urbs erat: &
 posses ostendere septem portas.
 Hæ erant pro nomine; & doce-
 bant quæ illa foret. Ante ur-
 bem exequiæ, tumulique, ignes-
 que, rogiue, que matres ef-
 fusæ comas & apertæ pectora
 significant luctum. Nymphæ
 quoque videntur flere; que
 queri fontes siccatos. Arbos
 nuda riget sinè frondibus: ca-
 pellæ rodunt arentia saxa. Ec-
 ce facit mediis Thebis natas O-
 rione, hanc dare non fæmineum
 pectus aperto jugulo, illam telo
 dimisso per fortia vulnera cecidisse
 pro suo populo; que ferri
 pulchris funeribus per urbem,
 que cremari in celebri parte: tum
 geminos juvenes exire de virgineâ
 favillâ, ne genus intereat, quos fama nominat Coronas, & ducere
 pompam materno cineri.

Cratera Æneæ; quem quondam miserat illi
 Hospes ab Aoniis Therses Ismenius oris.
 Miserat hunc illi Therses, fabricaverat Alcon
 Myleus; & longo cælaverat argumento. 10
 Urbs erat: & septem posses ostendere portas.
 Hæ pro nomine erant; &, quæ foret illa, docebant.
 Ante urbem exequiæ, tumulique, ignesque, rogiue,
 Effusæque comas & apertæ pectora matres
 Significant luctum. Nymphæ quoque flere videntur; 15
 Siccatosque queri fontes. Sinè frondibus arbos
 Nuda riget: rodunt arentia saxa capellæ.
 Ecce facit mediis natas Orione Thebis,
 Hanc non fæmineum jugulo dare pectus aperto,
 Illam dimisso per fortia vulnera telo 20
 Pro populo cecidisse suo; pulchrisque per urbem
 Funeribus ferri, celebrique in parte cremari:
 Tum de virgineâ geminos exire favillâ,
 Ne genus intereât, juvenes, quos fama Coronas
 Nominat, & cineri materno ducere pompam. 25

NOTES.

8. Ismenius.] Theban, from Ismeneus, a River of Bæotia.

Ab Aoniis oris.] Bæotia, of which Aonia is a Part.

10. Myleus.] Myla is a City of Sicily; hence Myleus is put for a Sicilian.

Longo argumento.] A long History.

11. Urbs.] On that Cup or Bowl was engraven the City of Thebes.

12. Hæ pro nomine, &c.] For the seven Gates shews it was Bæotian Thebes. For Thebes

in Bæotia, is said to have had seven Gates.

14. Effusæ comas, &c.] With dishevelled Hair, and Bosoms uncovered.

17. Rodunt.] Gnaw. For all the Herbs were withered.

18. Orione natas.] The Daughters of Orion.

19. Non fæmineum.] Not cowardly, like Women; but manly and bold: For they all, with great Constancy of Mind, suffered themselves to be sacrificed, to appease the Anger of the Gods.

F A B. VI, VII. The Judge *Ambracius* transformed into a Stone, and the Sons of *Molossus* into Birds.

Æneas and *Anchises* sailing to *Crete*, and from thence to *Italy*, that they might finish their Wandrings, and at last settle themselves in new Habitations.

Habitations, having passed by many Countries, they came to Ambracia, which the Gods themselves once contended for. There they see the Image of the Judge Ambracius, who had been turned into Stone. Hence they go to Chaonia, where was the Oracle of Jupiter Dodonæus. There they also see the Sons of King Molossus, who, that they might not be consumed in the Flames, by the Power of the immortal Gods, were transformed into Birds.

HÆtenuſ antiquo ſignis fulgentibus ære
Summus in aurato crater erat aſper acantho.
Nec leviora datis Trojani dona remittunt:
Dantque ſacerdoti cuſtodem thuriſ acerram;
Dant pateram, claramque auro gemmiſque coronam.⁵
Indè recordati Teucroſ à ſanguine Teucri
Ducere principium, Crèten tenuère; locique
Ferre diu nequière Jovem. Centumque relictis
Urbibus, Auſonios optant contingere portus.
Sævit hyems, jactatque viros: Strophadumq; receptos
Portubus infidis exterruit ales Aëllø.
Et jam Dulichios portus, Ithacamque Samenque,
Neritiasque domos, regnum fallacis Ulyſſei,

*Hætenus ſignis fulgentibus
antiquo ære ſummus crater erat
aſper in aurato acantho. Nec
Trojani remittunt dona meliora
datiſ: que dant acerram cuſto-
dem thuriſ ſacerdoti; dant pa-
teram, que coronam claram auro
gemmiſque, indè recordati Teu-
croſ ducere principium à ſan-
guine Teucri, tenuère Crèten; que
nequière ferre diu Jovem loci.
Centumque urbibus relictis, op-
tant contingere Auſonios portus.
Hyems sævit, jactatque viros:
que ales Aëllø exterruit recep-
tos infidiſ portubus Strophadum.
Et jam erant veſti præter Du-*

lichios portus, Ithacamque, Samenque, Neritiasque domos, regnum

NOTES.

1. *Hætenus.*] Thoſe Representations hi-
therto mentioned, were engraven in an-
cient Braſs. But the Brims of this Cup had a
golden Border representing the Herb *Acanthus*
(Bears-foot). The greateſt Honour was con-
ferred on the Leaves of this Plant, by *Calli-
machus*, the Architect, who adorned the Ca-
pitals of thoſe Pillars with them, which by
him were called *Corinthian*.

Signis.] With Images, Figures.

2. *In aurato.*] Becauſe the *Acanthus* was
engraven in Gold.

Aſper.] Embossed.

3. *Leviora.*] Meaner, inferior.

Remittunt.] Return; preſent again.

4. *Acerram.*] A Cenſer, in which Frank-
incenſe, wherewith Incenſe was performed to
the Gods, was put.

8. *Jovem.*] The Air. So *Horace*, Lib. I.
Od. 1. *Sub Jove frigido.*

Centum.] Having left *Crete*, famous for hav-
ing an hundred Cities.

9. *Auſonios portus.*] *Italian Ports.*

10. *Strophadumque.*] The *Strophades* are
two Iſlands in the *Ionian Sea*, near *Zacynthus*,
ſo called of τῆς τροφῆς, i. e. from the return-
ing of *Zetes* and *Calais*; who, having fol-
lowed the *Harpies* ſo far, returned back.

11. *Aëllø.*] One of the *Harpies*, there are
three of them feigned to be the Daughters of
Neptune and *Terra*, viz. *Aëllø*, *Ocypete*, and
Celæno.

12. *Dulichios portus.*] *Dulichium*, *Ithaca*,
and *Samos*, are Iſlands in the *Ionian Sea*,
which *Ulyſſes* governed.

13. *Neritiasque.*] *Neritus* is a Mountain
and City in the Iſland of *Ithaca*.

Ulyſſei.] This is a Genitive Caſe of the
Noun *Ulyſſeus*, of the ſecond Declenſion.

fallacis Ulyssæi : que vident Ambraciam certatam lite Deorum, que saxum sub imagine versi judicis, quæ nunc nota est ab Actiaco Apolline ; que Dodonida terram vocalem suâ quercu, que Chaonias finus : ubi nati Molosso rege fugere irrita incendia pennis subjectis.

Præter erant vecti : certatam lite Deorum Ambraciam, versique vident sub imagine saxum 15 Judicis, Actiaco quæ nunc ab Apolline nota est, Vocalemque suâ terram Dodonida quercu, Chaoniosque finus : ubi nati rege Molosso Irrita subjectis fugere incendia pennis.

NOTES.

14. *Certatam.*] For which the Gods contended.

15. *Ambraciam.*] A City of Epirus, famous for a Council of the Gods.

16. *Actiaco.*] Who was worshipped at Actium. Actium is a Town and Promontory of Epirus, where Augustus overcame Anthony and Cleopatra in a Sea Fight.

17. *Terram Dodonida.*] The Dodonæan Land, i. e. a Grove near the City Dodona in Chaonia,

a Region of Epirus, in which two Doves gave answers out of an Oak. There are some who will have it, that the Trees themselves did speak, and delivered Oracles.

18. *Chaoniosque.*] The Chaones are a People of Epirus.

Ubi.] The Poet intimates, that the Sons of Molossus were turned into Birds. Interpreters have observed that this Fable is obscure.

F A B. VIII. *Acis and Galatea.*

Acis, the Son of Faunus and the Nymph Simethidis, being in Love with Galatea, the Daughter of Nereus and Doris, was equally beloved by her ; Polyphemus also, a Cyclops, being enamoured with her, and vexed that he could not obtain her, (for the Nymph Galatea hated his savage Disposition) being mad with Rage, he left his Cave, forgetful of his Cattle ; and as he was wandering through the Woods, saw Galatea, sitting in the Lap of Acis ; whereupon tearing up a Rock from Mount Ætna, he threw it at them. Galatea, being terrified at the Shock, plunged herself into the Sea. But Acis, not being able to avoid the Blow, was oppressed with the Rock ; and his Blood was, by the Power of Galatea, turned into a River, called after his own Name.

Proxima Phæacum felicibus obfita pomis
 Rura petunt. Epiros ab his, regnataque vati
 Bothrotos Phrygio, simulataque Troja tenentur.
 Indè futurorum certi, quæ cuncta fidei
 Priamides Helenus monitu prædixerat, intrant 5
 Sicaniam. Tribus hæc excurrit in æquora linguis.
 Equibus imbriferos obversa Pachynos ad Austros:
 Mollibus expositum Zephyris Lilybæon: at Arcton
 Æquoris expertem spectat Boreanque Peloros.
 Hæc subeunt Teucric: remisque, æstuque secundo 10
 Sub noctem potitur Zancleâ classis arenâ.
 Scylla latus dextrum, lævum irrequieta Charybdis
 Infestant. Vorat hæc raptas revomitque carinas:
 Illa feris atram canibus succingitur alvum;

requieta infestant lævum. Hæc vorat revomitque raptas carinas: illa succingitur atram alvum feris canibus;

Petunt proxima rura Phæacum obfita felicibus pomis. Epiros ab his, que Butbrotos regnata Phrygio vati, que simulata Troja tenentur. Indè certi futurorum, quæ cuncta Priamides Helenus prædixerat fidei monitu, intrant Sicaniam. Hæc excurrit in æquora tribus linguis. Equibus Pachynos obversa ad imbriferos Austros: Lilybæon expositum mollibus Zephyris: que Peloros spectat Borean expertem æquoris. Teucric subeunt hæc: remisque, que secundo æstu classis potitur Zancleâ arenâ sub noctem. Scylla dextrum latus, Charybdis irre-

NOTES.

1. *Proxima.*] The Poet describes Æneas's Voyage, by which he at last came into Sicily, where the Youth *Acis* was turned into a River of his own Name. The *Phæaces* are a People of the Island *Corcyra*, famous for the Orchards of *Alcinous*.

2. *Ab his.*] After this, in the next Place.
Regnataque vati Phrygio.] *Helenus*, the Son of *Priamus*, to whose Lot (after the Death of *Pyrhus* who was slain by *Orestes*) *Andromache*, the Wife of *Heſtor* (taken by *Pyrhus*, and married to him in *Epirus*) fell, with the Kingdom of *Epirus*.

3. *Butbrotos.*] A City not far distant from *Corcyra*.

Simulataque Troja.] *Helenus* had in *Epirus* built a City in the Form of ancient *Troy*.

6. *Sicaniam.*] *Sicily*. *Lucan* speaks much after the same Manner, in his 2d Book, of *Brundisium*;

*Hic latus angustum jam se cogentis in arctum
 Hesperiae tenuem producit in æquora linguam.*

7. *Obversa.*] Is turned.

Ad Austros.] Towards the South, whence the South Wind blows.

8. *Mollibus.*] Gentle, mild.

Lilybæon.] Is a City and Promontory of *Sicily*, looking towards the West, from whence *Zephyr* blows.

Arcton.] To the North.

9. *Peloros.*] *Peloros* was so called of *Peloris*, the Admiral of *Hannibal's* Navy; who was buried there.

11. *Zancleâ.*] *Zancle* is a City of *Sicily*, so called either of *Zanclus* the Giant, or of the Fountain *Zancle*.

12. *Scylla.*] There were two *Scylla's*; one the Daughter of *Nisus*, who was turned into a Bird, and the other the Daughter of *Phocus*, that was turned into a Sea-Monster, which is here spoken of. It is fabled to swallow those Ships that sail in the *Sicilian Sea*. The Fable took it's Rise from a Rock in the *Marmertine Bay*, that is very dangerous to those that sail between *Italy* and *Sicily*.

Charybdis.] The Poets feign this Person to have been a very thievish old Woman, who having stolen *Jupiter's* Oxen, was thrown into the Sea by him, and turned into a Sea-Monster, which still retains it's former rapacious Nature; for it draws the Ships which pass that Way to it, swallows them, and throws them up again. This is a very dangerous Whirlpool in the *Sicilian Sea*, over-against *Scylla*.

14. *Illâ.*] *Scylla*, whose Womb was encompassed with fierce Dogs, see *Book XIV. Fab. i.*

gerens ora virginis : & (si vates non reliquerunt omnia ficta) quoque virgo aliquo tempore. Multi proci potiere hanc : quibus repulsis illa ibat ad Nymphas pelagi, gratissima Nymphis pelagi ; & narrabat elusos amores juvenum. Quam, dum Galatea præbet capillos petendos, repetens suspiria alloquitur talibus dictis : Tamen ô virgo haud immite genus virorum expetit te : utque facis, potes negare his impunè. At mihi, cui Nereus est pater, quam cæcula Doris enixa est ; que sum quoque tuta turbâ sororum. Non licuit effugere amorem Cyclopi nisi per fluctus : & lacrymæ impedière vocem loquentis. Quas ubi virgo deterfit marmoreo pollice ; & est solata Deam ; dixit, O carissima, refer. Neve tege causam tui doloris (sum fida tibi). Nereis contra rescuta natam Cratæide bis. Acis erat cretus Fauno Nymphâque Symæthide, quidem magna voluptas sui patrisque matrisque, tamen nostra major. Nam pulcher junxerat me sibi uni : & octonis natalibus iterum ætis, signârat teneras malas dubiâ lanugine. Ego petebam hunc, cum Cyclops petebat me, cum nullo fine. Nec, si quæsieris odium Cyclopi, amorne Acidis fuerit præsentior in nobis, edam.

Virginis ora gerens : & (si non omnia vates Ficta reliquerunt) aliquo quoque tempore virgo. 15
Hanc multi petière proci : quibus illa repulsis
Ad pelagi Nymphas, pelagi gratissima Nymphis,
Ibat : & elusos juvenum narrabat amores.
Quam, dum petendos præbet Galatea capillos, 20
Talibus alloquitur repetens suspiria dictis :
Te tamen, ô virgo, genus haud immite virorum
Expetit : utque facis, potes his impunè negare.
At mihi, cui pater est Nereus, quam cæcula Doris
Enixa est ; quæ sum turbâ quoque tuta sororum, 25
Non nisi per fluctus licuit Cyclopi amorem
Effugere : & lacrymæ vocem impedière loquentis.
Quas ubi marmoreo deterfit pollice virgo ;
Et solata Deam est ; Refer, ô carissima, dixit :
Neve tui causam tege (sum tibi fida) doloris. 30
Nereis his contra rescuta Cratæide natam.
Acis erat Fauno Nymphâque Symæthide cretus ;
Magna quidem patrisque sui matrisque voluptas,
Nostra tamen major, Nam me sibi junxerat uni
Pulcher : & octonis iterum natalibus ætis, 35
Signârat dubia teneras lanugine malas.
Hunc ego, me Cyclops, nullo cum fine petebat.
Nec, si quæsieris odium Cyclopi, amorne
Acidis in nobis fuerit præsentior, edam.

NOTES.

20. Galatea.] She was the Daughter of Nereus and Doris, who loving Acis, shunned the Conversation of the Cyclops ; he having found her sitting in the Lap of Acis, fell into a Rage, and threw a great Rock at them, by which Acis was crushed to Death, and transformed into a River of his own Name ; but Galatea made her Escape by plunging into the Sea.

25. Sororum.] Of the Sea-Nymphs called Nereides, of all which Doris was the Mother.

26. Cyclopi.] Of Polyphemus.

28. Virgo.] Scylla.

29. Deam.] Galatea.

31. Nereis.] Galatea, the Daughter of Nereus.

His.] sc. Verbis.

Rescuta est.] Answered Scylla, the Daughter of Phœreus and Cratæis.

32. Symæthide.] Symæthus was a River of Sicily, whose Daughter bare Acis, who was beloved by Galatea.

35. Octonis iterum.] The Poet intimates, that Acis was 18 Years of Age.

36. Dubia.] So fine, that it could scarce be seen, so that it was doubtful, whether Acis was grown to Puberty or not.

37. Hunc.] Acis.

Ego.] sc. Petebam.

Cyclops.] Polyphemus.

Nullo cum fine.] Without End, i. e. vehemently.

38. Nec.] She does not know whether she had the greater Hatred to the Cyclops, or the greater Love for Acis.

39. Præsentior.] Greater, more vehement.

Nec—edam.] Neither am I able to say.

Par utrimque fuit. Prò quanta potentia regni 40
Est, Venus alma, tui! Nempe ille immitis, & ipsis
Horrendus sylvis, & visus ab hospite nullo
Impunè, & magni cum Dīs contemptor Olympi;
Quid sit amor sentit: nostrique cupidine captus
Uritur; oblitus pecorum antrorumque suorum. 45
Jamque tibi formæ, jamque est tibi cura placendi:
Jam rigidos pectis rastris, Polypheme, capillos:
Jam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam:
Et spectare feros in aquâ, & componere, vultus.
Cædis amor, feritasque, sitisque immensa cruoris 50
Cessant: & tutæ veniunt abeuntque carinæ.
Telemus interea Siculam delatus ad Ætnen,
Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales,
Terribilem Polyphemon adit; Lumenque quod unum
Fronte geris media, rapiet tibi, dixit, Ulysses. 55
Risit, & O vatum stolidissime, falleris, inquit:
Altera jam rapuit. Sic frustrà vera monentem
Spernit: & aut gradiens ingenti littora passu
Degravat; aut fessus sub opaca revertitur antra.
Prominet in pontum cuneatus acumine longo 60
Collis: utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda.
Huc ferus ascendit Cyclops; mediusque refedit.

*degravat littora ingenti passu, aut fessus revertitur sub opaca antra. Collis cuneatus longo acumine
prominet in pontum: unda æquoris circumfluit utrumque latus. Huc ferus Cyclops ascendit; que
refedit medius.*

NOTES.

40. *Par utrimque fuit.*] They were equal;
the Hatred *Galatea* had to the *Cyclops*, and
the Love she bare to *Acis*.

42. *Sylvis.*] To the Wild Beasts. A Me-
tonymy.

43. *Impunè.*] Without Punishment. For
Polyphemus was wont to kill all that came to
him.

47. *Rastris.*] With Rakes, by which the
Clumsiness and Rudeness of *Polyphemus* is
hinted at.

49. *Spektare.*] This refers to what he says
below;

Liquidæ in imagine vidi nuper aquæ.

Componere.] To compose his Face, that it
might please his Mistress.

52. *Telemus.*] The Son of *Eurymus*, was

a famous Soothsayer among the *Cyclops*, who
foretold *Polyphemus* all he was to suffer from
Ulysses.

53. *Quem, &c.*] He shews that *Telemus*
was very skilful in soothsaying, for Sooth-
sayers gathered their Predictions from the
Flight of Birds.

57. *Altera.*] *Galatea*. He alludes to that
Saying, *That those that are in Love are blind.*

Sic.] With such Sayings.

59. *Degravat.*] Depresses, makes to sink.

60. *Prominet.*] The Poet describes the Pro-
montory that *Polyphemus* went to.

Cuneatus.] In the Form of a long Wedge.

61. *Utrumque.*] Both Sides.

62. *Huc.*] Thither, up that Hill.

Medius.] In the middle.

Lanigeræ pecudes secutæ nullo ducente. Qui postquam pinus, quæ præbuit usum baculi, est posita ante pedes, apta ferendis antennis; que fistula compacta centum arundinibus est sumpta; toti montes senserunt pastoria sibila: undæ senserunt. Ego latitans rupe, que residens in gremio mei Acidis, hausi talia dicta procul meis auribus, que notavi audita mente. Galatea candidior folio nivei ligustri; floridior pratis; procerior longâ alno; splendidior vitro; lascivior tenero hædo; lævior assiduo detritis æquore conchis; solibus hibernis, æstivâ gratior umbrâ; nobilior pomis; platano conspectior altâ; lucidior glacie; maturâ pulchrior uvâ; mollior & plumis cygni & coactio lacte; & si non fugias, formosior riguo horto. Eadem Galatea sævior indomitis juvenicis; durior annosâ quercu; fallacior undis; lentior & virgibus salicis, & albis vitibus; immobilior his scopulis; violentior amne; superbior laudato pavone; acrior igni; asperior tribulis; truculentior fætâ ursâ; surdior æquoribus; immitior calcato hydro: & quod præcipuè vellem possem demere tibi, non tantum sugacior cervo actio claris

NOTES.

63. *Lanigeræ pecudes.*] The Sheep.

64. *Pinus, &c.*] The Poet describes how huge *Polyphemus* was, by attributing to him a Pine-Tree for a walking Staff, such a one as was big enough for a Main-Yard of a Ship.

67. *Pastoria sibila.*] Pastoral Songs.

69. *Hausi auribus.*] I heard.

70. *Notavi mente.*] I got them by heart.

71. *Candidior nivei, &c.*] The Love-Song of *Cyclops*, setting forth the Praises of *Galatea*, is here described.

Ligustri.] *Ligustrum* is a Sort of Shrub bearing white Flowers, which afterwards produces a white Fruit; but here I take it for a ripe Fruit.

72. *Procerior.*] Taller and straiter.

Alno.] *Alder*, a Tree that grows on the Banks of Rivers to a great Height.

74. *Lævior.*] More smooth.

80. *Sævior.*] Hitherto he hath enumerated the Perfections of *Galatea*, now he reckons up her ill Qualities.

85. *Tribulis.*] A prickly Weed, hurtful to Corn. A Thistle.

Truculentior.] More cruel.

Fætâ ursâ.] Than a She-Bear.

86. *Calcato hydro.*] Than a Serpent when trod upon.

87. *Demere.*] To take away, to deprive her of.

rum etiam ventis volucrique fugacior aurâ.
 benè si nôris, pigeat fugisse : morasque
 tuas damnes : & me retinere labores.
 mihi pars montis vivo pendentia saxo
 tra ; quibus nec Sol medio sentitur in æstu,
 nec sentitur hyems : sunt poma gravantia ramos :
 auro similes longis in vitibus uvæ :
 & purpureæ, tibi & has servamus & illas.
 tuis manibus sylvestri nata sub umbrâ
 mollia fraga leges : ipsa autumnalia corna,
 prunaque, non solum nigro liventia succo,
 verum etiam generosa, novasque imitantia ceras. 100
 nec tibi castaneæ, me conjuge, nec tibi deerunt
 arbutei fœtus. Omnis tibi serviet arbos.
 hoc pecus omne meum est. Multæ quoque vallibus
 errant :

Multa sylva tegit : multæ stabulantur in antris.
 Nec, si fortè roges, possim tibi dicere, quot sint. 105
 pauperis est numerare pecus. De laudibus harum
 Nil mihi credideris : præsens potes ipsa videre,
 Ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus uber.
 sunt fœtura minor tepidis in ovilibus agni :
 sunt quoque par ætas aliis in ovilibus hœdi. 110
 Lac mihi semper adest niveum. Pars indè bibenda
 servatur : partem liquefacta coagula durant.

quoque hœdi par ætas in aliis ovilibus. Niveum lac semper adest mihi. Pars indè servatur bibenda : liquefacta coagula durant partem.

NOTES.

89. *Fugacior.*] Fleeter, or more swift in flying away.

90. *Si nôris.*] sc. *Me.* Polyphemus reckons up all his Possessions, that he may allure *Galatea* to love him.

91. *Labores.*] You would study and endeavour.

92. *Pendentia.*] Pendent, hanging.

94. *Gravantia.*] That weigh down.

95. *Similes auro.*] Yellow, full ripe.

98. *Mollia.*] Soft, ripe.

Leges.] Thou shalt gather.

Autumnalia.] That are ripe in Autumn.

Corna.] Red Berries, having a very hard Kernel or Stone in the Middle, whence *Virgil* calls them, *Lapidosa corna*.

100. *Generosa novasque imitantia ceras.*] Like new Wax of a yellow Colour.

102. *Arbutei.*] The Fruit of the *Arbutus*, which is a low Tree bearing red Apples.

Serviet.] Shall be for your Use.

103. *Hoc pecus, &c.*] All these are my Flocks.

Errant.] Stray, or roam.

108. *Distentum uber.*] Full Udder. He intimates, the Fulness of the Udders of his Sheep, which hinders their going.

109. *Sunt.*] sc. *Mihi.*

112. *Coagula.*] Rennet, with which Milk is turned or curdled.

Durant.] Thicken or harden it into Cheese.

Nec faciles deliciae, vulgataque munera tantum contingent tibi, damæ, leporesque capræque, parvæ columbarum, ve nidus demptus cacumine: inveni geminos catulos villosæ ursæ in summis montibus similes inter se, ut vix possis dignoscere qui possint ludere tecum. Inveni: & dixi, Servabimus istos dominæ. Modò, Galatea, jam exsere nitidum caput cæruleo ponto: jam veni: nec despice nostra munera. Certè ego novi me, quæ vidi nuper in imagine liquidæ aquæ: quæ mea forma placuit mihi videnti. Adspice, quantus sim. Jupiter in cælo non est major hóc corpore: nam vos soletis narrare nescio quem Jovem regnare. Plurima coma prominet in torvos vultus: quæ obumbrat humeros, ut lucus. Nec puta turpe mihi quòd corpora horrent densissima rigidis setis. Arbos est turpis sinè frondibus. Equus est turpis, nisi jubæ velent flaventia colla. Pluma tegit volucres: sua lana est decori ovibus: barbæ decent viros, quæ hirtæ setæ decent in corpore.

Unum lumen est mihi in mediâ fronte, sed instar ingentis clypei. Quid, non Sol videt hæc omnia in magno cælo? tamen unicus orbis est Soli. Adde, quòd meus genitor regnat in vestro æquore.

Nec tibi deliciae faciles, vulgataque tantum Munera contingent, damæ, leporesque capræque, Parvæ columbarum, demptusve cacumine nidus: 115 Inveni geminos, qui tecum ludere possint, Inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Villosæ catulos in summis montibus ursæ. Inveni: & dixi, dominæ servabimus istos. Jam modò cæruleo nitidum caput exsere ponto: 120 Jam, Galatea, veni: nec munera despice nostra. Certè ego me novi, liquidæque in imagine vidi Nuper aquæ: placuitquæ mihi mea forma videnti. Adspice, sim quantus. Non est hóc corpore major Jupiter in cælo: nam vos narrare soletis 125 Nescio quem regnare Jovem. Coma plurima torvos Prominet in vultus: humerosque, ut lucus, obumbrat. Nec, mihi quòd rigidis horrent densissima setis Corpora, turpe puta: turpis sinè frondibus arbos. Turpis equus, nisi colla jubæ flaventia velent. 130 Pluma tegit volucres: ovibus sua lana decori est: Barbæ viros, hirtæque decent in corpore setæ. Unum est in mediâ lumen mihi fronte, sed instar Ingentis clypei. Quid, non hæc omnia magno Sol videt è cælo? Soli tamen unicus orbis. 135 Adde, quòd in vestro genitor meus æquore regnat.

NOTES.

113. *Faciles.*] Which may easily be had.
Vulgataque.] Vulgar or common Presents, such as Does, Hares, Goats, and Pigeons.

116. *Inveni geminos, &c.*] These indeed are such Presents, as *Polyphemus* says are not common.

117. *Similes.*] *sc. Ita or adeo.*

119. *Dominæ.*] For my Mistresses. Lovers were wont to call their Mistresses *Dominae*. *Tibullus*:

*Quàm juvat immites ventos audire cubantem,
Et dominam tenero continuisse sinu.*

120. *Exsere.*] Put forth, raise.

122. *Novi, &c.*] *Polyphemus* also reckons himself handsome.

128. *Rigidis setis.*] His Body is thick set with Bristles. *Polyphemus* concludes by many Similies, that his Hairs and Bristles are

rather an Ornament to, than a Blemish in him.

129. *Turpis.*] In another Place the Poet says,

*Turpe pecus mutilum, turpis sinè gramine campus
Et sinè fronde frutex; & sinè crine caput.*

133. *Unum.*] *Polyphemus* obviates an Objection that might be made against him, and confesses he had but one Eye; but then it was so large, that it was equal to two.

Instar ingentis clypei.] Large, and like a great Shield.

134. *Quid, &c.*] *Polyphemus* shews his one Eye to be a Beauty in him; since the Sun that sees all Things has but one Eye.

136. *Vestro.*] The Sea, where you *Nereids* live.

Meus genitor.] *Neptune.*

Hunc tibi do focerum. Tantùm miserere, precesque
 Supplicis exaudi. Tibi enim succumbimus uni.
 Quiq; Jovem, & cœlum sperno, & penetrabile fulmen,
 Nerei, te vereor : tua fulmine sævior ira est. 140
 Atque ego contemptûs effem patientior hujus :
 Si fugeres omnes. Sed cur, Cyclope repulso,
 Acin amas, præfersque meis amplexibus Acin?
 Ille tamen placeatque sibi, placeatque licebit,
 Quod nollem, Galâtea, tibi ; modò copia detur, 145
 Sentiet esse mihi tanto pro corpore vires.
 Viscera viva traham : divulsaque membra per agros,
 Perque tuas spargam (sic se tibi misceat) undas.
 Uror enim ; læsusque exæstuat acriùs ignis :
 Cumque suis videor translatam viribus Ætnam 150
 Pectore ferre meo : nec tu, Galatea, moveris.
 Talia nequicquam questus (nam cuncta videbam)
 Surgit : & ut taurus vaccâ furibundus ademptâ
 Stare nequit ; sylvâque & notis saltibus errat.
 Cùm ferus ignaros, nec quicquam tale timentes, 155
 Me videt, atque Acin : Videoque, exclamat ; & ista
 Ultima sit, faciam, Veneri concordia vestræ.
 Tantaque vox, quantam Cyclops iratus habere
 Debit, illa fuit. Clamore perhorruit Ætne.
 Ast ego vicino pavefacta sub æquore mergor. 160

fit ultima concordia vestræ Veneri. Que illa vox fuit tanta, quantam iratus Cyclops debuit habere. Ætna perhorruit clamore. Ast ego pavefacta mergor sub vicino æquore.

NOTES.

134. *Tibi.*] I yield to none but you.
 139. *Sperno.*] I contemn, slight.
 140. *Nerei.*] Galatea, the Daughter of Nereus.
 141. *Atque ego contemptûs, &c.*] I should be less mortified with this Slight.
 144. *Placeat sibi.*] Let him think himself handsome.
 145. *Modò copia detur.*] Let but Opportunity offer.
 146. *Sentiet, &c.*] He shall know that I have Strength equal to the Bulk of my Body.
 147. *Traham.*] I will tear out.
Divulsaque.] Mangled.

148. *Misceat tibi.*] And so he may unite with you.
 149. *Uror.*] I burn.
Læsusque ignis.] Slighted Love.
Acriùs.] More vehemently.
 150. *Viribus.*] With Fires. For Ætna's Fires are continually burning.
Ætnam.] A Mountain of Sicily, of which see above, *Lib. II. Fab. i. ver. 220.*
 151. *Moveris.*] You are not moved to pity.
 155. *Ignaros.*] Not knowing we were observed.
 157. *Veneri vestræ.*] Your mutual Love.

*Symæthius heros dederat conversa
tergo fugæ : Et dixerat, Gala-
tea, precor fer opem mihi : pa-
rentes ferte : & admittite peri-
tuum vestris regnis. Cyclops
insequitur : que mittit partem
revulsam è monte ; & quamvis
extremus angulus è saxo perve-
nit ad illum, tamen obruit totum
Acin. At nos fecimus, quod
solum licebat fieri per fata ; ut
Acis adsumeret avitas vires.
Puniceus cruor manabat de mole :
& rubor cœpit evanescere intrâ
exiguum temporis : que fit color
fluminis turbati primo imbre :
que purgatur morâ. Tum moles
jacta debiscit : vivaque pro-
ceraque arundo surgit per rimas :
que cavum os saxi sonat undis
exultantibus : mira que res ;
juvenis incinctus nova cornua
flexis cannis subitò exstitit tenuis
mediâ alvo. Qui, nisi quod est
major, quod est cæruleus toto ore, erat Acis. Sed sic quoque tamen erat Acis versus in amnem : &
flumina tenuerunt antiquum nomen.*

*Terga fugæ dederat conversa Symæthius heros :
Et, Fer opem, Galatea, precor, mihi : ferte parentes :
Dixerat : & vestris perituum admittite regnis.
Insequitur Cyclops : partemque è monte revulsam
Mittit ; & extremus quamvis pervenit ad illum 165
Angulus è saxo, totum tamen obruit Acin.
At nos, quod fieri solum per fata licebat,
Fecimus ; ut vires adsumeret Acis avitas.
Puniceus de mole cruor manabat : & intrâ
Temporis exiguum rubor evanescere cœpit : 170
Fitque color primo turbati fluminis imbre :
Purgaturque morâ. Tum moles jacta dehiscit :
Vivaque per rimas, proceraque surgit arundo :
Osque cavum saxi sonat exultantibus undis :
Mira que res : subitò mediâ tenuis exstitit alvo 175
Incinctus juvenis flexis nova cornua cannis.
Qui, nisi quod major, quod toto cæruleus ore est,
Acis erat. Sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis in amnem
Versus : & antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen.*

NOTES.

161. *Symæthius heros.*] *Acis*, the Son of the Nymph *Symæthis*.

163. *Vestris regnis.*] Into your watery Realms.

165. *Quamvis.*] Although the extreme Angle of the Rock only reached him. Hence we may collect, how big that Rock was that *Polyphemus* threw upon *Acis*.

166. *Obruit.*] Overwhelmed, crushed.

167. *Per fata licebat.*] The Fates permitted.

168. *Ut vires adsumeret avitas.*] That he should be turned into a River. *Symæthus* is a very rapid River.

172. *Moles jacta debiscit.*] The massy

Rock being struck, opened.

173. *Proceraque.*] Strait and long.

176. *Cannis.*] The River-Gods are feigned to have Horns, adorned with Reeds, because Reeds commonly grow on the Banks of Rivers.

Cornua.] The Gods of Rivers are sometimes feigned to have Horns, like Oxen and Bulls, because of their Noise, and their Turnings and Windings which resemble Horns.

177. *Cæruleus.*] Azure.

179. *Antiquum nomen.*] That River was called *Acis*, quia similis, 'Ακιδι, i. e. the Point of an Arrow.

F A B. IX. *Glaucus into a Sea-God.*

Glaucus, a Native of Anthedon, a Town of Eubœa, being a Fisherman, caught some very beautiful Fish, and having a mind to carry them fresh into the City, laid them down upon the Grass in a shady Place near the Sea, while he refreshed himself with a little Sleep. But the Fish being revived by the Virtue and Moisture of the Grass, recovered the Vigour they had lost, and so jumped into the Sea again. Glaucus awaking, fancied there was some divine Virtue in the Grass: he therefore eat some of it. He had no sooner tasted it, but he was seized with a Phrensy, and threw himself off from a Precipice into the Sea; but being received into the Number of the Sea-Gods, he happened to espy Scylla, the Daughter of Phorcus, and the Nymph Cratheis, in the Sea; was enflamed by her Beauty, and pursued her, though continually flying from him.

DEsierat Galatea loqui: cœtuque soluto
 Discedunt: placidisque natant Nereïdes undis.
 Scylla redit: (neque enim medio se credere ponto
 Audet) & aut bibulâ finè vestibus errat arenâ;
 Aut ubi lassata est, seductos naçta recessus
 Gurgitis, inclusâ sua membra refrigerat undâ.
 Ecce, fretum findens, alti novus incola ponti,
 Nuper in Euboicâ versis Anthedone membris,
 Glaucus adest: visæque cupidine virginis hæret:
 Et, quæcunque putat fugientem posse morari,
 Verba refert: fugit illa tamen: veloxque timore
 Pervenit in summum positi prope littora montis.
 Ante fretum est ingens apicem collectus in unum
 Longa finè arboribus convexus ad æquora vertex,
 Iti prope littora. Ante fretum est ingens vertex, collectus in unum apicem, convexus ad longa
 æquora, finè arboribus.

*Galatea desierat loqui: cœtu-
 que soluto discedunt: que Ne-
 reïdes natant placidis undis,
 Scylla redit: (neque enim au-
 det credere se medio ponto) &
 aut errat bibulâ arenâ finè
 vestibus; aut ubi est lassata,
 naçta seductos recessus gurgitis,
 refrigerat sua membra inclusâ
 undâ. Ecce Glaucus, novus in-
 cola alti ponti, adest, findens fre-
 tum, membris nuper versis in
 Euboicâ Anthedone: que hæret
 cupidine visæ virginis: & re-
 fert quæcunque verba putat
 posse morari fugientem; tamen
 illa fugit; veloxque timore,
 pervenit in summum montis po-*

N O T E S.

1. *Cœtuque soluto.*] The Company of the Nereides or Sea-Nymphs being dismissed.

3. *Redit.*] She returns from the Sea to the shore.

4. *Bibula.*] Thirsty, which easily sucks up Water.

5. *Seductos recessus.*] The winding, private recesses.

7. *Novus incola, &c.*] Lately turned into Sea-God.

8. *Euboicâ.*] Because Eubœa lies near Bœotia.

Anthedone.] A City of Bœotia.

9. *Virginis.*] Of Scylla.

10. *Morari.*] Cause to stop, hinder her Flight.

12. *Summum montis.*] The Summit of the Hill.

13. *Apicem in unum.*] Into one Top.

14. *Convexus.*] Sloping, flanting.

Ad Æquora.] Towards the Sea.

Constitit hîc; & tuta loco, ignorans ille ne sit monstrum Deusne, admiraturque colorem, cæsariemque tegentem humeros; subjectaque terga, que quoddam tortilis piscis excipiat ultima inguina. Sentit: & innitens moli quæ stabat proxima, inquit, Virgo, ego non sum prodigium, non fera bellua; sum Deus aquæ: nec Proteus habet majus jus in æquora, aut Triton, Athamantiadesque Palæmon. Tamen antè, eram mortalis; sed scilicet deditus altis æquoribus, jam tum exercebar in illis. Nam modò ducebam retia ducentia pisces: nunc sedens in mole, moderabar linum arundine. Sunt littora confinia viridi prato, altera pars quorum cingitur undis, altera pars herbis: quas neque cornigeræ juvencæ læsere morsu: nec placidæ oves carpssistis, hirtæve capellæ; sedula apis non tulit indè collectos flores; genialia ferta non sunt data capiti: nec falciferæ manus unquam secuere. Ego primus confedi in illo cespite, dum sicco madentia lina. Utque recenserem captivos pisces ordine; insuper exposui, quos casus egerat in retia, aut sua credulitas in aduncos hamos. Res est similis ficta: (sed quid prodest mihi fingere?)

Constitit hîc: & tuta loco, monstrumne, Deusne 15
Ille sit ignorans, admiraturque colorem,
Cæsariemque humeros, subjectaque terga tegentem,
Ultimaque excipiat quoddam tortilis inguina piscis.
Sentit: & innitens, quæ stabat proxima, moli,
Non ego prodigium, non sum fera bellua, virgo; 20
Sum Deus, inquit, aquæ: nec majus in æquora Proteus
Jus habet, aut Triton, Athamantiadesque Palæmon.
Antè tamen, mortalis eram: sed scilicet altis
Deditus æquoribus, jam tum exercebar in illis.
Nam modò ducebam ducentia retia pisces: 25
Nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum.
Sunt viridi prato confinia littora, quorum
Altera pars undis, pars altera cingitur herbis:
Quas neque cornigeræ morsu læsere juvencæ:
Nec placidæ carpssistis oves, hirtæve capellæ. 30
Non apis indè tulit collectos sedula flores:
Non data sunt capiti genialia ferta: nec unquam
Falciferæ secuere manus. Ego primus in illo
Cespite confedi, dum lina madentia sicco.
Utque recenserem captivos ordine pisces; 35
Insuper exposui, quos aut in retia casus,
Aut sua credulitas in aduncos egerat hamos.
Res similis fictæ: (sed quid mihi fingere prodest?)

NOTES.

18. *Ultimaque excipiat, &c.*] His lower Parts converted into a Fish's wreathy Tail.

19. *Sentit.*] Glaucus perceived that she wondered, and doubted whether he was a God or a Monster.

Moli.] The Rock.

20. *Prodigium.*] A Monster.

21. *Deus aquæ.*] A Sea-God.

Majus jus.] A greater Power.

Proteus.] Concerning Proteus and Triton. See what is said, Lib. II. ver. 8 and 9.

22. *Athamantiadesque.*] Concerning Palæmon the Son of Athamas, turned into a Sea-God, see Lib. IV. Fab. 13.

24. *Deditus æquoribus.*] Very fond of the Sea.

25. *Nam modò, &c.*] For sometimes I

caught the Fishes with Nets.

Ducebam.] I drew out.

26. *Linum.*] A Fishing-Line.

Arundine.] With a Rod.

27. *Sunt, &c.*] Topographical Description of the Place.

29. *Morsu læsere.*] Had grazed upon.

32. *Genialia ferta.*] Festive Garlands.

34. *Cespite.*] Upon the grassy Turf.

Lina madentia.] The wet Nets.

35. *Recenserem.*] I numbered.

Captivos pisces.] What Fish I had caught.

36. *Insuper.*] From above.

37. *Egerat.*] Had driven.

38. *Res, &c.*] sc. *Videtur.*

Sed quid, &c.] q. d. I have no Cause to forge it.

Gramine contacto cœpit mea præda moveri,
 Et mutare latus; terrâque, ut in æquore, niti. 40
 Dumque moror, mirorq; simul, fugit omnis in undas
 Turba suas: dominumq; novum, littusque relinquunt.
 Obstupui: dubiusque diu, quæ causa, requiro:
 Num Deus hoc aliquis, num succus fecerit herbæ.
 Quæ tamen has, inquam, vires habet herba? manûq;
 Pabula decerpsi, decerptaque dente momordi. 46
 Vix bene combiberant ignotos guttura succos:
 Cum subito trepidare intus præcordia sensi;
 Alteriusque rapi naturæ pectus amore.
 Nec potui restare loco: Repetendaque nunquam 50
 Terra, vale, dixi: corpusque sub æquora merfi.
 Dî maris exceptum socio dignantur honore:
 Utque mihi quæcunque feram, mortalia demant,
 Oceanum Tethynque rogant. Ego lustror ab illis:
 Et purgante nefas novies mihi carmine dicto, 55
 Pectora fluminibus jubeor supponere centum.
 Nec mora: diversis lapsi de fontibus amnes,
 Totaque vertuntur supra caput æquora nostrum.
 [Hactenus acta tibi possum memoranda referre:
 Hactenus & memini: nec mens mea cætera sensit] 60
 Quæ postquam rediit; alium me corpore toto

de diversis fontibus, totaque æquora vertuntur supra nostrum caput. [Hactenus possum referre acta memoranda tibi: & hactenus memini: nec mea mens sensit cætera.] Quæ postquam rediit; recepi me alium toto

NOTES.

39. *Gramine.*] The Grass.
Mea præda.] The Fishes I had caught.
Moveri.] To move.
 40. *Niti.*] Skip.
 45. *Has vires.*] So great Virtue, as to fetch dead Fishes to Life.
 48. *Trepidare.*] To be moved.
 49. *Alteriusque naturæ.*] Of the Sea, and of the Fish.
Pectus rapi.] My Mind seized.
 50. *Restare loco.*] Stay in the Place.
 52. *Socio honore.*] For they admitted me into their Number.

53. *Quæcunque feram.*] Whatever I have, or bear about me.
Demant.] That they would take away.
 54. *Lustror.*] I am purified.
 55. *Nefas.*] The Guilt of Vice that had been contracted in my former Life, i. e. Impiety and human Infirmary.
 56. *Supponere.*] To plunge.
 59. *Hactenus.*] *Heinsius* thinks these two Verses ought to be rejected, and that *Quæ* in the following Line, has been inserted by some unskilful Transcriber.

corpore ac fueram, nec eundem mente recepi.
 Tum primùm ego verro barbam viridem ferrugine,
 que meam cæsariem, per quam longa æquora,
 que vidi ingentes humeros, & cærulea brachia,
 que novissima crura curvata pinnigero pisce.
 Tamen quid hæc species, quid juvat placuisse
 marinis Dīs, esse Deum, si tu non tangeris istis?
 Scylla reliquit Deum dicentem talia, dicturum plura.
 Ille furit, irritatusque repulsâ petit prodigiosa atria Titanidos Circes.

Ac fueram nuper, nec eundem mente recepi.
 Hanc ego tum primùm viridem ferrugine barbam,
 Cæsariemque meam, quam longa per æquora verro
 Ingentesque humeros, & cærulea brachia vidi,
 Cruraque pinnigero curvata novissima pisce.
 Quid tamen hæc species, quid Dīs placuisse marinis
 Quid juvat esse Deum, si tu non tangeris istis?
 Talia dicentem, dicturum plura reliquit
 Scylla Deum. Furit ille, irritatusque repulsâ
 Prodigiosa petit Titanidos atria Circes.

NOTES.

62. *Recepi.*] I perceived.

63. *Viridem.*] Sea-Gods are feigned to be of the Colour of the Sea.

64. *Verro.*] I draw.

66. *Cruraque, &c.*] And my Legs were turned into a Fish's Tail.

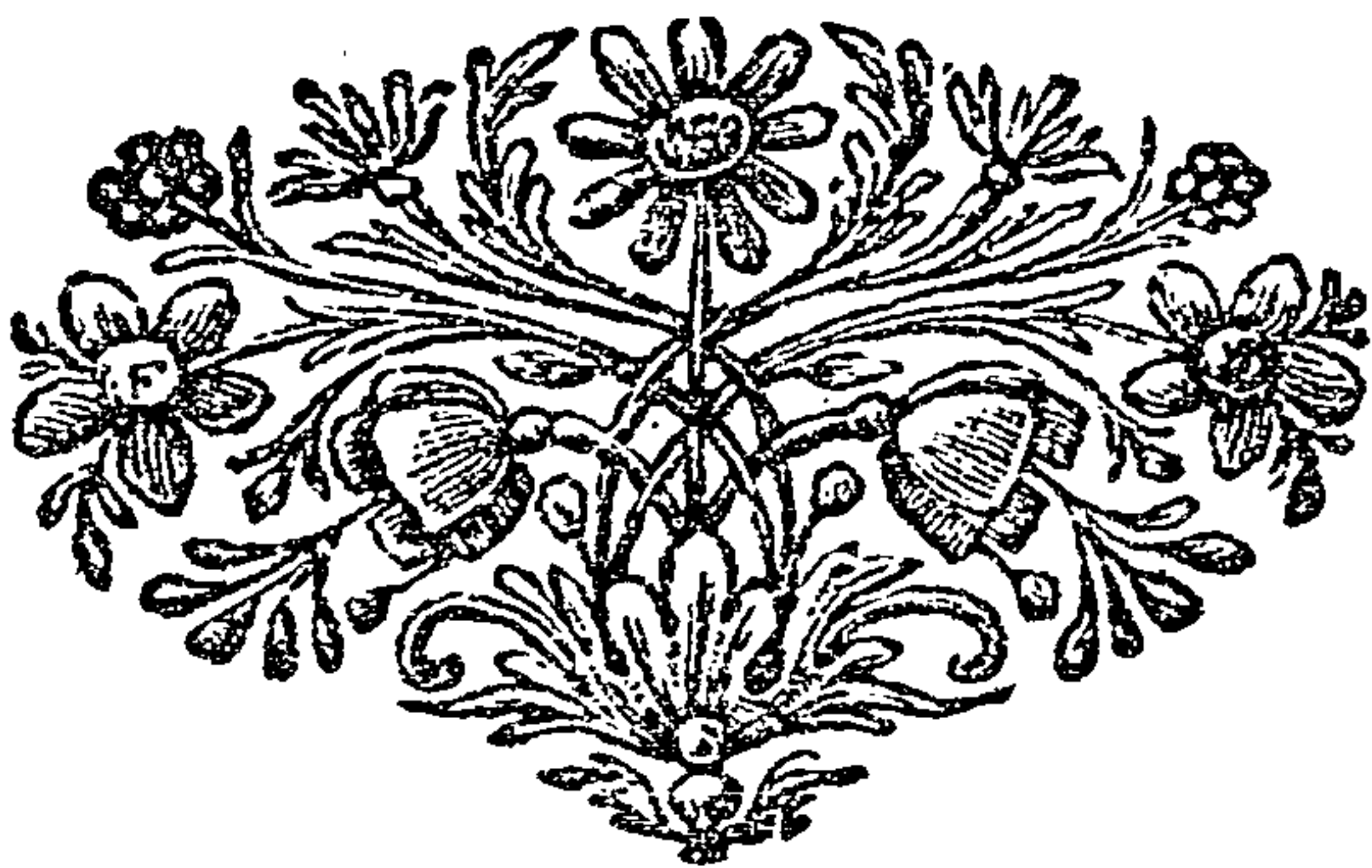
Pinnigero.] Fin-bearing.

68. *Tangeris.*] Affected.

70. *Furit.*] He is in a Rage.

71. *Prodigiosa atria.*] The marvellous House.

Circes.] Of *Circe*, the Daughter of the Sun who (as *Virgil* says in his VIIth Book of *Æneids*) by her powerful Herbs, turned Men into the Shape of Beasts. See the 10th Vers of the following Book.





P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON

LIBER XIV.

FAB. I. The Groin of *Scylla* into Monsters.

The ARGUMENT.

Glaucus Anthedonius, before spoken of, seeing *Scylla* in Sicily, fell in Love with her. She refusing his Courtship, he goes to *Circe*, entreating her to assist him in his Amour: But *Circe* being smitten with him, endeavoured to divert Glaucus from the Love of *Scylla*. And to do it the more effectually, she goes to the Place where *Scylla* used to wash herself, and so poisoned it by her magical Charms, that *Scylla*'s lower Parts, up to the Middle, were encompassed with Dogs, that she might be both abhorred and dreaded by her Lovers. Glaucus took this very ill; but *Scylla* afterwards found Means to revenge herself upon *Circe*, by depriving her Favourite *Ulysses* of his Men.

*Jamque Euboicus cultor tumidarum aquarum liquerat Æt-
nen injectam Giganteis faucibus, arvaque Cyclopum nescia
quid rastra, quid usus aratri, nec debentia quicquam junctis
bubus. Liquerat & Zanclem, adversaque mœnia Rbegi, na-
visfragumque fretum, quod pres-
sum gemino littore tenet confinia
Ausoniæ Siculæque terræ. In-
dè Glaucus lapsus per Tyrrhena
littora magnâ manu, adiit her-
biferos colles, atque atria Cir-
ces satæ sole, plena variarum
ferarum. Quam simul dictâ ac-
ceptâque salute, dixit Diva pre-
cor, miserere Dei, nam tu potes
sola levare hunc amorem (modò
videar dignus). Titani quanta
potentia herbarum sit cognitius
nulli quàm mihi; qui sum mu-
tatus ex homine in Deum ma-
rinum ab illis. Neve causa mei furoris non sit nota tibi; Scylla est visa mihi in Italico littore
contra Messenia mœnia. Pudor est referre promissa, precesque,*

*J*Amque Giganteis injectam faucibus Æt-
Arvaque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri
Nescia, nec quicquam junctis debentia bubus,
Liquerat Euboicus tumidarum cultor aquarum :
Liquerat & Zanclem, adversaque mœnia Rbegi, 5
Navisfragumque fretum, gemino quod littore pressum
Ausoniæ Siculæque tenet confinia terræ.
Indè, manu magnâ Tyrrhena per æquora lapsus,
Herbiferos adiit colles, atque atria Glaucus
Sole satæ Circes, variarum plena ferarum. 10
Quam simul aspexit; dictâ acceptâque salute,
Diva, Dei miserere. precor: nam sola levare
Tu potes hunc, dixit (videar modò dignus) amorem.
Quanta sit herbarum, Titani, potentia nulli
Quàm mihi cognitius; qui sum mutatus ab illis. 15
Neve mei non nota tibi sit causa furoris;
Littore in Italico Messenia mœnia contra
Scylla mihi visa est. Pudor est promissa, precesque,

NOTES.

1. *Giganteis faucibus.*] On the Heads of the Giants, who are said to have been buried under Mount Ætna, which has before been spoken of.

2. *Arvaque Cyclopum.*] The Sicilian Fields, near the three Rocks of the Cyclops, which at this Day are called *Faraglioni*.

Quid.] sc. *Sint*.

3. *Nescia, &c.*] Ignorant of Agriculture.

4. *Euboicus cultor.*] Glaucus, born in *Anthedon*, a City of *Bœotia*, over-against *Eubœa*.

Tumidarum aquarum.] Of the Sea.

5. *Zanclem.*] Now called *Messina*, a City of Sicily, in the most inward part of *Pelorus*.

Rbegi.] *Rbegium* is called of τῆ πῆγυεθαι, i. e. renting from, because in that Place Sicily is as it were broken off from Italy.

6. *Navisfragumque.*] In which Shipwrecks are frequent, being dangerous by reason of the Rocks, *Scylla* and *Charybdis*.

Gemino littore.] With two Shores, the Italian and Sicilian.

Pressum.] Confined.

7. *Ausoniæ.*] For Sicily is divided from Italy by the Sea.

8. *Tyrrhena.*] So called from *Tyrrhenia*, a Country of Italy.

9. *Herbiferos colles.*] He means *Circeus*, in which Mountain *Circe* is said to have dwelt, who, by enchanting Verses, and the Juices of Herbs, turned Men into Beasts.

11. *Simul.*] Assoon as, after that.

12. *Levare.*] Ease or mitigate.

13. *Modò.*] Only.

14. *Titani.*] O *Circe*, Daughter of *Apollo*, who art of the Family of the *Titans*.

Cognitius.] Better known.

15. *Qui, &c.*] Because by them I was turned from a Man into a Sea-God.

16. *Mei furoris.*] Of my vehement Love.

17. *Contra.*] Over-against the City *Messenia*, formerly called *Zancle*, which was over-against *Rbegium* in Italy.

18. *Pudor.*] I am ashamed to relate my Promises, Prayers, &c.

anditiaſque meas, contemptaque verba referre.
 t tu, ſive aliquid regni eſt in carmine; carmen 20
 re move ſacro: ſive expugnatior herba eſt.
 tere tentatis operoſæ viribus herbæ.
 nec medeare mihi, ſaneſque hæc vulnera mando:
 ineque nil opus eſt. Partem ferat illa caloris.
 t Circe (neque enim flammis habet aptius ulla 25
 alibus ingenium; ſeu cauſa eſt hujus in ipſâ;
 ſeu Venus indicio facit hoc offenſa paterno)
 alia verba refert: Meliùs ſequerere volentem,
 ptantem eadem, parilique cupidine captam.
 dignus eras: ultro poteras certeque rogari:
 t ſi ſpem dederis; mihi crede, rogaberis ultro. 30
 nec dubites, abſitque tuæ fiducia formæ.
 n ego, cùm Dea ſim, nitidi cùm filia Solis,
 carmine cùm tantum, tantum cùm gramine poſſim;
 t tua ſim, voveo. Spernentem ſperne: ſequenti 35
 dedde vices: unoque duas ulciſcere factò.
 alia tentanti, Priùs, inquit, in æquore frondes,
 Glaucus, & in ſummis naſcentur montibus algæ;
 tentem, redde vices ſequenti: que ulciſcere duas uno factò.
 frondes naſcentur in æquore, & algæ in ſummis montibus;

que meas blanditias, contemp-
 taque verba. At tu, move
 carmen ſacro ore, ſive aliquid
 regni eſt in carmine: ſive herba
 eſt expugnatior. Utere tentatis
 viribus operoſæ herbæ. Nec
 mando medeare mihi, ſaneſque
 hæc vulnera: que nil opus eſt
 ſine. Illa ferat partem caloris.
 At Circe refert talia verba (ne-
 que enim ulla habet ingenium
 aptius flammis; ſeu in ipſâ eſt
 cauſa hujus; ſeu Venus offenſa
 paterno indicio facit hoc): Se-
 querere meliùs volentem, op-
 tantem eadem, que captam pa-
 rili cupidine. Eras dignus:
 certe poteras ultro rogari: &
 ſi dederis ſpem; crede mihi, ro-
 gaberis ultro. Nec dubites,
 abſitque fiducia tuæ formæ. En
 ego, cùm ſim Dea, cùm filia
 nitidi Solis, cùm poſſim tantum
 cùm carmine, tantum gramine;
 voveo ut ſim tua. Sperne ſper-
 Glaucus inquit tentanti talia, Priùs

NOTES.

20. *Aliquid regni.*] Any Power.
 21. *Expugnatior.*] More effectual.
 24. *Fineque nil opus eſt.*] There is no need
 of an End of it, *i. e.* I would not have any
 end put to my Love.
Partem, &c.] But let *Scylla* ſhare my
 affection.
 25. *Aptius flammis.*] More ſuſceptible of
 ſuch a Paſſion.
 26. *In ipſâ.*] In her Diſpoſition, prone to
 Love.
 27. *Paterno indicio.*] Of *Apollo*, *q. d.* Whe-
 ther or no *Venus*, in revenge for *Apollo*'s Diſ-
 ſembling (who made known to *Vulcan* the A-
 dultery of *Venus* with *Mars*) infected *Apollo*'s
 Offspring with an amorous Diſpoſition.
 28. *Meliùs ſequerere volentem.*] You had
 better fix your Affections on one willing to
 receive them.

29. *Parili.*] With a reciprocal Love.
 30. *Ultro, &c.*] You are worthy to have
 been firſt aſked the Favour by *Scylla*, of her
 own accord.
 32. *Abſitque fiducia.*] Truſt to (depend up-
 on) your Beauty.
 35. *Voveo.*] I wiſh.
Spernentem.] *Scylla*.
Sequenti, &c.] Make a due Return to her
 that aſks your Love.
 36. *Unoque.*] Upon her who loves you,
 and her who deſpiſes you.
 37. *Priùs, &c.*] The Nature of Things
 ſhall ſooner be changed, than I will ceaſe to
 love *Scylla*. Much after the ſame manner as
Virgil, *Ecl. I.*
Antè leves ergo paſcentur in æthere cervi,
Et freta deſtituent nudos in littore piſces.
 38. *Algæ.*] Sea-Weed.

quàm nostri amores mutantur
 Scylla sospite. Dea est indigna-
 ta: & quatenus non poterat
 ipsum lædere, nec amans vellet;
 irascitur illi, quæ est prælata si-
 bi: que offensa repulsâ Veneris,
 protinus conterit infamia pabula
 horrendis succis, & miscet He-
 cateïa carmina tritis: que in-
 duitur cærulea velamina, que
 procedit ab mediâ aulâ per ag-
 men adulantum ferarum; que
 petens Rhegion oppositum contra
 Zancleia saxa, ingreditur undas
 ferventes æstibus: in quibus
 ponit vestigia, ut solidâ ripâ;
 que decurrit super summa æquo-
 ra siccis pedibus. Erat parvus
 gurgis sinuatus in curvos arcus,
 grata quies Scyllæ; quò refere-
 bat se ab æstu & maris &
 cœli, cùm Sol erat plurimus
 medio orbe, & fecerat mini-
 mas umbras à vertice: Dea
 prævitiat hunc gurgitem: que
 inquinat portentiferis venenis.
 Spargit fusos latices nocenti ra-
 dice huic, & demurmurat ter
 novies, obscurum carmen, ambage
 novorum verborum, magico ore.
 Scylla venit; que descenderat
 tenuis mediâ alvo; cum aspicit

sua inguina fœdari latrantibus monstris, ac primo non credens illas esse partes sui corporis, refugitque,
 abigitque, timetque proterva ora canum. Sed attrahit unâ quos fugit,

Sospite quàm Scyllâ nostri mutantur amores.
 Indignata Dea est: & lædere quatenus ipsum
 Non poterat, nec vellet amans; irascitur illi,
 Quæ sibi prælata est: Venerisque offensa repulsâ,
 Protinus horrendis infamia pabula succis
 Conterit: & tritis Hecateïa carmina miscet:
 Cæruleaque induitur velamina: perque ferarum
 Agmen adulantum mediâ procedit ab aulâ:
 Oppositumque petens contra Zancleia saxa
 Rhegion ingreditur, ferventes æstibus undas:
 In quibus, ut solidâ, ponit vestigia, ripâ;
 Summaque decurrit pedibus super æquora siccis.
 Parvus erat gurgis curvos sinuatus in arcus,
 Grata quies Scyllæ: quò se referebat ab æstu
 Et maris & cœli, medio cùm plurimus orbe
 Sol erat, & minimas à vertice fecerat umbras:
 Hunc Dea prævitiat: portentiferisque venenis
 Inquinat. Huic fusos latices radice nocenti
 Spargit: & obscurum verborum ambage novorum
 Ter novies carmen magico demurmurat ore.
 Scylla venit; mediâque tenuis descenderat alvo;
 Cùm sua fœdari latrantibus inguina monstris
 Aspicit: ac primò non credens corporis illas
 Esse sui partes, refugitque abigitque, timetque
 Ora proterva canum. Sed quos fugit, attrahit unâ,

NOTES.

39. *Scylla sospite.*] While *Scylla* is alive.

40. *Dea.*] *Circe*.

Ipsum.] *Glaucus*, for he was a God.

41. *Amans.*] Because she was in Love with him.

Illi.] With *Scylla*.

43. *Infamia.*] Infamous Herbs, because of their pernicious Qualities.

44. *Hecateïa carmina.*] Enchantments that she had received from her Mother *Hecate*.

45. *Cæruleaque velamina.*] Her azure Garments.

46. *Procedit.*] She went out of.

48. *Rhegion.*] *Rhegium* over-against the City *Messena*, or *Zancle*. See above, ver. 17.

49. *Ponit vestigia.*] She trod.

50. *Summaque, &c.*] Her magick Arts, she

passes over the Sea, without wetting her Feet.

51. *Parvus, &c.*] The Poet describes the Whirlpool, in which *Scylla*, the Mistress of *Glaucus*, used to wash herself.

53. *Medio, &c.*] A Periphrasis of Noon-time.

Orbe.] In the Mid-heaven (the Meridian).

55. *Prævitiat.*] She infects before-hand.

Portentiferisque.] Making Monsters.

56. *Inquinat.*] She pollutes, vitiates.

Fusos.] Juices squeezed from pernicious Herbs.

60. *Fœdari.*] To be deformed.

62. *Abigitque.*] She pushes them away with her Hand.

63. *Proterva ora.*] The furious Mouths.

Et corpus quærens femorum, crurumque, pedumque
Cerbereos rictus pro partibus invenit illis.
Statque canum rabies : subjectaque terga ferarum
Inguinibus truncis uteroque exstante cohærent.

65

& quærens corpus femorum,
crurumque, pedumque, invenit
Cerbereos rictus pro illis parti-
bus. Que rabies canum stat,
subjectaque terga ferarum co-
hærent truncis inguinibus, que
exstante utero.

NOTES.

64. *Corpus femorum.*] The Substance of her
Thighs, Legs, &c.
65. *Cerbereos.*] The Mouths of the Dogs
were terrible, like those of three headed
Cerberus.

67. *Inguinibus truncis.*] Her cropped Groin.
Uteroque exstante.] Her Belly standing out.
Cohærent.] They adhere to the Body of
Scylla ; so that nothing was to be seen but the
Heads of Monsters.

FAB. II. *Scylla* into a Rock.

*Scylla is turned into a Rock, to prevent her injuring Æneas, in his
Voyage to Italy.*

Flevit amans Glaucus : nimiumque hostiliter usæ
Viribus herbarum fugit connubia Circes.
Scylla loco mansit ; cumque est data copia primùm,
in Circes odium sociis spoliavit Ulyssen.
Mox eadem Teucras fuerat mersura carinas ;
Nî priùs in scopulum, qui nunc quoque faxeus extat,
Transformata foret. Scopulum quoque navita vitat.
qui nunc quoque extat saxeus.

5

Glaucus amans flevit fatum
Scyllæ : que fugit connubia Cir-
ces nimium hostiliter usæ viribus
herbarum. Scylla mansit loco ;
cumque copia est primùm data,
in odium Circes spoliavit Ulyssen
sociis. Mox eadem fuerat mersu-
ra Teucras carinas ; nî priùs
foret transformata in scopulum,
Quoque navita vitat scopulum.

NOTES.

1. *Flevit.*] *Glaucus* her Lover wept.
3. *Scylla, &c.*] Continued in the same
Whirlpool.
4. *Circes.*] *Scylla* knew that *Circe* loved
Ulysses, therefore she revenged herself upon
him, by depriving him of his Men.
5. *Mox.*] Lest *Scylla* should be mischievous

to *Æneas*, as she was to the Companions of
Ulysses, she is turned into a Rock, that she
might be avoided by the Mariners.
Teucras carinas.] The Ships of the Trojans,
who descended from *Teucer*.
Mersura fuerat.] She would have sunk.

FAB. III. The Cercopes into Monkeys.

Jupiter hating the Cercopes because of their Deceit, Treachery, and Wickedness, he transformed them into Monkeys. And after their Name, he called the Island which they inhabited Pitheculsa.

*Ubi Trojanæ rates evicere banc,
avidamque Charybdin remis: cum
jam adessent prope Ausonium lit-
tus, referuntur vento ad Lybicas
oras. Illic Sidonis excipit Æ-
nean animoque domoque, non bene
latura discidium Phrygii mariti,
que incubuit ferro in pyrâ factâ
sub imagine sacri; decepta-
que decipit omnes. Rursus fu-
giens nova mœnia arenosæ ter-
ræ, relatus ad sedem Erycis
fidumque Acesten, sacrificat;
que honorat tumulum sui geni-
toris. Que solvit rates quas
Junonia Iris penè cremârat;
que relinquit regnum Hippotadæ terrasque*

HANCubi Trojanæ remis avidamque Charybdin
Evicere rates; cum jam prope littus adessent
Ausonium, Libycas vento referuntur ad oras.
Excipit Ænean illic animoque domoque,
Non bene discidium Phrygii latûra mariti,
Sidonis inque pyrâ sacri sub imagine factâ
Incubuit ferro: deceptaque decipit omnes.
Rursus arenosæ fugiens nova mœnia terræ,
Ad sedemque Erycis fidumque relatus Acesten,
Sacrificat; tumulumque sui genitoris honorat.
Quasque rates Iris Junonia penè cremârat,
Solvit: & Hippotadæ regnum, terrasque calenti

NOTES.

1. *Hanc.*] The Poet briefly describes the Wanderings of Ulysses.

Avidam.] Greedy, which swallows up Ships, see *Lib. XIII. Fab. viii. ver. 12.*

5. *Non bene, &c.*] That could not bear patiently. *Virgil, Æneid IV.*

Phrygii.] The Trojan Æneas.

6. *Sidonis.*] Sidonian Dido, being forsaken by Æneas, whom she had taken as a Husband.

Inque, &c.] Concerning this see the 3d *Fab.*

Arserat Æneæ Dido miserabilis igne.

Arserat exstructis in sua fata rogis.

*Compositusque cinis, tumulique in marmore
carmen,*

Hoc breve, quod moriens, ipse reliquit erat.

*Præbuit Æneas & causam mortis & ensam
Ipsa suâ Dido concidit usa manu.*

8. *Arenosæ terræ.*] Carthage.

9. *Sedemque Erycis.*] Sicily. Eryx was the Son of Buta and Venus, who was slain by Hercules, and buried in a Mountain, on which he had built a Temple to his Mother Venus. The Mount was called Eryx, and from thence Venus was called Erycina.

Fidumque Acesten.] See *Virgil, Æneid V.*

10. *Genitoris.*] Of Anchises.

11. *Iris.*] Juno's Messenger.

12. *Hippotadæ.*] The Æolian Islands. Æolus was the Son of Jupiter by Aëta, the Daughter of Hippota the Trojan.

Sulphure fumantes, Acheloiadumque relinquit
Sirenium scopulos. Orbataque præside pinus
Inarimen, Prochytenque legit, sterilique locatas 15
Colle Pitheculas, habitantum nomine dictas.
Quippe Deum genitor fraudem, & perjuriam quondam
Cercopum exosus, gentisque admissa dolosæ;
In deformem viros animal mutavit: ut idem
Dissimiles homini possent, similesque videri. 20
Membraque contraxit: naresque à fronte resimas
Contudit, & rugis peraravit anilibus ora.
Totaque velatos flamenti corpora villos
Misit in has sedes: nec non prius abstulit usum
Verborum, & natæ dira in perjuriam linguæ. 25
Posse queri tantum rauco stridore relinquit.

fumantes calenti sulphure, que
scopulos Acheloiadum Syrenum.
Que pinus orbata præside legit
Inarimen, Prochytenque, que
Pitheculas locatas sterili colle,
dictas nomine habitantum. Quippe
genitor Deum quondam exo-
sus fraudem & perjuriam Cerco-
pum, que admissa dolosæ gentis;
que mutavit viros in deformem
animal: ut idem possent videri
dissimiles homini, similesque.
Que contraxit membra; que
contudit resimas nares à fronte,
& peraravit ora anilibus rugis.
Que misit velatos tota corpora
flamenti villos in has sedes; nec
non prius abstulit usum verbo-

rum, & linguæ natæ in dira perjuriam. Relinquit tantum posse queri rauco stridore.

NOTES.

13. *Acheloiadumque.*] Of the Sirens, the Daughters of Achelous by Calliope, or, as others will have it, of the Muse Melpomene or Terpsichore, who dwelling near the Bay of Sicily, sung so sweetly, that they allured those that sailed by, to go ashore there, and after lulling them asleep, destroyed them.

14. *Orbataque pinus.*] The Ship being deprived of *Palinurus* it's Pilot.

15. *Inarimen.*] An Island not far from Naples, called also *Ænaria*, from being a Station to the Ships of *Æneas*. At this Day it is called *Ischia*, from the Shape of an Hip: Because *Virgil* relates, that the Giant *Typhæus*

was buried under this Island, *Æneid IX.*

Prochytenque.] An Island near the former.
Legit.] He passes by.

16. *Pitheculas.*] *Pithecula* is an Island in the Port of *Campania*, having a City upon a Mountain called *Pithecula*, from the great Number of Monkeys, for *πίθηκος* is a Monkey. *Jupiter* (as the Poets will have it) hating the Treachery of the *Cercopes*, turned them into Monkeys, and assigned them this Island for their Dwelling.

26. *Posse queri.*] The Faculty of complaining.

FAB. IV.

Apollo, the Son of Jupiter and Latona, fell in Love with the Daughter of Glaucus. He tempted her with Presents, and promised to grant whatever she requested. The Nymph, desirous of a long Life, pointed to a Heap of Ashes, and begged as many Years as there were Atoms in the Heap. This she obtained, but refusing his Embraces, the God permitted

permitted her to grow old, taking from her that perpetual Succession of Youth he at first intended her.

Ubi præteriit bas, & deseruit Parthenopeia mœnia dextrâ; tumulum canori Æolidæ de lævâ parte, & littora Cumarum, loca fœta palustribus ulvis, que intrat antra vivacis Sibyllæ, & orat ut adeat paternos manes per Averna. At illa erexit vultus diu moratos tellure; tandemque furibunda Deo recepto dixit, Petis, vir maxime factis, magna, cujus dextera spectata per ferrum, cujus pietas spectata per ignes. Tamen, Trojane, pone metum; potiêre petitis; que cognosces Elysiæ domos & novissima regna mundi, me duce, que cara simulacra parentis.

HAS ubi præteriit, & Parthenopeia dextrâ Mœnia deseruit; lævâ de parte canori Æolidæ tumulum, & loca fœta palustribus ulvis Littora Cumarum, vivacisque antra Sibyllæ Intrat: & ut manes adeat per Averna paternos, 5 Orat. At illa diu vultus tellure moratos Erexit: tandemque Deo furibunda recepto, Magna petis, dixit, vir factis maxime, cujus Dextera per ferrum, pietas spectata per ignes. Pone tamen, Trojane, metum: potiêre petitis; 10 Elysiæque domos, & regna novissima mundi Me duce cognosces, simulacraque cara parentis. Invia virtuti nulla est via. Dixit: & auro

Nulla via est invia virtuti. Dixit; & monstravit

NOTES.

2. *Parthenopeia mœnia.*] The City of Naples, which at first was called *Parthenope*, after the Name of one of the Sirens, who was buried there.

Æolidæ.] Of *Misenus*, the Son of *Æolus*,

- - - - Quo non præstantior alter
Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu,

Æneid VI. Whence the Promontory was called *Misenum*.

4. *Cumarum.*] *Cumæ* was an ancient City of *Campania*, and the most ancient of the Cities of *Italy* and *Sicily*.

Vivacisque Sibyllæ.] Who had now lived 700 Years, as he relates below. As to the Books, and Oracles of the Sibyls, and their lying Verses, which some Christians at this Day give too much Credit to, *Minellius* says, he designed to treat particularly of them in his Book, called *Antenitates Græcæ, Latinæ, & Belgicæ linguæ*.

5. *Manes.*] The Soul of his Father *Anchises*.

7. *Furibunda.*] Like one in a Frenzy.

Recepto Deo.] Being possessed by *Apollo*.

9. *Dextera.*] Fortitude.

Per ferrum.] By the Sword, with which *Æneas* slew many of his Enemies.

Pietas.] For *Æneas* carried on his Shoulders through the Flames of *Troy*, the Household Gods, and his Father *Anchises*. Whence in another Place:

*Cum foret Æneæ cervix subjecta parenti,
Dicitur ipsa viro flamma dedisse viam.*

11. *Elysiæque domos.*] *Elysium* is a Place (as the Poets feign) in the inferior Regions, where the Souls of those who have lived well, are said to rest in Felicity.

Novissima.] The last, i. e. the lowest.

12. *Simulacraque.*] This is according to the Opinion of those who say a Man consists of three Parts, Soul, Body, and Image; the Soul mounts to Heaven, the Body returns to the Earth, and the Image descends to the Shades below.

13. *Invia, &c.*] No Way is unpassable to true Valour.

Fulgentem ramum sylvâ Junonis Avernæ
 Monstravit: jussitque suo devellere trunco. 15
 Paruit Æneas: & formidabilis Orci
 Vidit opes, atavosque suos, umbramque senilem
 Magnanimi Anchisæ: dedicit quoque jura locorum;
 Quæque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis.
 Indè ferens lassos averso trimate passus, 20
 Cum duce Cumæâ fallit sermone laborem.
 Dumque iter horrendum per opaca crepuscula carpit;
 Seu Dea tu præsens, seu Dîs gratissima, dixit;
 Numinis instar eris semper mihi: meque fatebor
 Muneris esse tui; quæ me loca mortis adire, 25
 Quæ loca me visæ voluisti evadere mortis.
 Pro quibus aërias meritis evectus ad auras
 Tempa tibi statuam; tribuam tibi thuris honorem.
 Respicit hunc vates, & suspiratibus haustis,
 Nec Dea sum, dixit; nec sacri thuris honore 30
 Humanum dignare caput. Neu nescius erres;
 Lux æterna mihi, carituraque fine dabatur,
 Si mea virginitas Phœbo patuisset amanti.
 Dum tamen hanc sperat, dum præcorrumpere donis
 Me cupit; Elige, ait, virgo Cumæa, quid optes: 35
 Optatis potiêre tuis. Ego pulveris hausti
 Ostendens cumulum, quot haberet corpora pulvis,
 Tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi.
 Excidit optarem juvenes quoque protinus annos.

ramum fulgentem auro sylvâ
 Avernæ Junonis; jussitque de-
 vellere suo trunco. Æneas pa-
 ruit: & vidit opes formidabilis
 Orci, que suos atavos, que se-
 nilem umbram magnanimi An-
 chisæ; didicit quoque jura loco-
 rum; quæque pericula essent a-
 deunda novis bellis. Indè fe-
 rens lassos passus averso tramite,
 fallit laborem sermone cum Cu-
 mæâ duce. Dumque carpit hor-
 rendum iter per opaca crepuscula;
 dixit, Seu tu Dea præsens, seu Dîs
 gratissima, semper eris instar
 Numinis mihi; que fatebor me
 esse tui muneris: quæ voluisti
 me adire loca mortis, quæ me
 evadere loca visæ mortis. Pro
 quibus meritis, evectus ad aë-
 rias auras, statuam tibi tem-
 pla; tribuam honorem thuris
 tibi. Vates respicit hunc, &
 suspiratibus haustis, dixit, Nec
 sum Dea; nec dignare humanum
 caput honore sacri thuris. Neu
 nescius erres; lux æterna, cari-
 turaque fine dabatur mihi, si
 mea virginitas patuisset Phœbo
 amanti. Tamen dum sperat
 hanc, dum cupit præcorrumpere
 me donis, ait, Elige, Cumæa
 virgo, quid optes; potiêre tuis

optatis. Ego ostendens cumulum hausti pulveris, vana rogavi tot natales contingere quot corpora pulvis haberet. Excidit optarem quoque protinus juvenes annos.

NOTES.

14. Junonis, &c.] Of Proserpine, for the Grove which was nigh Avernus was dedicated to Pluto and Proserpine.

20. Indè, &c.] Returning weary from the Shades below.

21. Fallit.] Diverts the Fatigue of the Journey, by his Conversation with the Cumæan Sibyl.

24. Numinis, &c.] You shall be as a Deity to me.

25. Muneris, &c.] That I received my Life from you.

28. Tribuam.] I will do sacrifice to you as to a Goddess.

29. Suspiratibus haustis.] Fetching Sighs.

31. Humanum.] Mortal.

Dignare.] Nor dignify.

32. Lux æterna.] Everlasting Life, Immortality.

33. Patuisset.] Had been exposed, had yielded.

36. Optatis, &c.] You shall obtain whatever you wish for.

Hausti.] Thrown together.

38. Vana.] Foolishly.

39. Excidit.] I forgot, it slipt my Memory.

Juvenes annos.] Youthful Years.

Tamen ille dabat bos mihi, æternamque juventam, si paterer Venerem. Munere Phœbi contempto, permaneo innuba. Sed jam felicior ætas dedit terga; quæ ægra senectus venit tremulo gradu; quæ est diu patienda. Nam vides septem secula jam acta mihi: superest ut æquem numeros pulveris, videre tercentum messes, tercentum musta. Tempus erit, cum longa dies faciat me parvam de tanto corpore: quæ membra consumpta senectâ redigantur ad minimum onus. Nec videbor amata, nec placuisse Deo. Quoque forsitan Phœbus ipse vel non agnoscat, vel negabit dilexisse. Usque adeò mutata ferar: quæ videnda nulli, tamen noscar voce. Fata relinquent vocem mihi.

Hos tamen ille mihi dabat, æternamque juventam,⁴⁰
Si Venerem paterer. Contempto munere Phœbi
Innuba permaneo. Sed jam felicior ætas
Terga dedit: tremuloque gradu venit ægra senectus;
Quæ patienda diu est. Nam jam mihi secula septem
Acta vides: superest, numeros ut pulveris æquem⁴⁵
Tercentum messes, tercentum musta videre.
Tempus erit, cum me de tanto corpore parvam
Longa dies faciat: consumptaque membra senectâ
Ad minimum redigantur onus. Nec amata videbor,⁵⁰
Nec placuisse Deo. Phœbus quoque forsitan ipse
Vel non agnoscat, vel dilexisse negabit.
Usque adeò mutata ferar: nullique videnda,
Voce tamen noscar. Vocem mihi fata relinquent.

NOTES.

40. *Dabat bos.*] He would have given them.
41. *Si Venerem.*] If I had suffered his Embraces.

42. *Innuba.*] An unmarried Virgin.
Felicior ætas.] Youthful, happy Age.
43. *Terga dedit.*] Is fled.
Ægra senectus.] Crazy old Age.

44. *Quæ patienda diu est.*] Which I must bear a long time.

Secula septem.] Seven hundred Years.
Seculum is the Space of an hundred Years.

45. *Superest.*] It remains for me, I must live.

46. *Tercentum.*] Three hundred Years.

FAB. V, and VI. The Companions of *Ulysses* metamorphosed into Swine, and restored again to their former Shape.

As Æneas was sailing into Italy, he came to Læstrygona, where he met with Macareus, the Companion of Ulysses. Macareus seeing Achæmenides, who formerly belonged to the Train of Ulysses, in a Trojan Ship, enquires into the Reason. Achæmenides relates his Adventures after he had been left by Ulysses upon the Land of the Cyclops, and informs his Friend of the many Favours he had received from Æneas. Macareus afterwards relates the Story of Ulysses and Circe, and cautions Æneas not to venture upon her Shore.

TAlia convexum per iter memorante Sibyllâ,
Sedibus Euboicam Stygiis emergit in urbem
Troius Æneas : sacrisque è more litatis,
Littora adit nondum nutricis habentia nomen.
Hic quoque subliterat post tædia longa laborum 5
Neritius Macareus, comes experientis Ulyssæi.
Desertum quondam mediis qui rupibus Ætnæ
Noscit Achæmeniden : improvisoque repertum
Vivere miratus ; Qui te casusve Deusve
Servat Achæmenide ? Cur, inquit, barbara Graium 10
Prora vehit ? Petitur vestræ quæ terra carinæ ?
Talia quærenti jam non hirsutus amictu,
Jam suus, & spinis conferto tegmine nullis ;
Fatur Achæmenides : Iterum Polyphemon, & illos
Aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine rictus ; 15
Hâc mihi si potior domus est Ithaceque carinâ ;
Si minùs Ænean veneror genitore. Nec unquam
Esse fatis potero, præstem licèt omnia gratus.

hâc carinâ ; si veneror Ænean minùs genitore. Nec potero esse satis gratus, licèt præstem omnia.

Sibyllâ memorante talia per convexum iter, Troius Æneas emergit in Euboicam urbem Stygiis sedibus ; sacrisque litatis è more, adit littora nondum habentia nomen nutricis. Quoque Neritius Macareus, comes experientis Ulyssæi, subliterat hic post longa tædia laborum. Noscit Achæmeniden, qui quondam desertum mediis rupibus Ætnæ ; que miratus repertum vivere improviso, inquit, Achæmenide, Qui casusve Deusve servat te ? Cur barbara prora Graium vehit ? Quæ terra petitur vestræ carinæ ? Achæmenides non hirsutus amictu, jam suus, & tegmine conferto nullis spinis, fatur talia quærenti ; Iterum aspiciam Polyphemon & illos rictus fluidos humano sanguine ; que si Ithace est potior domus mihi

NOTES.

1. *Memorante.*] Relating.
2. *Euboicam.*] To *Cumæ*, whither, in old Time, the *Bæotians* carried a Colony.
4. *Nutricis.*] Of *Cajeta*, the Nurse of *Æneas*, who by her Death gave Name to the City and Harbour.
6. *Neritius.*] Of *Ithaca*, and so *Ulysses* was called *Dux Neritus*, from *Neritus* a Mountain of *Ithaca*.
- Experientis Ulyssæi.*] Of *Ulysses*, that had great Experience, and suffered many Hardships.
7. *Desertum.*] That had been left.
8. *Achæmeniden.*] *Achæmenides*, who was left by *Ulysses* among the *Cyclops*, and was afterwards taken up by *Æneas*.
10. *Servat.*] Hath saved ; for *Macareus* thought he had been destroyed.
- Cur, &c.*] *Macareus* admires that *Achæmenides*, a *Greek*, and one of the Companions of *Ulysses*, should sail among the *Trojans*,

who were Enemies to the *Greeks* ; and therefore he calls the Trojan Ship *prora barbara*.

Graium.] Of the *Greeks*.

11. *Petitur, &c.*] Whither are you bound ?

12. *Jam non, &c.*] Not now in rough Garments, such as he wore, when he lay hid in *Ætna*. The Poet seems to allude to what is said concerning *Achæmenides*, in *Virgil's* IIIId *Æneid*.

13. *Suus.*] At his Liberty, at his own Disposal.

14. *Iterum.*] *Achæmenides* answers *Macareus's* Question, *Cur barbara Graium prora vehit ?* And intimates his Obligation to *Æneas*.

Fluidos.] His Mouth running down with Blood.

15. *Aspiciam.*] An Optative Mood.

16. *Si potior, &c.*] If *Ithaca* be a more pleasing Habitation to me than this Ship. *Domus* for *Domicilium*.

(*possimne esse ingratus & immemor?*) quòd loquor, & spiro, que respicio sidera & cælum Solis, ille dedit. Quòd hæc anima non venit in ora Cyclopis: & ut jam nunc relinquam vitale lumen; aut condar tumulo, aut certè non in illâ alvo. Quid animi fuit mihi tunc (*nisi si timor abstulit omnem sensum animumque*) cùm relictus adspexi vos petere alta æquora? volui inclamare, sed timui prodere me hosti: quoque clamor Ulyssis penè nocuit vestræ rati. Vidi, cùm permisit immanem scopulum monte revulso in medias undas. Iterum vidi jactantem vasta saxa acta veluti viribus tormenti giganteo lacerto. Et pertimui ne fluctusve lapisve deprimeret carinam; jam oblitus me non esse in illâ. Vero ut fuga removet vos ab acerbâ morte; ille quidem fremebundus obambulat totam Æt-
nam, prætentatque sylvas manu; & orbus luminis incurSAT rupibus; que protendens brachia
fœdata tabo in mare, execratur Achivam gentem. Atque ait, O si quis casus referat Ulyssen mihi,
aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea ira sæviat, cujus viscera edam, cujus viventia membra

Quòd loquor, & spiro; cælumque & sidera Solis
Respicio (*possimne ingratus, & immemor esse?*) 20
Ille dedit. Quòd non anima hæc Cyclopis in ora
Venit: & ut lumen jam nunc vitale relinquam;
Aut tumulo, aut certè non illâ condar in alvo.
Quid mihi tunc animi (*nisi si timor abstulit omnem
Sensum animumque*) fuit; cùm vos petere alta relictus
Æquora prospexi? volui inclamare; sed hosti 26
Prodere me timui: vestræ quoque clamor Ulyssis
Penè rati nocuit. Vidi, cùm monte revulso
Immanem scopulum medias permisit in undas.
Vidi iterum, veluti tormenti viribus acta, 30
Vasta giganteo jaculantem saxa lacerto.
Et, ne deprimeret fluctusve lapisve carinam,
Pertimui; jam me non esse oblitus in illâ.
Ut vero fuga vos ab acerbâ morte removit;
Ille quidem totam fremebundus obambulat Ætnam, 35
Prætentatque manu sylvas; & luminis orbus
Rupibus incurSAT: fœdataque brachia tabo
In mare protendens, gentem execratur Achivam.
Atque ait: O si quis referat mihi casus Ulyssen,
Aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea sæviat ira, 40
Viscera cujus edam, cujus viventia dextrâ

NOTES.

19. Quòd loquor, &c.] Achæmenides acknowledges, that he owed his Life to Æneas, and every thing besides to him.

22. Lumen, &c.] If I were to die this Moment.

23. Aut certè.] A Correction of the former Expression, for he might probably be lost at Sea.

Condar.] That I may be buried, sc. dedit.

Illâ alvo.] The Cyclop's Paunch.

24. Quid, &c.] What were then my Thoughts?

29. Permisit.] He threw.

30. Tormenti.] A warlike Engine, so called of torquendo, i. e. throwing Stones with Force.

Acta.] Driven forward.

31. Giganteo lacerto.] His gigantic Arm.

32. Deprimeret.] He should sink.

Fluctusve.] Raised by the falling of the Rock into the Sea.

33. Jam me, &c.] I was in as great a Fright as if I had been in the Ship myself.

34. Removit.] Delivered.

36. Prætentatque.] Gropes, as blind Men are used to do.

Luminis orbus.] Deprived of his Eye.

37. Rupibus incurSAT.] He stumbles at the Stones.

Tabo.] With the Gore of the Bodies he had devoured.

38. Execratur.] He curses.

39. Refcrat.] Would bring back.

40. Sæviat.] Might exercise itself.

Membra meâ laniem, cujus mihi sanguis inundet
Guttur ; & elisi trepident sub dentibus artus ;
Quàm nullum, aut leve sit damnum mihi lucis ademptæ !
Hæc & plura ferox. Me luridus occupat horror, 45
Spectantem vultus etiamnum cæde madentes
Crudelesque manus, & inanem luminis orbem,
Membraque & humano concretam sanguine barbam.
Morserat ante oculos ; minimum tamen illa malorum.
Et jam prensurum, jam jam mea viscera rebar 50
In sua mersurum : mentique hærebat imago
Temporis illius, quo vidi bina meorum
Ter quater affligi sociorum corpora terræ.
Quæ super ipse jacens, hirsuti more leonis,
Visceraque & carnes, oblisisque ossa medullis, 55
Semanimesque artus avidam condebat in alvum.
Me tremor invasit. Stabam sinè sanguine mæstus :
Mudentemque videns, ejectantemque cruentas
Ore dapes, & frustra mero glomerata vomentem :
Talia fingebam misero mihi fata parari. 60
Perque dies multos latitans, omnemque tremiscens
Ad strepitum, mortemque timens, cupidusque moriri,
Glande famem pellens, & mistâ frondibus herbâ,
Solut, inops, exspes, letho pœnæque relictus,
Haud procul adspexi, longo pòst tempore navim : 65
Oravique fugam gestu, ad littusque cucurri :

omnem strepitum, que timens mortem, cupidusque moriri, pellens famem glande, & herbâ mistâ frondibus, solus, inops, exspes, relictus letho pœnæque, haud procul adspexi navim longo pòst tempore ; oravique fugam gestu, que cucurri ad littus.

laniem meâ dextrâ, sanguis
cujus inundet guttur mihi ; &
artus elisi trepident sub denti-
bus ; quàm nullum aut leve sit
damnum ademptæ lucis ! Ferox
dixit hæc & plura. Luridus
horror occupat me spectantem
vultus etiamnum madentes cæ-
de, crudelesque manus, &
orbem inanem luminis, mem-
braque, & barbam concretam
humano sanguine. Mors erat
ante oculos ; tamen illa minimum
malorum. Et jam rebar il-
lum prensurum me, jam jam
mersurum mea viscera in sua ;
que imago illius temporis hæ-
rebat animo, quo vidi bina cor-
pora meorum sociorum affligi ter
quater terræ. Quæ ipse ja-
cens super, more hirsuti leonis,
condebat visceraque & carnes,
que ossa oblisis medullis, sema-
nimesque artus in avidam al-
vum. Tremor invasit me. Sta-
bam mæstus sinè sanguine ;
que vidensudentem, ejec-
tantemque cruentas dapes ore, &
vomentem frustra glomerata me-
ro : fingebam talia fata parari
misero mihi. Que latitans per
multos dies, que tremiscens ad

NOTES.

42. *Laniem.*] I might tear.
Inundet.] Might-drench.
43. *Artus elisi.*] Bruised Limbs.
44. *Lucis.*] Of my Eyes.
45. *Hæc.*] sc. *Locutus.*
Luridus.] Wan.
46. *Cæde.*] With Slaughter.
47. *Inanem luminis.*] Without the Eye.
48. *Membraque.*] sc. *Vasta.*
49. *Minimum.*] sc. *Erat.*
50. *Rebar.*] I thought.
51. *Hærebat.*] Was fixed in.

53. *Affligi terræ.*] Dashed against the Ground.
56. *Semanimesque.*] Half dead.
Avidam, &c.] Buried in his greedy Paunch.
57. *Sinè sanguine.*] Pale.
59. *Frustra.*] The Pieces of Flesh.
Glomerata.] Mixed with the Wine that *Ulysses* had given him.
60. *Talia fata.*] Such a Death.
62. *Moriri.*] To die.
63. *Glande.*] Feeding upon Acorns, Grass, and Herbs.
64. *Exspes.*] Hopelcss.

Et movi nautas: quæ Trojana
 ratis recepit Graium. Tu quo-
 que, gratissime comitum, pande
 tuos casus, & ducis & turbæ,
 quæ credita est ponto tecum. Ille
 refert Æolon regnare profundo
 Tusco; Hippotaden Æolon co-
 hibentem ventos carcere: quos
 memorabile munus inclusos tergo
 bovis Dulichium ducem sumpsisse
 ab Æolo: quæ ipse novem luci-
 bus secundo flatû, & aspexisse
 petitam terram: cum Aurora
 proxima post nonam moveret se-
 se; socios ductos invidiâ, quæ
 cupidine prædæ, ratos esse aurum
 inclusum uteri, dempsisse liga-
 mina ventis: cum quibus ra-
 tem ipse retro, per quas undas
 modò venerat, quæ repetisse por-
 tus Æolii tyranni. Indè, inquit
 venimus in veterem urbem Lami
 Læstrygonis. Antiphates reg-
 nabat in illâ terrâ, ego sum
 missus ad hunc, comitante nu-
 mero ducum: salus vix quæsi-
 ta fugâ comitique mibique;
 tertius è nobis tinxit impia ora Læstrygonis suo cruore: instat fugientibus, & Antiphates concitat
 agmen. Coeunt, & continent saxa trabesque; merguntque viros, merguntque carinas:

Et movi: Graiumque ratis Trojana recepit.
 Tu quoque pande tuos, comitum gratissime, casus,
 Et ducis, & turbæ, quæ tecum credita ponto est.
 Æolon ille refert Tusco regnare profundo;
 Æolon Hippotaden, cohibentem carcere ventos:
 Quos bovis inclusos tergo memorabile munus
 Dulichium sumpsisse ducem: flatûque secundo
 Lucibus ipse novem, & terram aspexisse petitam:
 Proxima post nonam cum sese Aurora moveret:
 Invidiâ socios prædæque cupidine ductos,
 Esse ratos aurum, dempsisse ligamina ventis:
 Cum quibus ipse retro, per quas modò venerat undas,
 Æolique ratem portus repetisse tyranni.
 Indè Lami veterem Læstrygonis, inquit, in urbem
 Venimus. Antiphates terrâ regnabat in illâ.
 Missus ad hunc ego sum, numero comitante duorum:
 Vixque fugâ quæsitâ salus comitique mihique,
 Tertius è nobis Læstrygonis impia tinxit
 Ora cruore suo: fugientibus instat, & agmen
 Concitat Antiphates. Coeunt, & saxa trabesque
 Continuant: merguntque viros, merguntque carinas:

NOTES.

67. *Movi.*] I wrought upon them, I per-
 swaded them to take me in.

Graiumque.] A Greek, *q. d.* an Enemy to
 him.

68. *Tu.*] Thou Macareus.

70. *Æolon.*] See above, *Fab. iii. ver. 12.*

Tusco.] In the Sea of Tuscany.

72. *Tergo bovis.*] In a Bottle or Bag made
 of the Hide of an Ox or Bull.

73. *Dulichium ducem.*] See *Lib. XIII. Fab.*
ii. ver. 27.

74. *Novem lucibus.*] Nine Days.

Terram petitam.] Ithaca.

75. *Proxima, &c.*] The tenth Day.

77. *Ratos esse aurum.*] Supposing there was
 Gold inclosed in the Bag.

Dempsisse ligamina.] Took off the Liga-
 ments, let the Winds loose.

79. *Portus repetisse.*] The Ship returned to
 the Port of Æolus.

80. *Lami.*] A very antient King of the
Læstrygoni, the Son of *Neptune*, who built the
 City afterwards called *Formi*.

81. *Antiphates.*] Homer speaks of this *Antiphates*, *Odyss. Lib. X.* He was a very sa-
 vage King of the *Læstrygoni*. Ἀνθρωποφάγος,
i. e. a Man-eater.

83. *Vixque.*] *Ulysses* being cast upon *Anti-*
phates's Shore, sent three of his Companions
 to him, one of which he devoured, and the
 other two escaped with Difficulty.

84. *Læstrygonis.*] Of *Antiphates*.
Tinxit.] Stained.

85. *Agmen.*] A Body of his Men.

86. *Concitat.*] He calls together.

Coeunt.] They assemble.

Una tamen, quæ nos ipsumque vehebat Ulyssen,
Effugit: Amisâ sociorum parte, dolentes,
Multaque conquesti terris allabimur illis.

Quas procul hinc cernis. Procul hinc tibi (cerne)
videnda est

Insula visa mihi. Tuque, ô justissime Troûm,
Nate Deâ (neque enim finito Marte vocandus
Hostis es, Ænea) moneo, fuge littora Circes.

Nos quoque Circæo religatâ in littora pinu
Antiphatae memores immanfuetique Cyclopi,
Ire negabamus; & tecta ignota subire.

Sorte sumus lecti. Sors me, fidumque Polyten,
Eurylochumque simul, nimique Elpenora vini,
Bisque novem socios Circæa ad mœnia misit.

Quæ simul attigimus, stetimusque in limine tecti;
Mille lupi, mistæque lupis ursæque læque
Occursu fecêre metum: sed nulla timenda,
Nullaque erat nostro factura in corpore vulnus.

Quin etiam blandas movêre per aëra caudas,
Nostraque adulantes comitant vestigia; donec
Excipiunt famulæ, perque atria marmore tecta
Ad dominam ducunt. Pulchro sedet illa recessu,
Sublimi solio; pallamque induta nitentem,
Insuper aurato circum velatur amictu.

Nereides Nymphæque simul, quæ vellera motis
Nulla trahunt digitis, nec fila sequentia ducunt;
Gramina disponunt; sparsosque sinè ordine flores
Secernunt calathis, variasque coloribus herbas.

Nymphæ simul, quæ trahunt nulla vellera motis digitis, nec ducunt sequentia fila; disponunt gramina; que secernunt flores sparsos sinè ordine calathis, que herbas varias coloribus.

tamen una effugit, quæ vehebat
nos, que Ulyssen ipsum. Amisâ
parte sociorum, dolentes, que
conquesti multa allabimur illis
terris. Quas cernis procul hinc.

(Cerne) insula videnda est tibi
procul, visa mihi. Tuque, ô
justissime Troûm, nate Deâ (e-
nim neque Ænea es vocandus
hostis, Marte finito) moneo, fu-
ge littora Circes. Nos quoque

pinu religatâ in Circæo littore,
memores Antiphatae, imman-
fuetique Cyclopi, negabamus
ire; & subire ignota tecta. Su-
mus lecti sorte. Sors misit me,

fidumque Polyten, que simul
Eurylochum, que Elpenora ni-
mii vini, bisque novem so-
cios ad Circæa mœnia. Quæ
simul attigimus, stetimusque in
limine tecti; mille lupi, ur-
sæque, læque, mistæ lupis fecêra

metum occursu: sed nulla timen-
da, nullaque vulnus erat factu-
ra in nostro corpore. Quin e-
tiam movêre blandas caudas per
aëra, que adulantes comitant no-
stra vestigia; donec famulæ ex-
cipiunt, perque atria tecta
marmore ducunt nos ad domi-
nam. Illa sedet pulchro recessu,

sublimi solio; induta nitentem
pallam, insuper circum velatur
aurato amictu. Que Nereides

N O T E S.

90. *Illis Terris.*] We sailed to those Lands
which you see at a Distance. He points to
the Promontory of Circe, concerning which
Virgil speaks in his VIIth Æneid.

91. *Procul.*] For it is not safe to approach
nearer.

93. *Nate deâ.*] O Æneas.

Marte.] War, a Metonymy of the efficient.

95. *Pinu.*] The Ship. A Metonymy of
the Matter.

96. *Immanfuetique Cyclopi.*] The inhuman
Cyclops.

97. *Ire negabamus.*] We would not go.

99. *Simul.*] Also.

101. *Tecti.*] Of the House.

102. *Mille.*] Many. A finite Number for
an infinite one.

Læque.] Lionesses.

103. *Nulla.*] sc. ferarum.

Timenda.] Because they had lain aside their
savage Nature.

106. *Comitant, &c.*] An old Word, for
Comitantur.

107. *Marmore.*] Laid over with Marble.

108. *Illa.*] Circe.

110. *Aurato amictu.*] A Mantle embroi-
dered with Gold.

113. *Gramina.*] Herbs.

114. *Secernunt.*] They sort or distribute.

ipsa exigit opus quod hæ faciunt: quoque ipsa novit quid usus sit in folio, quæ concordia sit mistis: & advertens examinat pensas herbas. Ubi hæc vidit nos, salute dictâ acceptâque, diffudit vultus, & reddidit omnia votis. Nec mora; jubet hordea tosti grani misceri, quæ adjicit mella, vimque meri, coagula cum lacte passo, quæ succos qui lateant furtim sub hac dulcedine. Accipimus pocula data sacrâ dextrâ. Quæ simul sitientes hausimus arenti ore, & dira Dea tetigit summos capillos virgâ (& pudet, & referam) cœpi horrescere setis, nec jam posse loqui; edere raucum murmur pro verbis; & procumbere in terram toto vultu; quæ sensi os meum occalescere pando rostro; colla tumere toris, & quâ parte pocula fuerant sumpta mihi modò, feci vestigia illâ. Cumque passis eadem (tantùm medicamina possunt) claudor harâ, quæ vidimus Eurylochum solum caruisse figurâ suis: solus fugit data pocula. Quæ nisi vitâisset, nunc quoque maneret una pars setigeri pecoris; nec Ulysses certior ab illo venisset ad Circen ultor tantæ cladis. Pacifer Cyllenius dederat album florem huic; Superi vocant Moly. Tenetur nigrâ radice.

Ipsa, quod hæ faciunt, opus exigit: ipsa quid usûs, 115
Quoque sit in folio, quæ sit concordia mistis
Novit: & advertens pensas examinat herbas.
Hæc ubi nos vidit, dictâ acceptâque salute,
Diffudit vultus, & reddidit omnia votis.
Nec mora; misceri tosti jubet hordea grani, 120
Mellaque, vimque meri, cum lacte coagula passo,
Quique sub hac lateant furtim dulcedine, succos
Adjicit. Accipimus sacrâ data pocula dextrâ.
Quæ simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore,
Et tetigit summos virgâ Dea dira capillos; 125
(Et pudet, & referam) setis horrescere cœpi,
Nec jam posse loqui; pro verbis edere raucum
Murmur; & in terram toto procumbere vultu;
Osque meum sensi pando occalescere rostro;
Colla tumere toris, & quâ modò pocula parte 130
Sumpta mihi fuerant, illâ vestigia feci.
Cumque eadem passis (tantùm medicamina possunt)
Claudor harâ, solumque suis caruisse figurâ
Vidimus Eurylochum: solus data pocula fugit.
Quæ nisi vitâisset, pecoris pars una maneret 135
Nunc quoque setigeri: nec tantæ cladis ab illo
Certior ad Circen ultor venisset Ulysses.
Pacifer huic dederat florem Cyllenius album;
Moly vocant Superi. Nigrâ radice tenetur.

NOTES.

115. *Quid usus.*] What Use they are good for.

116. *In folio.*] In what Herb, a Part for the Whole.

117. *Pensas.*] Weighed. Medicines cannot be rightly compounded, unless the Ingredients be duly proportioned.

119. *Diffudit vultus.*] She cleared up her Countenance,

Reddidit omnia votis.] Granted every Thing to our Wishes.

120. *Hordea.*] Parched Barley.

126. *Horrescere.*] To become rough and prickly.

129. *Pando rostro.*] In a round Snout.

Occalescere.] To harden.

130. *Colla, &c.*] To become brawny.

Quâ.] The Hand in which I had received the Cup, was turned into a Fore-foot.

132. *Cum passis, &c.*] I am shut up in a Hog-sty with my Companions that had suffered the same things with me.

135. *Maneret.*] He had been.

136. *Certior ab illo.*] sc. *Factus.* For he went away to acquaint *Ulysses* with it.

138. *Pacifer.*] *Mercury* bears an iron Mace, which is a Sign of Peace. See what is noted as to this, in *Lib. II. Fab. xii. ver. 1.*

139. *Moly.*] Concerning this Herb called *Moly*, read *Homer*.

Tutus eo, monitisque simul cœlestibus intrat 140
 Ille domum Circes : & ad insidiosa vocatus
 Pocula, conantem virgâ mulcere capillos
 Reppulit ; & stricto pavidam perterruit ense.
 Indè fides, dextræque datæ : thalamoque receptus,
 Conjugii dotem sociorum corpora poscit. 145
 Spargimur innocuæ succis melioribus herbæ,
 Percutimurque caput conversæ verberare virgæ :
 Verbaque dicuntur dictis contraria verbis.
 Quò magis illa canit, magis hœc tellure levati
 Erigimur : setæque cadunt, bifidosque relinquit 150
 Rima pedes. Redeunt humeri : subjecta lacertis
 Brachia sunt. Flentem flentes amplectimur illum,
 Hæremusque ducis collo : nec verba locuti
 Ulla priora fumus, quàm nos testantia gratos.
 Annua nos illîc tenuit mora : multaque præsens 155
 Tempore tam longo vidi : multa auribus hausi.
 Hoc quoque cum multis, quod clàm mihi rettulit una
 Quatuor è famulis, ad talia sacra paratis.
 Cum duce namque meo Circe dùm sola moratur,
 Illa mihi niveo factum de marmore signum 160
 Ostendit juvenile, gerens in vertice Picum,
 Æde sacrâ positum, multisque insigne coronis.
 Quis foret, & quare sacrâ coleretur in æde,
 Cur hanc ferret avem, quærenti, & scire volenti,
 Accipe, ait, Macareu : (dominæq; potentia quæ sit 165
 Hinc quoque discè meæ. Tu dictis adjice mentem.)

*Ille tutus eo, que simul cœlestibus
 monitis, intrat domum Circes :
 & vocatus ad insidiosa pocula,
 reppulit illam conantem mulcere
 capillos virgâ ; & deterruit pa-
 vidam stricto ense. Indè fides,
 dextræque datæ : que receptus
 thalamo, poscit corpora sociorum
 pristinae figuræ dotem conjugii.
 Spargimur innocuis succis me-
 lioris herbæ, percutimurque ca-
 put verberare conversæ virgæ :
 verbaque dicuntur contraria dic-
 tis verbis. Quò illa canit
 magis, magis erigimur levati
 tellure hœc : setæque cadunt,
 que rima relinquit bifidos pedes.
 Humeri redeunt : brachia sunt
 subjecta lacertis. Nos flentes
 amplectimur illum flentem, hæ-
 remusque collo ducis : nec fumus
 locuti ulla verba priora, quàm
 testantia nos gratos. Annua
 mora tenuit nos illîc : que præ-
 sens vidi multa tam longo tem-
 pore : hausi multa auribus.
 Audivi hoc quoque cum multis,
 quod una è quatuor famulis
 rettulit mihi clàm, paratis talia
 sacra. Namque dùm Circe mo-
 ratur sola cum meo duce, illa
 ostendit mihi juvenile signum
 factum de niveo marmore, ge-
 rens Picum in vertice, positum*

*sacrâ æde, que insigne multis coronis. Ait mihi quærenti & volenti scire, quis foret, & quare co-
 leretur in sacrâ æde, cur ferret hanc avem, Macareu accipe : (que discè hinc quoque, quæ sit potentia
 meæ dominæ. Tu adjice mentem dictis.)*

N O T E S.

144. *Thalamoque.*] Into Circe's Bed-
 chamber.

145. *Dotem conjugii.*] As a Reward for his
 Caresses.

Sociorum, &c.] That she should restore the
 Bodies of his Companions to their former
 Shape.

147. *Percutimur caput.*] Our Heads are
 stroked.

149. *Magis.*] By so much the more.

152. *Illum.*] sc. *Ulysses*.

153. *Nec verba, &c.*] By the first Words
 we uttered, testified a grateful Sense of our

Deliverance.

157. *Hoc, &c.*] *Macareus* relates to *Achæ-
 menides*, the wonderful Transformation of
Picus into a Bird of his own Name.

158. *Ad talia.*] sc. *Magica*.
Paratis.] Instructed.

159. *Cum duce.*] With *Ulysses*.

160. *Illæ.*] The Servant-Maid.
Signum.] A Statue.

162. *Insigne.*] Adorned.

165. *Accipe.*] Attend.

Dominæque.] Of Circe.

166. *Adjice mentem.*] Be attentive.

F A B. VII. *Picus* into a Wood-Pecker.

Picus, the Son of Saturn, King of Latium, having married Canens, the Daughter of Janus by Venilia; and being seen as he was hunting, by Circe, she immediately fell in Love with him; but not consenting to her Sollicitations, he was by her turned into a Bird of his own Name.

Picus, Saturnia proles, fuit rex in Ausoniis terris, studiosus equorum utilium bello. Forma quam cernis erat viro. Licet ipse adspicias decorem, que probes veram formam Pici fictâ imagine. Animus par formæ. Nec adhuc poterat per annos spectâsse quinquennem pugnam Graiâ Elide. Ille verterat Dryadas ortas in Latiis montibus in suos vultus: Naiades fontana Numina petebant illum; quas Albula, quasque Numici, quasque aquæ Anienis, que Almo brevissimus cursu, que præceps Nar tulit; & Farfarus amœnæ umbræ;

PICUS in Ausoniis proles Saturnia terris Rex fuit, utilium bello studiosus equorum. Forma viro, quam cernis, erat. Licet ipse decorem Adspicias, fictâque probes ab imagine veram. Par animus formæ. Nec adhuc spectâsse per annos 5 Quinquennem poterat Graiâ quater Elide pugnam. Ille suos Dryadas Latiis in montibus ortas Verterat in vultus: illum fontana petebant Numina Naiades; quas Albula, quasque Numici, Quasque Anienis aquæ, cursûq; brevissimus Almo, 10 Narque tulit præceps, & amœnæ Farfarus umbræ;

NOTES.

1. *Proles Saturnia.*] The Son of Saturn.

3. *Forma, &c.*] He was as beautiful as his Statue.

5. *Nec adhuc, &c.*] His Age had not permitted him to behold the Olympick Games four Times, which were performed every fifth Year at Elis.

7. *Ille, &c.*] He had captivated the Nymphs of the Woods and Rivers.

9. *Albula.*] Tyber, which was antiently called *Albula*, from the Colour of it's Water.

Numici.] A River of the Country of *Laurentia*, into which, as it is reported, *Æneas* fell.

10. *Anienis.*] *Anio*, a River of *Latium*, not far from *Tyber*.

Almo.] A River not far from the City of Rome.

11. *Narque.*] *Nar* is a River of *Umbria*, that runs into *Tyber*.

Farfarus.] A River of the *Sabines*.

Quæque colunt Scythicæ regnum nemorale Dianæ,
Finitimosque lacus. Spretis tamen omnibus unam
Ille fovet Nymphen, quam quondam in colle Palatî
Dicitur Ionio peperisse Venilia Jano.

Hæc, ubi nubilibus primùm maturuit annis,
Præposito cunctis Laurenti tradita Pico est :
Rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi ;
Unde Canens dicta est. Sylvas & saxa movere,
Et mulcere feras, & flumina longa morari
Ore suo, volucresque vagas retinere solebat,
Quæ dùm fœmineâ modulatur carmina voce,
Exierat tecto Laurentes Picus in agros,
Indigenas fixurus apros : tergumque premebat
Acris equi ; lævâque hastilia bina ferebat,
Pæniceam fulvo chlamyden contractus ab auro.
Venerat in sylvas & filia Solis easdem :
Utque novas legeret fœcundis collibus herbas ;
Nomina dicta suo Circæa reliquerat arva.

Quæ simul ac juvenem virgultis abdita vidit ;

15 quæque colunt nemorale regnum
Scythicæ Dianæ, finitimosque
lacus. Tamen ille fovet unam
Nymphen, omnibus spretis, quam
Venilia dicitur peperisse quondam
Ionio Jano in colle Palatî. Ubi
hæc primùm maturuit nubilibus
annis, tradita est Laurenti Pico
præposito cunctis. Quidem rara
facie, sed rarior arte canendi ;
20 unde est dicta Canens. Solebat
movere sylvas & saxa, & mul-
cere feras, & morari longa flu-
mina suo ore, quæ retinere vagas
volucres. Quæ dùm modulatur
carmina fœmineâ voce : Picus
25 exierat tecto in Laurentes agros,
fixurus indigenas apros : quæ
premebat tergum acris equi ; quæ
ferebat bina hastilia lævâ, con-
tractus Pæniceam chlamydem ab
fulvo auro. Et filia Solis vene-
30 rat in easdem sylvas : utque le-
geret novas herbas fœcundis col-
libus ; reliquerat arva dicta Cir-
cæa suo nomine. Quæ simul ac abdita virgultis vidit juvenem ;

cæa suo nomine. Quæ simul ac abdita virgultis vidit juvenem ;

NOTES.

12. *Scythicæ Dianæ.*] In *Scythia*, human
Blood was offered by way of Sacrifice to *Di-*
ana ; but the *Romans* abhorring that Cruelty,
abolished the Custom.

Regnum.] The Priesthood of *Diana* was
called a Kingdom ; and the King a Priest.
Statius in *Sylvis*,

Profugis cum regibus altum Aricinæ trivium
nemus.

Suetonius in *Caligula* calls him, *Nemorensē re-*
gem. And *Ovid*, speaking of the Kingdom in
Art. Aman. Lib. I.

Ecce suburbanæ regnum nemorale Dianæ

Partaque per gladios regna nocente manu.
And *Martial* uses, *Trivium nemorosa regna.*
Heinsius.

Venilia.] She was the Wife of *Janus*, an
ancient King of *Italy*, who afterwards was
esteemed as a God by the *Romans*.

18. *Rara facie.*] Distinguished Beauty.

19. *Canens.*] Because of her excellent Skill
in Singing.

20. *Morari.*] Stop.

21. *Ore suo.*] With her Song.

23. *Exierat tecto.*] He was gone out of
his House.

Laurentes.] The *Laurentines* were a Peo-
ple of *Latium*, so called from the City *Lau-*
rentum.

24. *Fixurus.*] To strike with a Spear.

25. *Acris equi.*] Of a mettled Horse.

26. *Pæniceam.*] Purple.

Ab auro.] Having his Garments girt about
with a golden Girdle.

27. *Filia.*] *Circe.*

29. *Circæa.*] The *Circean* Mountain took
it's Name from *Circe*.

30. *Abdita.*] Lying hid.

obstupuit. *Herbæ quas legerat cecidère sinu: flammaque visa est errare per totas medullas. Ut primùm collegit mentem ab valido æstu; fuit fassura, quid cuperet. Cursus equi fecit, ne posset adire, que satelles circumfusus. Tamen non effugies, licebit rapiare vento; si modò novi me; si non omnis virtus herbarum evanuit, & mea carmina fallunt me. Dixit: & finxit effigiem falsi apri cum nullo corpore: que jussit transcurrere præter oculos regis, & videri ire in nemus densum trabibus; quâ sylva est plurima, & loca non sunt pervia equo. Haud mora: continuo Picus inscius petit umbram prædæ; que celer relinquit fumantia terga equi. Que sequens vanam spem, errat pedes in altâ sylvâ. Illa concipit preces, & dicit venefica verba. Que adorat ignoto carmine, ignotos Deos, quo solet & confundere vultum nivæ Lunæ, & subtexere bibulas nubes patrio capiti. Tum quoque cœlum densatur carmine cantato, & humus exhalat nebulas; que comites vagantur cæcis limitibus; & custodia abest regi. Circe nacta locum tempusque, dixit; O pulcherrime, per tua lumina quæ ceperunt me, perque hanc formam, quæ facit ut Dea, ego licet sim supplex tibi, consule nostris*

Obstupuit. *Cecidère sinu, quas legerat, herbæ: Flammaque per totas visa est errare medullas. Ut primùm valido mentem collegit ab æstu; Quid cuperet, fassura fuit. Ne posset adire, Cursus equi fecit, circumfususque satelles. Non tamen effugies, vento rapiare licebit, Si modò me novi; si non evanuit omnis Herbarum virtus, & me mea carmina fallunt. Dixit: & effigiem nullo cum corpore falsi Finxit apri: præterque oculos transcurrere regis Jussit, & in densum trabibus nemus ire videri; Plurima quâ sylva est, & equo loca pervia non sunt. Haud mora: continuò prædæ petit inscius umbram Picus; equique celer fumantia terga relinquit. Spemque sequens vanam, sylvâ pedes errat in altâ Concipit illa preces; & verba venefica dicit: Ignotosque Deos ignoto carmine adorat, Quò solet & nivæ vultum confundere Lunæ, Et patrio capiti bibulas subtexere nubes. Tum quoque cantato densatur carmine cœlum, Et nebulas exhalat humus; cæcisque vagantur Limitibus comites; & abest custodia regi. Nacta locum tempusque, Per, ô, tua lumina, dixit, Quæ me ceperunt, perque hanc, pulcherrime, formam Quæ facit ut supplex tibi sim Dea, consule nostris*

NOTES.

31. *Obstupuit.*] Circe was amazed at the Beauty of *Picus*.

33. *Valido ab æstu.*] The violent Shock.

35. *Satelles.*] His Guards and Attendants that were about him.

36. *Licebit rapiare.*] Although you should be borne away.

37. *Me novi.*] If I know myself.

39. *Falsi apri.*] She framed a Phantom of a Boar.

41. *Trabibus.*] Among the Branches and Trees.

43. *Inscius.*] Not knowing his Prey to be a false one.

Umbram.] The Shadow of a Boar.

45. *Spemque vanam.*] A Shadow without a Body.

Errat.] Wanders.

47. *Ignoto carmine.*] In unintelligible Words.

48. *Quo solet.*] With a magical Verse, with which the common People believed Witch could make the Moon look ruddy, and bring her down from Heaven.

Confundere.] Veil.

50. *Densatur.*] The Air is gathered into Cloud, as *Virgil* says in the 5th *Æneid*.

51. *Cæcisque.*] Unknown.

52. *Abest custodia regi.*] The King is without a Guard.

53. *Lumina.*] Those Eyes which had enamoured me.

55. *Tibi.*] To thee, who art a Mortal.

Consule.] Favour.

Ignibus ; & focerum, qui pervidet omnia, Solem
 Accipe : nec durus Titanida despice Circen.
 Dixerat : Ille ferox, ipsamque, precesque repellit :
 Et, Quæcunque es, ait, non sum tuus : altera captum
 Me tenet ; & teneat per longum comprecor ævum. 60
 Nec Venere externâ socialia fœdera lædam ;
 Dum mihi Janigenam servabunt fata Canentem.
 Sæpe retentatis precibus Titania frustra,
 Non impunè feres, neque enim reddere Canenti : 64
 Læsaq; quid faciat, quid amans, quid fœmina, discas
 Rebus, ait : sed amans, & læsa & fœmina Circe.
 Tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortus :
 Ter juvenem baculo tetigit : tria carmina dixit.
 Ille fugit, sese solito velociùs ipse
 Currere miratus, pennas in corpore vidit :
 Seque novam subitò Latiis accedere sylvis
 Indignatus avem, duro fera robora rostro
 Figit ; & iratus longis dat vulnera ramis.
 Purpureum chlamydis pennæ traxêre colorem.
 Fibula quod fuerat, vestemque momorderat aurum, 75
 Pluma fit : & fulvo cervix præcingitur auro.
 Nec quicquam antiqui Pico, nisi nomina, restat.

fuerat fibula, que momorderat vestem, fit pluma : & cervix præcingitur fulvo auro. Nec quicquam antiqui restat Pico, nisi nomina.

ignibus, & accipe Solem, qui pervidet omnia, focerum : nec durus despice Titanida Circen. Dixerat : Ille ferox, repellit ipsamque, precesque : & ait, Quæcunque es, non sum tuus : altera tenet me captum, & comprecor teneat per longum ævum. Nec lædam socialia fœdera externâ Venere ; dum fata servabunt Janigenam Canentem mihi. Titania, precibus sæpe retentatis frustra, ait, Non feres impunè, neque enim reddere Canenti : que discas rebus quid læsa & quid fœmina quid amans faciat : sed Circe læsa & amans & fœmina. Tum convertit se bis ad occasum, bis ad ortus : tetigit ter juvenem baculo : dixit tria carmina. Ille fugit, ipse miratus sese currere velociùs solito more, vidit pennas in corpore : que indignatus se subitò accedere novam avem Latiis sylvis, figit fera robora duro rostro, & iratus dat vulnera longis ramis. Pennæ traxêre purpureum colorem chlamydis. Aurum quod

NOTES.

57. *Durus.*] Cruel.
 59. *Quæcunque.*] *Picus* says this with an Air of Contempt, as if he should say, If you are the Daughter, not only of the Sun, but of *Jupiter* himself.
 61. *Venere.*] With your unlawful Love, who art a Stranger.
Socialia fœdera.] The conjugal Tye.
 62. *Janigenam.*] My Wife, who is born of *Janus*.
 63. *Retentatis.*] Reiterated, repeated over and over.
 64. *Non impunè feres.*] You shall not go unpunished.
Reddere.] Thou shalt not be restored to *Canens*.

65. *Discas.*] You shall know in good earnest.
 68. *Baculo.*] With her Rod.
Ῥάβδω πεπληγυῖα, καὶ συφεοῖσι ἐνέργῳ.
Homer.
 69. *Velociùs.*] More swiftly than he was wont ; being now turned into a Bird.
 72. *Duro.*] He pecks the hard Oak with his Iron Beak.
 73. *Figit.*] He strikes.
 75. *Fibula.*] A golden Button.
Momorderat.] Had clasped. The Phrase intimates, that *Picus*'s golden Belt was changed into a Sort of Collar, with which the Neck of a Wood-pecker seems to be encompassed.

F A B. VIII. The Companions of *Picus* into wild Beasts.

The Companions of Picus searching in vain for their Prince, demand him of Circe, and threaten Violence to her Person, unless she delivered him up. Circe invoking Hecate, and all the infernal Deities, these insolent Ausonians are transformed into wild Beasts, by the potent touch of her magical Wand.

Interea comites Pico clamato nequicquam sæpe per agros, que reperto in nullâ parte, inveniunt Circen (nam jam tenuaverat auras; passaque erat nebulas resolvi ventis ac sole) que premunt veris criminibus, que reposcunt regem, que ferunt vim; que parant incessere sævis telis. Illa spargit nocens virus, succosque veneni: & convocat Noctem, que Deos Noctis Ereboque Chaoque; & orat Hecaten magicis ululatibus. Sylva exsiluere loco (mirabile dictu) que solum ingemuit, vicinaque arbos palluit; que pabula sparsa sanguineis guttis maduerunt; & lapides visi edere raucos mugitus; & canes latrare; & humus squallere atris serpentibus, & tenues animæ silentium volitare. Vulgus attonitum monstris pavet. Illa tetigit mirantia ora paventum venenatâ virgâ. Ab effectu cujus, monstra variarum ferarum veniunt in juvenes. Sua imago mansit nulli.

INtereâ comites clamato sæpe per agros
Nequicquam Pico, nullâque in parte reperto,
Inveniunt Circen (nam jam tenuaverat auras;
Passaque erat nebulas ventis ac sole resolvi)
Criminibusque premunt veris, regemque reposcunt,
Vimque ferunt; sævisque parant incessere telis.
Illa nocens spargit virus, succosque veneni:
Et Noctem, Noctisque Deos Ereboque Chaoque
Convocat; & magicis Hecaten ululatibus orat.
Exsiluere loco (dictu mirabile) sylvæ:
Ingemuitque solum, vicinaque palluit arbos;
Sparsaque sanguineis maduerunt pabula guttis;
Et lapides visi mugitus edere raucos;
Et latrare canes; & humus serpentibus atris
Squallere, & tenues animæ volitare silentium.
Attonitum monstris vulgus pavet. Illa paventum
Ora venenatâ tetigit mirantia virgâ.
Cujus ab effectu variarum monstra ferarum
In juvenes veniunt. Nulli sua mansit imago.

NOTES.

1. *Comites.*] His Attendants and Guards.
See *Fab. vii.*

3. *Tenuaverat.*] Had made thin and clear.

5. *Regemque.*] *Picus.*

6. *Vimque ferunt.*] They were about to offer Violence to *Circe.*

Incessere.] To assault.

8. *Deos.*] *Hecate, Pluto, and the rest of the infernal Gods.*

Ereboque.] From *Erebus* and *Chaos, i. e.*

from the infernal Regions.

13. *Edere.*] To send out.

15. *Tenues animæ.*] Disembodied Souls Spectres.

16. *Vulgus.*] The Companions of *Picus.*

17. *Mirantia ora.*] Astonished Faces.

19. *In juvenes veniunt.*] Succeed in Place of the young Men. For they were turned into various Kinds of wild Beasts.

FAB. IX. *Canens*, the Wife of *Picus*, into Air.

Canens, the Wife of Picus, bewailing the Loss of her Husband near the River Tiber, wasted away, and was transformed into Air; but yet the Place transmits her Name to Posterity, being called Canens.

PRESSERAT occiduus Tartessia littora Phœbus :
Et frustra conjux oculis animoque Canentis
Expectatus erat. Famuli populusque per omnes
Discurrunt sylvas ; atque obvia lumina portant.
Nec satis est Nymphæ flere, & lacerare capillos, 5
Et dare plangorem ; facit hæc tamen omnia : sese
Proripit ; ac Latios errat vesana per agros.
Sex illam noctes, totidem redeuntia Solis
Lumina viderunt, inopem somnique cibique.
Per juga, per valles, quâ fors ducebat, euntem. 10
Ultimus adspexit fessam luctûque viâque
Tibris, & in gelidâ ponentem corpora ripâ.
Illic cum lacrymis ipsos modulata dolores,
Verba sono tenui mœrens fundebat ; ut olim
Carmina jam moriens canit exequialia cygnus. 15
Luctibus extremum tenues liquefacta medullas
Tabuit ; inque leves paulatim evanuit auras.
Fama tamen signata loco est ; quem rite Canentem
Nomine de Nymphæ veteres dixere Camœnæ.

*Occiduus Phœbus presserat
Tartessia littora : & conjux erat
expectatus frustra oculis animo-
que Canentis. Famuli populus-
que discurrunt per omnes sylvas ;
atque portant obvia lumina. Nec
satis est nymphæ incœperunt fle-
re, & lacerare capillos, & dare
plangorem ; tamen facit omnia
hæc : proripit sese ; ac vesana
errat per Latios agros. Sex
noctes, totidem redeuntia lumina
Solis viderunt illam, inopem som-
nique cibique, euntem per juga,
per valles, quâ fors ducebat.
Tibris ultimus adspexit fessam
luctûque viâque, & ponentem
corpora in gelidâ ripâ. Illic
modulata ipsos dolores cum la-
crymis, mœrens fundebat verba
cum tenui sono ; ut olim cygnus
jam moriens canit exequialia
carmina. Extremum liquefacta
tenues medullas luctibus, tabuit ;*

*que paulatim evanuit in leves auras. Tamen fama signata est loco ; quem veteres Camœnæ rite
dixere Canentem de nomine Nymphæ.*

NOTES.

- 1. *Tartessia.*] Western ; for *Tartesus* is a City of further *Spain*.
- 4. *Lumina.*] Torches.
- 6. *Dare plangorem.*] To beat her Breast.
- 7. *Proripit sese.*] She flings out of the Palace.
- Vesana.*] Distracted, in a Frenzy.
- 9. *Lumina Solis.*] Days.

- 11. *Ultimus, &c.*] At last, fatigued with Grief, she came to *Tyber*.
- 15. *Carmina exequialia.*] It's Elegy. See *Ovid's Tristia*.
- 17. *Tabuit.*] Consumed by little and little.
- 19. *Camœnæ.*] For the Muses are said formerly to have dwelt there.

Multa talia narrata & visa sunt mihi per longum annum. Refides & tardi desuetudine jubemur rursus inire fretum, rursus dare vela. Et Titania dixerat ancipitesque vias & vastum iter, & pericula sævi ponti restare. Fateor, pertimui; nactusque hoc littus adhæsi. 20 25

NOTES.

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|--|--|
| 20. <i>Talia.</i>] <i>Macareus</i> says these Things. | <i>facti.</i> |
| <i>Per annum.</i>] In a Year, while we were with <i>Circe</i> . | |
| 21. <i>Refides.</i>] Indolent, sluggish, slow, &c. | 22. <i>Inire.</i>] To enter into. |
| | <i>Dare vela.</i>] To sail. |
| | 24. <i>Sævi.</i>] Of the raging Main. |

F A B. X. The Companions of *Diomedes* into *Herns*.

Æneas having desired Aid of Evander against the Rutilians that fought for Latinus, Turnus also sent Venulus his Ambassador to Diomedes, to desire his Assistance: He refused to grant it, because Venus was on the Side of Æneas, and was his Enemy, having been wounded by him in the Trojan War. But the Companions of Diomedes contemning Venus, were by the Goddesses turned into Birds called Diomedæ, or Herns, after the Name of their General; which Birds are white like Swans.

Macareus finierat: que Æneia nutrix condita marmoreâ urnâ, habebat breve carmen tumulo: Alumnus notæ pietatis cremavit me Caieten, me hic ereptam Argolico igne, quo debuit.

Finierat Macareus: urnâque Æneia nutrix
Condita marmoreâ, tumulo breve carmen habebat:

*Hic me Caieten notæ pietatis alumnus
Ereptam Argolico, quo debuit igne, cremavit.*

NOTES.

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|---|--|---|
| 1. <i>Æneia.</i>] The Nurse of <i>Æneas</i> , which being dead and buried, gave Name to the Port and City. | | 3. <i>Notæ.</i>] Of singular, famous. |
| | | <i>Alumnus.</i>] <i>Æneas</i> , my Foster-son. |
| | | 4. <i>Argolico igne.</i>] Grecian Flames. |

Solvitur herboſo religatus ab aggere funis :
 Et procul infidias, infamatæque relinquunt
 Teſta Deæ : lucosque petunt, ubi nubilus umbrâ
 In mare cum flavâ prorumpit Tiberis arenâ.
 Faunigenæque domo potitur natâque Latini ;
 Non finè Marte tamen. Bellum cum gente feroci 10
 Suſcipitur ; paſſâque furit pro-conjuge Turnus.
 Concurrit Latio Tyrrhenia tota : diuque
 Ardua ſollicitis victoria quæritur armis.
 Auget uterque ſuas externo robore vires :
 Et multi Rutulos, multi Trojana tuentur
 Caſtra. Neque Æneas Evandri ad limina fruſtra,
 At Venulus magnam profugi Diomedis ad urbem
 Venerat. Ille quidem ſub Iapyge maxima Dauno
 Mœnia condiderat : dotaliaque arva tenebat.
 Sed Venulus Turni poſtquam mandata peregit, 20
 Auxiliumque petit ; vires Ætolius heros
 Excufat. Nec ſe ſoceri committere pugnæ
 Velle ſui populos : nec, quos è gente ſuorum
 Armet, habere viros. Neve hæc commenta putetis ;

5 *Funis religatus ſolvitur ab herboſo aggere : & relinquunt procul infidias, que teſta infamatæ Deæ : que petunt lucos, ubi Tiberis nubilus umbrâ prorumpit in mare cum flavâ arenâ. Que potitur domo natâque Faunigenæ Latini ; tamen non finè Marte. Bellum ſuſcipitur cum feroci gente ; que Turnus furit pro paſſâ conjuge. Tota Tyrrhenia concurrit Latio ; que victoria quæritur diu ardua ſollicitis armis. Uterque auget ſuas vires externo robore : & multi defendunt Rutulos, multi tuentur Trojana caſtra. Neque Æneas venerat fruſtra ad limina Evandri, at Venulus venerat fruſtra ad magnam urbem profugi Diomedis. Ille quidem condiderat maxima mœnia ſub Dauno Iapyge : que tenebat dotalia arva. Sed poſtquam Venulus peregit mandata Turni, que petit auxilium ; Ætolius heros excuſat*

vires. Nec ſe velle committere populos ſoceri ſui pugnæ : nec, habere viros quos armet è gente ſuorum. Neve putetis hæc commenta ;

NOTES.

5. *Funis.*] The Cable.

7. *Teſta.*] The Palace of Circe, the famous Enchantreſs.

Umbra.] ſc. *Arborum.*

8. *Prorumpit.*] Breaks into, enters with a rapid Stream.

9. *Faunigenæque.*] Of *Latinus*, the Son of *Faunus*.

Natâque.] *Lavinia*, the Daughter of *Latinus*, who being at firſt eſpouſed to *Turnus*, the King of the *Rutilians*, was married to *Æneas*. *Virgil* relates the whole Tranſaction at large.

10. *Marte.*] War.

12. *Tota Tyrrhenia.*] All *Tuſcany* engage on the Side of *Turnus*, againſt the *Latins* and *Trojans*.

14. *Externo robore.*] With foreign, auxiliary Troops.

16. *Fruſtra.*] For *Evander* both ſent his Son *Pallas* to aſſiſt the *Trojans*, and ordered him to apply to the *Tuſcans* for Aſſiſtance.

17. *Venulus.*] One of the Noblemen who

was ſent by *Turnus*, Ambaſſador to *Diomedes*, who had built a City in *Apulia*, but did not obtain any Aſſiſtance from him ; being told, among other Things, that the *Trojans* were too much in Favour with the Gods.

Profugi.] Forced to retire far from his own Country by the Baſeneſs of his Wife. For *Diomedes*, returning from the *Trojan War*, found his Wife *Ægialis* had been debauched by *Comata*, the Son of *Sthenelus*, and plotted Treason againſt his Life, and therefore fled to *Apulia*, where *Daunus* gave him his Daughter, and part of his Kingdom in Dowry ; and he there built the City *Argiripa*.

18. *Ille.*] *Diomedes*.

Iapyge.] *Apulian*. For part of *Apulia* is called *Iapygia*.

Dauno.] A King of *Apulia*, from whom it was called *Daunia*.

21. *Ætolius.*] *Diomedes*, whoſe Father was King of *Ætolia*.

22. *Excufat.*] He pleads by way of Excufe.
Soceri.] Of *Daunus*.

(*quonquam luctus renovantur amaro admonitu*) tamen perpetiar memorare. Postquam alta Ilion cremata est; & Pergama paverunt Danaas flammæ; Narytiusque heros, virgine raptâ, digessit pœnam in omnes, quam solus meruit, à virgine; spargimur: & rapti ventis per inimica æquora, Danaï perpetimur fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cœlique marisque, cumulumque Capharea cladis. Neve morer vos referens tristes casus ex ordine; tùm Græcia quoque potuit videri flenda Priamo. Tamen cura Minervæ armiferæ erupuit me servatum fluctibus. Sed rursus pellor ab patriis Argis: & alma Venus exigit memores pœnas de antiquo vulnere à me illato: que sustinui tantos labores per alta æquora, tantos terrestribus armis; ut illi sint sæpe vocati felices mihi, quos communis Hyems, que Caphareus merfit importunis aquis: vellemque fuisset una pars horum. finem erroris. At Agmon

(Admonitu quonquam luctus renovantur amaro) 25
Perpetiar memorare tamen. Postquam alta crema-
ta est
Ilion; & Danaas paverunt Pergama flammæ;
Narytiusque heros, à Virgine, virgine raptâ,
Quam meruit solus pœnam, digessit in omnes;
Spargimur: & ventis inimica per æquora rapti, 30
Fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cœlique marisque
Perpetimur Danaï, cumulumque Capharea cladis.
Neve morer referens tristes ex ordine casus;
Græcia tùm potuit Priamo quoque flenda videri.
Me tamen armiferæ servatum cura Minervæ 35
Fluctibus eripuit. Patriis sed rursus ab Argis
Pellor: & antiquo memores de vulnere pœnas
Exigit alma Venus: tantosque per alta labores
Æquora sustinui, tantos terrestribus armis;
Ut mihi felices sint illi sæpe vocati, 40
Quos communis Hyems, importunisque Caphareus
Merfit aquis: vellemque horum pars una fuisset.
Ultima jam passi comites belloque fretoque,
Deficiunt; finemque rogant erroris. At Agmon
Jam comites passi ultima belloque fretoque, deficiunt; que rogant

NOTES.

26. *Perpetiar.*] I will undergo the Affliction of repeating.

27. *Ilion.*] The City Troy, which was also called Ilium.

28. *Narytiusque.*] Ajax, the Son of Oileus, born in an ancient Town of the Locri.

A virgine.] Pallas.

Virgine.] Cassandra, who was ravished in the Temple of Pallas.

29. *Digessit.*] She scattered. For Pallas being bent upon revenging the Sacrilege committed by Ajax, the Son of Oileus, in ravishing Cassandra in her Temple, poured her Resentment upon all the Greeks, and sunk their Ships in a Storm. So Jano being angry, *Disjecitque rates*, &c. Virg. *Æn.* I.

30. *Spargimur.*] We are dispersed.

32. *Capharea.*] Caphareus is a Promontory of Eubœa, looking towards the Hellespont, at the Bottom of which the Grecian Navy

were shipwrecked, by the Anger of Minerva, and the Fraud of Nauplius, the Son of Palamedes, who, to be avenged on the Grecians, for the Murder of his Son, deprived them of Light, when they were in a Storm by Night.

34. *Flenda.*] To be lamented.

35. *Armiferæ.*] As being the Goddess of War.

Cura.] sc. *Minervæ*. So in the first Book he had said, *Cura Dei*.

37. *Memores.*] Which she bare in mind. So Virgil, *Æn.* I. *Memorem ob iram*.

Vulnere.] Homer, *Iliad* ε. relates; that in the Trojan War, Diomedes wounded Venus in the Hand, which she resenting, sent the Son of Sthenelus to debauch his Wife *Ægiala*.

41. *Importunisque.*] Without any Port, destructive.

44. *Deficiunt.*] Leave me.

Fervidus ingenio, tum verò & cladibus asper, 45
 Quid superest, quod jam patientia vestra recuset
 Ferre, viri? dixit. Quod habet Cytherea, quod ultra
 (Velle puta) faciat? Nam dum pejora timentur;
 Est in vota locus: fors autem ubi pessima rerum;
 Sub pedibus timor est, securaque summa malorum. 50
 Audiat ipsa, licet; licet, ut facit, oderit omnes
 Sub Diomede viros: odium tamen illius omnes
 Spernimus, & magno stat magna potentia nobis.
 Talibus invitam Venerem Pleuronius Agmon
 Instimulat verbis: veteremque resuscitat iram. 55
 Dicta placent paucis. Numeri majoris amici
 Agmona corripimus: cui respondere paranti
 Vox pariter, vocisque via est tenuata: comæque
 In plumas abeunt: plumis nova colla teguntur,
 Pectoraque, & tergum: majores brachia pennas 60
 Accipiunt: cubitique leves sinuantur in alas.
 Magna pedum digitos pars occupat; oraque cornu
 Indurata rigent: finemque in acumine ponunt.
 Hunc Lycus, hunc Idas, & cum Rhetenore Nycteus,
 Hunc mirantur Abas: & dum mirantur, eandem 65
 Accipiunt faciem: numerusque ex agmine major
 Subvolat, & remos plausis circumsonat alis.

que ponunt finem in acumine. Lycus hunc, Idas hunc, & Nycteus cum Rhetenore, Abas hunc
 mirantur: & dum mirantur, accipiunt eandem faciem, que major numerus subvolat ex agmine, &
 circumsonat remos plausis alis.

fervidus ingenio, tum verò asper
 cladibus, dixit, Viri, quid su-
 perest, quod jam vestra patientia
 recuset ferre? Quod habet Cy-
 therea, quod faciat ultra (puta
 velle?) Nam dum pejora timen-
 tur, locus est in vota: autem ubi
 fors rerum pessima; timor est sub
 pedibus, que summa malorum
 secura. Licet ipsa audiat; li-
 cet, ut facit, oderit omnes vi-
 ros sub Diomede: tamen om-
 nes spernimus odium illius, &
 magna potentia stat nobis mag-
 no. Pleuronius Agmon stimu-
 lat invitam Venerem talibus
 verbis: que resuscitat veterem
 iram illius. Hæc dicta pla-
 cent paucis. Amici majoris nu-
 meri corripimus Agmona: cui
 paranti respondere, pariter vox
 que via vocis est tenuata: co-
 mæque abeunt in plumas: nova
 colla teguntur plumis, pectora-
 que, & tergum: brachia acci-
 piunt majores pennas: cubitique
 sinuantur in leves alas. Mag-
 na pars pedum occupat digitos;
 oraque indurata cornu rigent:

N O T E S.

45. *Fervidus ingenio.*] Endowed with a
 fierce Disposition.

Asper.] Cruel, and hardened by being long
 in the Wars.

46. *Recuset.*] Refuses to undergo.

47. *Cytherea.*] *Venus.*

49. *Est, &c.*] Prayers are seasonable.
 Men betake themselves to Vows, when they
 are apprehensive of Dangers.

Sors, &c.] When Things are in the worst
 Condition.

50. *Sub pedibus, &c.*] Nothing is feared.

Securaque.] Without Fear.

52. *Sub, &c.*] Under the Conduct of Dio-
 medes.

53. *Magna potentia.*] *sc.* Of *Venus.*

54. *Pleuronius.*] A Native of *Pleuron*, a
 City of *Ætolia*.

56. *Majoris numeri.*] The greatest Num-
 ber of my Friends.

58. *Tenuata.*] Was made small and slender.

62. *Magna, &c.*] Great Part of his Feet
 receive Toes.

Cornu.] In a Beak.

66. *Ex agmine.*] Of my Companions.

67. *Plausis alis.*] By clapping their Wings.

Si requiris quæ sit forma subitarum volucrum; ut non cygnorum, sic proxima albis cygnis. Equidem vix gener teneo has sedes, & arida arva Dauni Iapygis, cum minimâ parte meorum.

Si volucrum quæ sit subitarum forma requiris; Ut non cygnorum, sic albis proxima cygnis. Vix equidem has sedes, & Iapygis arida Dauni, 70 Arva gener teneo minimâ cum parte meorum.

NOTES.

68. *Subitarum.*] Newly sprung up.
69. *Proxima.*] Very like Swans.

70. *Iapygis.*] Of my Father-in-Law. See above at *ver.* 18.

FAB. XI. *Apulus* the Shepherd into a wild Olive Tree.

Pan, the Son of Mercury, possesses a Cave in the Country of Lavinia, that is overshadowed with Trees, which the Nymphs inhabited formerly. Apulus, the Shepherd, terrifying them with saucy Language, they turned him into a wild Olive Tree. The Fruit of this Tree, by it's bitter Juice, resembles the rough Carriage of Shepherds.

Hætenus Oënides. Venulus relinquit Calydonia regna, Peucetiosque sinus, Messapiaque arva. In quibus videt antra; quæ nubila multâ sylvâ, & manantia levibus stagnis, semicaper Pan nunc tenet; at Nymphæ tenuerunt quondam tempore. Apulus pastor terruit bas fugatas illâ regione; & movit primò subitâ formidine:

H*ætenus Oënides. Venulus Calydonia regna, Peucetiosque sinus, Messapiaque arva relinquit. In quibus antra videt: quæ multâ nubila sylvâ, Et levibus stagnis manantia, semicaper Pan Nunc tenet; at quondam tenuerunt tempore Nymphæ.*

Apulus has illâ pastor regione fugatas Terruit; & primò subitâ formidine movit:

NOTES.

1. *Oënides.*] *Diomedes*, the Grandson of *Oëneus*.

Calydonia.] *Apulia*, where *Diomedes* had part of his Kingdom given him, by his Father-in-Law *Daunius*, with his Daughter. *Tydeus*, the Father of *Diomedes*, was King of *Ætolia*, a City of *Calydon*.

2. *Peucetiosque.*] *Calabria*, which the Ancients called *Peucetia*, and *Messapia*, not far from *Sicily*.

3. *In quibus.*] He relates the Transformation of *Apulus*, a Shepherd, into a wild Olive Tree.

Nubila.] Dark, shaded. In this Place it is an Adjective.

4. *Manantia.*] Dropping.

Semicaper.] *Pan* is the God of Shepherds, who is painted with his hinder Parts like a Goat.

7. *Movit.*] Alarmed them.

Mox, ubi mens rediit, & contempsere sequentem ;
 Ad numerum motis pedibus duxere choreas.
 Improbat has pastor : saltuque imitatus agresti 10
 Addidit obscœnis convitia rustica dictis.
 Nec prius obticuit, quàm guttura condidit arbor :
 Arbore enim succoque licet cognoscere mores.
 Quippe notam linguæ baccis oleaster amaris
 Exhibet. Asperitas verborum cessit in illas. 15

mox, ubi mens rediit, & contempsere sequentem ; duxere choreas pedibus motis ad numerum. Pastor improbat has : que imitatus agresti saltu addidit rustica convitia obscœnis dictis. Nec obticuit prius, quàm arbor condidit guttura : enim licet cognoscere mores arbore succoque. Quippe oleaster exhibet notam linguæ amaris baccis. Asperitas verborum cessit in illas.

NOTES.

9. *Ad numerum.*] By Rule, to Music.
Duxere choreas.] They danced.
 10. *Improbat.*] He reviles.
 12. *Condidit.*] Buried.
 13. *Succoque.*] From the Juice, which is

bitter, and rough tasted.
 14. *Exhibet notam linguæ.*] Shews the Infamy of his Tongue.
Oleaster.] A wild Olive.
 15. *Cessit.*] Passed.

FAB. XII. The Ships of Æneas into Nymphs.

Turnus fighting against Æneas for his Mistress Lavinia, and endeavouring to burn the Fleet, the Mother of the Gods obtained from Jupiter, that they should be transformed into Nymphs ; because they had been built of the Wood of Mount Ida, that was dedicated to her. And by that means they increased the Number of the Sea-Nymphs.

HINC ubi legati rediêre, negata ferentes
 Arma Ætola sibi, Rutuli sinè viribus illis
 Bella instructa gerunt : multumque ab utrâque cruoris
 Parte datur. Fert ecce avidas in pinea Turnus
 Texta faces : ignesque timent, quibus unda pepercit. 5

Ubi legati rediêre, ferentes Ætola arma negata sibi, Rutuli gerunt instructa bella sinè illis viribus : & multum cruoris datur ab utrâque parte. Ecce Turnus fert avidas faces in texta pinea : que timent ignes, quibus unda pepercit.

NOTES.

1. *Legati.*] The chief of which was *Venus*. See above, *Fab. x. ver. 20.*
Ferentes, &c.] Declaring that *Diomedes* King of *Ætolia*, refused to send them Aid.

2. *Rutuli.*] The People which *Turnus* governed.
 5. *Texta pinea.*] Concerning the Ships of *Æneas*, that *Turnus* set Fire to, See *Virgil, Æneid IX.*

*Jamque Mulciber, urebat picem
 & ceras, que cætera alimenta
 flammæ, que ibat ad carbasa
 per altum malum; & transtra
 incurvæ carinæ fumabant: cum
 sancta genitrix Deum memor has
 pinus cæsas Idæo vertice, com-
 plevit aëra tinnitibus pulsi æ-
 ris, & murmure inflati buxi.
 Que inveſta per leves auras do-
 mitis leonibus, tunc ait, Factas
 irrita incendia sacrilegâ manu.
 Eripiam; nec edax ignis crema-
 bit partes nemorum & membra
 meorum, me patiente. Intonuit
 Deâ dicente: que graves nimbi
 ceciderunt secuti tonitrum cum
 saliente grandine: que Astræi
 fratresturbant aëra, & tumidum
 æquor, & eunt in prælia subi-
 tis concursibus. E quibus al-
 ma parens usa viribus unius,
 prærumpit stuppea retinacula
 Phrygiæ classis: fertque rates
 pronas; que mergit sub imo
 æquore. Robore mollito, ligno-
 que verso in corpora, aduncæ
 puppes mutantur in faciem ca-
 pitum. Remi abeunt in digitos,
 & natantia crura: quodque
 prius fuerat, latus est: que cari-
 na subdita mediis navigiis, mu-
 tatur in usum spinæ. Lina
 sunt molles comæ, antennæ bra-
 chia; color est cæculus, ut fuerat.
 Que æquor & Naiades exercent illas undas, quas antè timebant,
 virgineis lusibus: que ortæ in duris montibus celebrant molle fretum; nec sua origo tangit eas.*

*Jamque picem, & ceras, alimentaque cætera flamma
 Mulciber urebat, perque altum ad carbasa malum
 Ibat: & incurvæ fumabant transtra carinæ:
 Cum memor has pinus Idæo vertice cæsas
 Sancta Deum genitrix, tinnitibus aëra pulsi
 Æris, & inflati complevit murmure buxi.
 Perque leves domitis inveſta leonibus auras,
 Irrita sacrilegâ jactas incendia dextrâ
 Tunc, ait. Eripiam; nec me patiente cremabit
 Ignis edax nemorum partes & membra meorum.
 Intonuit dicente Deâ: tonitrumque secuti
 Cum saliente graves ceciderunt arundine nimbi:
 Aëraque, & subitis tumidum concursibus æquor
 Astræi turbant, & eunt in prælia, fratres.
 E quibus alma parens unius viribus usa,
 Stuppea prærumpit Phrygiæ retinacula classis:
 Fertque rates pronas; imoque sub æquore mergit.
 Robore mollito, lignoque in corpora verso,
 In capitum faciem puppes mutantur aduncæ,
 In digitos abeunt, & crura natantia, remi:
 Quodque prius fuerat, latus est: mediisque carina
 Subdita navigiis, spinæ mutatur in usum.
 Lina comæ molles, antennæ brachia sunt:
 Cæculus, ut fuerat, color est. Quasque antè timebant,
 Illas virgineis exercent lusibus undas
 Naiades æquoræ: durisque in montibus ortæ
 Molle fretum celebrant; nec eas sua tangit origo.*

NOTES.

7. *Mulciber.*] *Vulcan.* Fire. A Metonymy of the Efficient.

8. *Incurvæ carinæ.*] Of the crooked Ship.

9. *Idæo vertice.*] On the Top of Mount Ida.

10. *Sancta Deum genitrix.*] *Cybele.*

Tinnitibus pulsi æris.] The tinklings of brazen Vessels; Cymbals used in the sacred Rites of *Bacchus.*

11. *Inflati murmure buxi.*] The Noise of blown Box; Flutes made of Box.

12. *Domitis leonibus.*] The Chariot of *Cybele* was drawn by the Lions into which *Hypomenes* and *Atalanta* were transformed, as *Ovid* says in *Lib. X. Fab. ii.*

13. *Irrita.*] Vain.

Sacrilegâ.] *Turnus* committed the Sacri-
 lege.

19. *Astræi fratres.*] The *Astræan* Brethren; the Wind. For *Hesiod* says, that *Aurora* brought forth the Winds by the Giant *Astræus.*

20. *Alma parens.*] *Cybele.*

21. *Stuppea.*] The Cables made of Hemp, with which Ships are moored to the Shore. So *Virgil, Æneid II.*

Et stuppea vincla collo interdunt.

23. *Robore mollito.*] The Hardness being softened.

In corpora.] Into Flesh.

28. *Lina.*] Ropes.

29. *Cæculus.*] Azure.

32. *Nec, &c.*] Are not at all desirous to see their native Place. They have no Inclination to return to the Mountains, from whence they had their Origin.

Non tamen oblitæ, quàm multa pericula sævo
Pertulerint pelago, jactatis sæpe carinis
Supposuère manus : nisi si qua vehebat Achivos.

*Tamen non oblitæ, quàm multa
pericula pertulerint sævo pelago,
sæpe supposuère manus jactatis
carinis ut iis ferrent opem, nisi
si qua vehebat Achivos.*

NOTES.

34. *Nisi, &c.*] For having formerly been | who were Enemies to the Trojans.
Trojan Ships, they mortally hated the *Greeks*, | *Achivos.*] The *Greeks*.

FAB. XIII. Ulysses's Ship into a Rock.

*The Ships of Æneas being turned into Sea-Nymphs, retain a mortal
Hatred for the Greeks; and therefore chearfully beheld the Wreck
of Ulysses's Ship floating in the Water, which afterwards was
transformed into a Rock.*

CLADIS adhuc Phrygiæ memores, odère Pe-
lasgos:
Neritiæque ratis viderunt fragmina lætis
Vultibus, & lætæ vidère rigescere puppim
Cautibus Alcinoi ; saxumque increfcere ligno.

*Adhuc memores Phrygiæ cla-
dis, odère Pelasgos : que vide-
runt fragmina Neritiæ ratis
lætis vultibus, & lætæ vi-
dère puppim Alcinoi rigescere
cautibus ; saxumque increfcere
ligno.*

NOTES.

1. *Phrygiæ.*] Trojan.
Pelasgos.] The Grecians.
2. *Ratis.*] Of the Ship which carried U-
lysses, from him called *Neritius*. See above, | Fab. v. ver. 6. Note.
3. *Puppim.*] Ulysses's Ship, which was
given him by *Alcinous*, King of *Corcyra* or
Corfu.

FAB. XIV. Ardea, the City of Turnus, into a Bird.

*Turnus being slain by Æneas, his City Ardea was burnt to Ashes ; a
Bird arose out of it's Ashes, which was called Ardea (a Hern) after
it's former Name.*

*Erat spes classe animatâ in
marinas Nymphas, Rutulum
posse desistere bello, metu monstri.
Utraque pars perstat, habetque
Deos: quique habent animos in-
star Deorum. Nec jam petunt
dotalia regna, nec sceptrum so-
ceri, nec te Lavinia virgo, sed
vicisse: que gerunt bella pudore
deponendi. Tandem Venus videt
victicia arma nati: Turnusque
cadit; Ardea, dicta potens Tur-
no sospite, cadit. Quam post-
quam barbarus ignis abstulit,
& tecta latuerunt tepidâ fa-
villâ; tum primùm cognita præ-
pes subvolat è mediâ congerie:
& everberat cineres plausis a-
lis. Et sonus, & macies, & pallor,
& omnia, quæ deceant
captam urbem, nomen quoque urbis mansit in illâ: & ipsa Ardea deplangitur suis pennis.*

S P E S erat, in Nymphas animatâ classe marinas,
Posse metu monstri Rutulum desistere bello.
Perstat, habetque Deos pars utraque: quique Deorum
Instar, habent animos. Nec jam dotalia regna,
Nec sceptrum foci, nec te, Lavinia virgo,
Sed vicisse petunt: deponendique pudore
Bella gerunt. Tandemque Venus victicia nati
Arma videt: Turnusque cadit; cadit Ardea Turno
Sospite dicta potens. Quam postquam barbarus ignis
Abstulit, & tepidâ latuerunt tecta favillâ;
Congerie è mediâ tum primùm cognita præpes
Subvolat: & cineres plausis everberat alis.
Et sonus, & macies, & pallor, & omnia, captam
Quæ deceant urbem, nomen quoque mansit in illâ
Urbis: & ipsa fuis deplangitur Ardea pennis.

N O T E S.

1. *Classe.*] The Navy being transformed in-
to living Nymphs.

2. *Rutulum.*] Turnus.

3. *Habetque Deos.*] Venus is on the Side of
Æneas, and Juno of Turnus.

4. *Instar.*] Like those of the Gods; for
their Souls are immortal, as well as those of
the Gods.

5. *Soceri.*] Of King Latinus.

6. *Vicisse.*] Victory. Here a Verb is used in-
stead of a Noun. So *Perfius. Sciretæxam nihil est.*

Deponendi.] sc. *Bella.* For they were both

of them ashamed to leave off the War.

8. *Cadit.*] He was slain by Æneas.

10. *Abstulit.*] Destroyed, demolished.

11. *Mediâ congerie.*] Out of the middle of
the Ruins of the burning City.

Præpes.] A Bird. Great Birds are properly
called *Præpetes*, because Observations in Au-
gury were made according to their Flight.

12. *Plausis.*] Clapped.

13. *Sonus.*] A small, shrill Voice.

15. *Deplangitur.*] Is struck, clapp'd.

Suis pennis.] It's own Wings.

F A B. XV. The Apotheosis of Æneas.

Venus considering that her Son Æneas, worn out with Toils, approached
near the End of his Life, intreated her Father Jupiter to receive him
into Heaven. Her Request was immediately granted. She therefore
descended to Laurentum, and ordered Numicius to wash away her
Son's Mortality in his Streams. This being accordingly performed, and
his Body perfumed with fragrant Gums, he is exalted to the Skies, and
receives divine Adoration, in common with other Deities.

Jamque Deos omnes, ipsamque Æneia virtus
 Junonem veteres finire coegerat iras :
 Cum, bene fundatis opibus crescentis Iuli,
 Tempestivus erat cœlo Cythereius heros ;
 Ambieratque Venus Superos : colloque parentis 5
 Circumfusa sui, Nunquam mihi, dixerat, ullo
 Tempore dure Pater, nunc sis mitissimus oro ;
 Æneæque meo, qui te de sanguine nostro
 Fecit avum, quamvis parvum, des, optime, Numen ;
 Dummodò des aliquod. Satis est inamabile regnum 10
 Aspexisse semel, Stygios semel îsse per annes.
 Assensere Dei : nec conjux regia vultus
 Immos tenuit ; placatoque annuit ore.
 Tum Pater, Estis, ait, cœlesti munere digni,
 Quæque petis, pro quoque petis, cape gnata, quod
 optas. 15
 Fatus erat. Gaudet ; gratesque agit illa parenti :
 Perque leves auras junctis invec̃ta columbis
 Littus adit Laurens ; ubi tectus arundine serpit
 In freta flumineis vicina Numicius undis.
 Hunc jubet Æneæ, quæcunque obnoxia morti, 20
 Abluere ; & tacito deferre sub æquora cursu.

hunc abluere Æneæ quæcunque obnoxia morti ; & deferre sub æquora tacito cursu.

*Jamque Æneia virtus coege-
 rat omnes Deos, ipsamque Ju-
 nonem finire veteres iras : cum,
 Cythereius heros erat tempestivus
 cœlo, opibus crescentis Iuli bene
 fundatis ; que Venus ambierat
 Superos, que circumfusa colla sui
 parentis, dixerat, Pater nunquam
 dure mihi ullo tempore, oro sis
 mitissimus nunc ; que optime des
 Numen, quamvis parvum, meo
 Æneæ, qui fecit te avum de
 nostro sanguine ; dummodò des a-
 liquod. Satis est semel aspec-
 isse inamabile regnum, semel îsse
 per Stygios annes. Dei assen-
 sere : nec regia conjux tenuit im-
 mos vultus ; que annuit placato
 ore. Tum Pater ait, Estis
 digni cœlesti munere, gnata cape
 quæque petis, quod optas, que
 pro quo petis. Fatus erat. Il-
 la gaudet ; que agit grates pa-
 renti : que invec̃ta per leves
 auras junctis columbis, adit
 Laurens littus ; ubi Numicius
 tectus arundine serpit in vicina
 freta flumineis undis. Jubet*

NOTES.

1. *Ipsamque.*] Who was always his Enemy.
3. *Iuli.*] The Son of Æneas, who was also called *Ascanius*, and succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Latium*. *Æneid. Lib. I.*
At puer Ascanius cui nunc cognomen Iulo.
4. *Tempestivus.*] Was become ripe to be received into the Number of the Gods.
5. *Ambierat.*] Solicited the Favour of the Gods.
- Colloque, &c.*] Embracing her Father *Jupiter's* Neck.
9. *Quamvis parvum.*] Though of the lowest Class.
12. *Conjux, &c.*] *Juno* herself gave Consent.

14. *Pater.*] *Jupiter*.
15. *Nata, &c.*] You both are worthy to have this Petition granted ; you *Venus* who beg this Favour for your Son ; and also your Son *Æneas*, who deserves it on Account of his Piety.
17. *Junctis columbis.*] The Chariot of *Venus* is feigned to be drawn by Doves.
18. *Serpit.*] Gently glides.
19. *Numicius.*] A River of *Latium*, in which Æneas perished as he was fighting, and was believed to have passed from thence to Heaven.
20. *Obnoxia morti.*] Subject to Death, mortal.

Corniger exsequitur mandata Veneris : que repurgat quicquid fuerat mortale in Æneâ, & respergit suis aquis. Optima pars restitit illi. Genitrix unxit corpus lustratum divino odore, & contigit os ambrosiâ mistâ cum dulci nectare; fecitque Deum : quem turba Quirini nuncupat Indigetem, & recepit templo arisque.

Corniger exsequitur Veneris mandata : suisque Quicquid in Æneâ fuerat mortale, repurgat, Et respergit aquis. Pars optima restitit illi. Lustratum genitrix divino corpus odore Unxit, & ambrosiâ cum dulci nectare mistâ Contigit os ; fecitque Deum : quem turba Quirini Nuncupat Indigetem ; temploque arisque recepit.

25

NOTES.

22. *Corniger.*] The River *Numicius*. All Rivers are represented as horned. See *Lib. XIII. Fab. viii.* near the End.

24. *Pars optima.*] The divine Particle.
Restitit.] Remained.

Illi.] To *Æneas*.

25. *Lustratum.*] Purged.

Genitrix.] *Venus*.

26. *Ambrosiâ.*] The Food which the Gods eat.

Nectar.] As *Ambrosia* is supposed to be the

Food of the Gods, so *Nectar* is also imagined to be their Drink.

27. *Contigit.*] She touched.

Quirini.] The Roman People were so called from *Romulus*, the Founder of their City.

28. *Nuncupat Indigetem.*] Gave him the Title of a God called *Indiges*, i. e. who from an *Indigena*, a mere Man, was admitted among the Gods. So *Livy* in his first Book, *Jovem Indigetem appellant.*

F A B. XVI. *Vertumnus* and *Pomona*.

Under the Government of King Aventinus, lived the Nymph Pomona. She tilled the Gardens, and cultivated the Trees. Many of the rural Deities sought her Embraces, but Access was denied to all. Vertumnus, smitten with her Charms, used every Method to ingratiate himself in her Favour ; but every Method proved ineffectual. Having the Power of transforming his Appearance, he courted her in different Forms ; and at last, under the Shape of an old Woman, obtained the accomplishment of his Wishes, by relating the tragical Story of Iphis and Anaxarete.

INDE sub Ascanii ditione binominis Alba
 Resque Latina fuit : succedit Sylvius illi.
 Quo fatus, antiquo tenuit repetita Latinus
 Nomina cum sceptro : clarum subit Alba Latinum :
 Epitos ex illo est. Post hunc Capetusque, Capys-
 que ;
 Sed Capys antè fuit. Regnum Tyberinus ab illis
 Cepit : & in Tusci demersus fluminis undis
 Nomina fecit aquæ. De quo Remulusque, feroxque
 Acrota sunt geniti : Remulus maturior annis
 Fulmineo periit imitator fulminis ictu.
 Fratre suo sceptrum moderatior Acrota forti
 Tradit Aventino : qui quo regnârat, eodem
 Monte jacet positus ; tribuitque vocabula monti.
 Jamque Palatinæ summam Proca gentis habebat.

que Proca habebat summam Palatinæ gentis.

Indè Alba que Latina res fuit
 sub ditione binominis Ascanii :
 Sylvius succedit illi. Quo
 fatus, Latinus tenuit nomina
 repetita antiquo sceptro : Alba
 subit clarum Latinum : Epitos
 est ex illo. Capetusque, Capysque,
 post hunc ; sed Capys fuit antè.
 Tyberinus cepit regnum ab illis :
 & demersus in undis Tusci flu-
 minis fecit nomina aquæ. De
 quo Remulusque, feroxque Acrota
 sunt geniti : Remulus maturior
 annis, imitator fulminis periit
 fulmineo ictu. Acrota modera-
 tior suo fratre, tradit sceptrum
 forti Aventino : qui jacet posi-
 tus eodem monte, quo regnârat ;
 tribuitque vocabula monti. Jam-

NOTES.

1. Ditione.] The Government.

Binominis.] Having two Names ; for he was called both *Ascanius* and *Iulus*.

Alba.] The City *Alba*, which from it's Situation was called long, was built by *Ascanius*, the Son of *Æneas*, and called *Alba* from a white Sow, which brought forth thirty Pigs there.

2. Resque Latina.] The Latin Government.

Sylvius.] This was a posthumous Son of *Æneas* by *Lavinia*, called so à *Sylvis* ; because he was brought up, together with his Mother, by a *Tyrrbene* Shepherd : Whence *Fast. IV.*

Venimus ad felix aliquando nomen Iuli.

Unde domus Teucros Julia tangit avos.

Posthumus hinc, qui quod Sylvis fuit ortus in altis,

Sylvius in Latia gente vocatus erat.

Liby, Lib. I. Sylvius deinde regnat, Ascanii filius, casu quodam in Sylvis natus.

3. Latinus.] The Son of *Æneas*.

6. Capys.] *Capys* begat *Capetas*, and not the contrary.

Regnum.] So in *Fast. IV.*

Cumque patris regnum post hanc Tyberinus haberet.

Dicitur in Tuscæ gurgite mersus aquæ.

Ab illis.] After them.

7. Tusci fluminis.] *Tiberinus*, King of *Albania*, being drowned in the River *Tuscus*, which was then called *Albula*, changed the Name of the River to that of his own.

9. Maturior.] Elder.

10. Imitator.] *Remulus* having the Presumption to imitate *Jupiter's* Thunder, was struck dead with a Thunderbolt by the incensed God.

11. Sceptrum.] The Government.

13. Positus.] Buried.

Vocabula.] sc. *Aventinus* ; one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, so called of King *Aventinus*, who was buried there. So in another Place,

Venit Aventinus post hos, locus unde vocatur Mons, quoque post illum tradita regna Phocæ.

14. Summam.] The Government.

Proca.] The Father of *Amulius* and *Numitor*.

Pomona fuit sub hoc rege: quâ nulla inter Hamadryadas coluit solertiùs hortos. Nec altera fuit studiosior arborei factûs: undè tenet nomen. Illa non amat sylvas nec amnes; rus amat, & ramos ferentes felicia poma. Nec est dextera gravis jaculo, sed aduncâ falce; quâ modò premit luxuriam arborum, & compescit brachia spatiantia passim, modò inserit virgam cortice fissâ: & præstat succos alieno alumno. Nec patitur sentire sitim: quæ irrigat recurvas fibras bibuli radices labentibus undis. Hic amor, hoc studium erat illi: quoque nulla cupido Veneris. Tamen metuens vim agrestum, claudit pomaria intus: & prohibet refugitque viriles accessus. Quid non & Satyri juvenis apta saltatibus, & Panes præcincti cornua pinu fecere? Silvanusque semper juvenilior suis annis, quæ

*Rege sub hoc Pomona fuit: quâ nulla Latinas 15
Inter Hamadryadas coluit solertiùs hortos,
Nec fuit arborei studiosior altera factûs:
Undè tenet nomen. Non sylvas illa, nec amnes;
Rus amat, & ramos felicia poma ferentes.
Nec jaculo gravis est, sed aduncâ dextera falce; 20
Quâ modò luxuriam premit, & spatiantia passim
Brachia compescit, fissâ modò cortice virgam
Inserit: & succos alieno præstat alumno.
Nec patitur sentire sitim: bibulæque recurvas
Radices fibras labentibus irrigat undis. 25
Hic amor, hoc studium: Veneris quoque nulla cupido.
Vim tamen agrestum metuens, pomaria claudit
Intus: & accessus prohibet refugitque viriles.
Quid non & Satyri saltatibus apta juvenis
Fecere, & pinu præcincti cornua Panes, 30
Silvanusque suis semper juvenilior annis;
Quique Deus fures vel falce vel inguine terrêt,
Deus qui terret fures vel falce vel inguine,*

NOTES.

15. *Pomona.*] The Goddess of Apples, thence called *Pomona*, from *Poma* an Apple.

16. *Hamadryadas.*] Nymphs who have their Original with, and also die when the Trees do. Whence they take their Name of *δρυς*, together with, and *δρυς*, an Oak.

Solertiùs.] More diligently.

Non sylvas, &c.] *Pomona* does not delight in the Woods to hunt in them, nor in the Rivers to fish in them.

19. *Felicia poma.*] Sweet, delicate Fruit.

20. *Nec jaculo, &c.*] Nor does her Right-Hand carry a Dart, but a pruning Knife to lop off the luxuriant Branches.

21. *Luxuriam.*] The luxuriant Branches.

Premit.] She cuts off.

22. *Brachia.*] Branches.

Compescit.] She restrains.

Fissa, &c.] She ingrafts a Cyon of one

Tree into another.

25. *Fibras.*] The smaller Roots.

27. *Vim agrestum.*] The Violence of the Rusticks.

Pomaria.] Her Orchards.

29. *Satyri.*] Satyrs. *Sylvan* Deities who delight in Dancing.

30. *Pinu.*] With the Leaves of the Pine-Tree.

Panes.] Rural Deities, who wear Horns.

31. *Silvanusque.*] A God always numbered among the Deities of the Country, *Virg. Georg. II.*

Fortunatus & ille, Deos qui novit agrestes, Panæque, Sylvanumque senem.

32. *Quique Deus.*] *Priapus*, the Son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, a Keeper of Gardens, armed with a Sickle.

Ut potirentur eâ? Sed enim superabat amando
 Hos quoque Vertumnus : neque erat felicior illis.
 O quoties habitu duri messoris aristas
 Corbe tulit, verique fuit messoris imago!
 Tempora sæpe gerens fœno religata recenti,
 Defectum poterat gramen versasse videri.
 Sæpe manu stimulos rigidâ portabat; ut illum
 Jurares fessos modò disjunxisse juvencos.
 Falce datâ frondator erat, vitisque putator.
 Induerat scalas, lecturum poma putares.
 Miles erat gladio, piscator arundine sumptâ.
 Denique per multas aditum sibi sæpe figuras
 Repperit, ut caperet spectatæ gaudia formæ.
 Ille etiam pictâ redimitus tempora mitrâ,
 Innitens baculo, positus ad tempora canis,
 Assimulavit anum : cultosque intravit in hortos;
 Pomaque mirata est; Tantoque potentior, inquit,
 Paucaque laudatæ dedit oscula; qualia nunquam
 Vera dedisset anus : glebâque incurva resedit,
 Suspiciens pandos Autumni pondere ramos.
 Ulmus erat contrâ spatiosa tumentibus uvis :
 Quam sociâ postquam pariter cum vite probavit;

ramos pandos pondere Autumni. Erat ulmus contrâ spatiosa tumentibus uvis : quam postquam probavit pariter cum sociâ vite,

ut potirentur ea? Sed enim Ver-
 tumnus superabat quoque hos a-
 mando : neque erat felicior illis.
 35 O quoties tulit aristas corbe ha-
 bitu duri messoris. que fuit i-
 mago veri messoris! Sæpe gerens
 tempora religata recenti fœno,
 poterat videri versasse defectum
 gramen. Sæpe portabat stimulos
 40 rigidâ manu; ut jurares illum
 modò disjunxisse fessos juvencos.
 Erat frondator falce datâ, que
 putator vitis. Induerat scalas,
 putares lecturum poma. Erat
 miles cinctus gladio, piscator
 45 arundine sumptâ. Denique rep-
 perit reditum sibi sæpe per multas
 figuras, ut caperet gaudia spec-
 tatæ formæ. Etiam ille redi-
 mitus tempora pictâ mitrâ, inni-
 tens baculo, assimilavit anum ca-
 nis positus ad tempora : que in-
 travit in cultos hortos; que mi-
 rata est poma; Tantoque, in-
 quit, potentior, que dedit pauca
 oscula laudatæ; qualia nun-
 quam vera anus dedisset : que
 resedit incurva glebâ, suspiciens

NOTES.

34. *Vertumnus.*] A rural God, so called à *vertendo*, because he turned himself into various Shapes. Whence those Sports are called *Vertumnalia*, which are celebrated in honour of this Deity, in the Month of *October*.

Neque, &c.] He was not more successful than they; for *Pomona* slighted him too.

35. *Duri messoris.*] Of a rough Mower. The Poet describes the various Transformations of *Vertumnus*, to obtain his Mistress *Pomona*.

39. *Stimulos.*] Goads.

41. *Frondator.*] A Lopper or Pruner of Trees.

42. *Induerat.*] When he took, *sc. si.*

Lecturum.] Being about to gather.

46. *Redimitus tempora.*] Binding his Temples.

49. *Tanto.*] *sc. Quanto cultiores habes hortos.* Although there seems to be something wanting here to make out the Sense; yet the two Verses, which are in the common Editions, *viz.*

*Omnibus nymphis, quas continet Albula ripis
 Salve virginei intemerate pudoris,*

are not found in the best Manuscripts, and therefore are rejected by the Learned as spurious.

50. *Qualia, &c.*] The Kisses of *Vertumnus* were more lascivious, than could be given by an old Woman.

52. *Pandos.*] Bent.

Autumni.] Apples.

53. *Contrâ.*] Over-against.

54. *Probavit.*] Commended.

ait, *At si truncus staret cælebs* 55
sinè palmite, haberet nil præter
frondes, quare peteretur. Quo-
que hæc vitis quæ requiescit in
junctâ ulmo, si non foret nupta,
jaceret acclinata terræ. Ta-
men tu non tangeris exemplo bu-
jus arboris; que fugis concubi-
tûs; nec curas conjungere te.
Atque utinam velles! Helene
non esset sollicitata pluribus pro-
cis: nec quæ movit Lapitheia
prælia, nec conjux Ulyssæi au-
dacis timidis. Nunc quoque
cùm fugias, averserisque peten-
tes, mille proci cupiunt; & Se-
midæique, Deique & quæcunque
Numina tenent Albanos montes.
Sed si tu sapias, si voles adjun-
gere te bene, que audire hanc a-
num (quæ amo te, plûs omnibus
illis, plûs quàm credis) rejice
vulgares tædas: que selige Ver-
tumnus socium tibi: pro
quo quoque habe me pignus. Ne-
que enim ille est notior sibi quam
mibi. Nec vagus errat passim in toto orbe. Colit hæc loca sola. Nec amat uti magna pars pro-
corum, quam modò vidit. Tu eris primus & ultimus

NOTES.

55. *At si, &c.*] By these Similitudes *Vertumnus* infers the Utility of Matrimony; drawing his Arguments even from the inanimate Creation.

Cælebs.] Single. A beautiful and striking Emblem of the Advantages and Happiness of the Matrimonial State. They are called *Cælibes*, who live in a State of Virginity.

Palmite.] The Vine.

56. *Peteretur.*] Why it should be desired.

59. *Tangeris.*] Moved, wrought upon.

61. *Helene.*] The Wife of *Menelaus* who was carried away by *Paris*, and was the Cause of the destructive Trojan War.

62. *Sollicitata.*] Courted.

Lapitheia.] *Hippodamia*, whom the Centaurs attempted to take away from her Bridegroom *Pirithous* on the Wedding-Day, but were destroyed with a miserable Slaughter. See *Lib. XII. Fab. iv. and v.* The *Lapithæ* were a People of *Thessaly*, so called from

Lapithus, the Son of *Periphas*.

63. *Conjux.*] *Penelope*, the Wife of *Ulysses*, who was courageous against Cowards: This agrees with *Ulysses's* Character, which was that of a deceitful Man. Others would have the Words run thus, *Timidi aut audacis Ulyssæi*. *Penelope* is reported to have been a very beautiful Woman, and to have been courted by a great many Lovers.

64. *Averseris.*] Thou slightest.

66. *Albanos.*] Near *Alba*, which see above, *ver. 1.*

68. *Hanc.*] This old Woman. *Vertumnus* puts on an Air of Gravity.

69. *Tædas.*] Marriage. Five Torches made of the Tree called *Tæda*, were borne before a new married Bride.

73. *Nec uti pars magna procorum.*] Nor is *Vertumnus* like a great Part of your Woes; faithless and inconstant.

Ardor eris ; folique fuos tibi devovet annos.
 Adde, quòd eſt juvenis : quòd naturale decòris
 Munus habet : formasque aptè fingetur in omnes :
 Et, quod erit juſſus, (jubeas licèt omnia) fiet.
 Quid, quòd amatis idem : quod, quæ tibi poma co-
 luntur.

Primus habet ; lætâque tenet tua munera dextrâ ?
 Sed neque jam foetus deſiderat arbore demptos,
 Nec quas hortus alit, cum ſuccis mitibus herbas ;
 Nec quicquam, niſi te. Miſerere ardentis : & ipſum,
 Qui petit, ore meo præſentem crede precari.
 Ultoreſque Deos, & peſtora dura perofam
 Idalien, memoremque time Rhamnufidis iram.
 Quoque magis timeas, (etenim mihi multa vetuſtas
 Scire dedit) referam totâ notiſſima Cypro
 Facta ; quibus fleſti facilè & miteſcere poſſis.

magis, (etenim vetuſtas dedit mihi ſcire multa) referam facta notiſſima totâ Cypro ; quibus poſſis fa-
 cilè fleſti & miteſcere.

75 ardor illi ; que devovet ſuos an-
 nos tibi ſoli. Adde, quòd eſt
 juvenis : quòd habet naturale
 munus decòris ; que aptè finge-
 tur in omnes formas : & fiet
 quod erit juſſus (licet jubeas
 omnia). Quid, quòd amatis
 idem : quod, primus habet poma
 quæ coluntur tibi ; que tenet tua
 munera lætâ dextrâ ? Sed neque
 jam deſiderat foetus demptos ar-
 bore, nec herbas quas hortus a-
 lit, cum mitibus ſuccis ; nec
 quicquam niſi te. Miſerere ar-
 dentis amore : & crede ipſum
 qui petit, præſentem precari
 meo ore. Que time Deos ulto-
 res, & Idalien perofam dura
 peſtora, memoremque iram
 Rhamnufidis. Quoque timeas
 85

NOTES.

75. *Ardor eris.*] You will be his firſt and
 his laſt Love.

Devovet.] He devotes.

76. *Decoris.*] Of Beauty.

77. *Fingetur.*] Transformed.

80. *Primus.*] The firſt Fruits were offered
 to *Vertumnus*.

82. *Mitibus.*] Pleaſant.

83. *Miſerere ardentis.*] Pity his Paſſion.

86. *Idalien.*] *Venus* ; ſo called from *Idalius*,
 a Grove of *Cyprus*.

Rhamnufidis.] Of this Goddeſs, who takes
 Vengeance on wicked Perſons, ſee *Lib. III.*
Fab. vi. ver. 5.

87. *Dedit mihi ſcire multa.*] Has given
 me Experience of many Things.

Vetuſtas.] Old Age.

F A B. XVII. *Iphis* and *Anaxarete*.

In the Iſland of *Cyprus* dwelt *Anaxarete*, of the Progeny of *Teucer* of
Salamine, who in Beauty excelled all the City ; but as ſhe was eminent
 for Beauty, ſo ſhe rendered herſelf diſreſpected by all for her ſcornful
 Behaviour to Men. *Iphis*, who dwelt in the ſame City, fell deeply

in Love with her, but not being able to obtain Access to her, was so overwhelmed with Grief for his hard Fortune, that one Night he hanged himself before her Door, to put an End to his Misery. As he was carried to be buried, attended with a numerous Company, according to his Quality; Anaxarete beheld his Funeral from the Top of the House, without Remorse; therefore for her Cruelty and Hard-heartedness, she was by Venus turned into a Stone, in the Place where she stood. Upon which Account the People of Salamine erected a Temple to Venus Prospiciens.

*Iphis creatus de humili stirpe
viderat Anaxareten generosam,
ortam à sanguine veteris Teu-
cri. Viderat: & perceperat
æstum totis ossibus. Luctatus-
que diu, postquam non potuit
vincere furorem ratione, venit
supplex ad limina. Et modò
confessus miserum amorem nutri-
ci, oravit per spes alumnæ, ne
foret dura sibi. Et modò blan-
ditus cuicque de multis ministris,
petiit propensum favorem sollici-
tâ prece. Sæpe dedit sua ver-
ba ferenda blandis tabellis: in-
terdum intendit coronas madidas
rore lacrymarum postibus; po-
suitque molle latus in duro limine: que fecit convicia tristi seræ.*

Viderat à veteris generosam sanguine Teucris
Iphis Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus.
Viderat: & totis perceperat ossibus æstum.
Luctatusque diu, postquam ratione furorem
Vincere non potuit, supplex ad limina venit. 5
Et modò nutrici miserum confessus amorem,
Ne sibi dura foret, per spes oravit alumnæ.
Et modò de multis blanditus cuicque ministris,
Sollicitâ petiit propensum voce favorem.
Sæpe ferenda dedit blandis sua verba tabellis: 10
Interdum madidas lacrymarum rore coronas
Postibus intendit; posuitque in limine duro
Molle latus: tristisque seræ convicia fecit.

NOTES.

1. *Teucris.*] I suppose here is meant *Teucer* the Son of *Telamon*, whom his Father *Telamon* banished from *Salamis*, because he did not revenge the Death of his Brother *Ajax*. And so he built a new *Salamis* in the Island *Cyprus*.

6. *Miserum amorem.*] His unhappy Flame.

9. *Sollicitâ.*] With a very anxious and urgent Entreaty.

Propensum favorem.] Their kindly Favour.

12. *Intendit.*] He hung up. For Lovers when they had not Admission to their Sweet-

hearts, used to hang the Garlands which they wore on their Heads, on the Door-Posts of their Lovers.

Posuitque, &c.] *Iphis* often lay at the Door of *Anaxarete*. The Poet shews that a sincere Lover does not scruple to undergo the greatest Hardships to obtain the Object of his Desire. So in another Place;

Dura super tota limina nocte jacet.

13. *Tristisque seræ.*] The cruel, ill-natured Lock, that kept the Door fast.

Convicia fecit.] He cursed.

Surdior illa freto surgente cadentibus Hædis,
 Durior & ferro, quod Noricus excoquit ignis, 15
 Et faxo, quod adhuc vivum radice tenetur;
 Spernit, & irridet; factisque immitibus addit
 Verba superba ferox: & spe quoque fraudat amantem.
 Non tulit impatiens longi tormenta doloris
 Iphis: & ante fores hæc verba novissima dixit: 20
 Vincis, Anaxarete: neque erunt tibi tædia tandem
 Ulla ferenda mei Lætos molire triumphos,
 Et Pæana voca, nitidâque incingere lauro.
 Vincis enim, moriorque libens: age, ferrea, gaude.
 Certè aliquid laudare mei cogêris, eritque 25
 Quò tibi sim gratus: meritumque fatebere nostrum.
 Non tamen antè tui curam cessisse memento,
 Quàm vitam; geminâque simul mihi luce carendum.
 Nec tibi Fama mei ventura est nuncia lethi;
 Ipse ego, ne dubites, adero: præsensque videbor; 30
 Corpore ut exanimi crudelia lumina pascas.
 Si tamen, ô Superi, mortalia fata videtis:
 Este mei memores; nihil ultra lingua precari
 Sustinet; & longo facite ut memoremur in ævo:

Illa surdior freto surgente Hædis cadentibus, & durior ferro, quod Noricus ignis excoquit, & saxo, quod adhuc vivum tenetur radice; spernit, & irridet; que ferox addit superba verba immitibus factis: & quoque fraudat amantem spe. Iphis impatiens non tulit tormenta longi doloris: & dixit hæc novissima verba ante fores: Anaxarete, vincis: neque tandem ulla tædia mei erunt ferenda tibi. Molire lætos triumphos, & voca Pæana, que incingere nitidâ lauro. Enim vincis, moriorque libens: ferrea, age, gaude. Certè cogêris laudare aliquid mei, eritque quò sim gratus tibi: que fatebere nostrum meritum. Tamen memento curam tui non cessisse antè quàm vitam; que carendum mihi simul geminâ luce. Nec Fama nuncia mei lethi est ventura tibi; ego ipse adero, ne dubites, præsensque videbor; ut pascas cru-

delia lumina exanimi corpore. Tamen, ô Superi, si videtis mortalia facta, este memores mei; lingua sustinet precari nihil ultra; & facite ut memoremur in longo ævo:

NOTES.

14. *Freto.*] Than the Sea, when it is raised in a Storm.

Cadentibus.] Setting.

Hædis.] Stars, which at their Rising, and especially at their Setting, raise Storms.

15. *Noricus.*] The *Norici* are a People inhabiting the *Alps*, which have abundance of Iron.

16. *Quod, &c.*] Which have not yet been digged out of the Earth, and are called *viva*, live Stones.

17. *Spernit.*] *Anaxarete* despising the humble Behaviour of *Iphis*, laughed at his Complaints.

Immitibus factis.] To her barbarous Behaviour. For perhaps she had driven him away from the Door.

18. *Spe, &c.*] And deprives the unhappy

Lover even of Hope.

22. *Lætos triumphos.*] A joyful Triumph.

23. *Pæana voca.*] Invoke the God *Pæan*. Sing merrily, as those do, to express their Joy for having obtained what they desired.

Incingere.] Crown yourself with green Laurel, as triumphant Persons are wont to do.

24. *Ferrea.*] Hard-hearted and cruel.

25. *Certe, &c.*] Something in me at least you shall be compelled to commend, viz. That I have hanged myself to oblige you.

27. *Curam.*] The Love that I bear towards you.

Cessisse.] sc. à me, I did not cease to love you.

28. *Geminâ luce.*] Of my Life, and of thee who art my Light.

Et, date famæ tempora quæ
dempstis vitæ. Dixit: &
tendens humentes oculos & pal-
lida brachia ad postes sæpe or-
natos coronis, cum religaret vin-
cula summi laquei foribus; dix-
it, Crudelis & impia,serta hæc
placent tibi. Inseruitque caput,
sed tum quoque versus ad illam:
atque pependit infelix onus elisâ
fauce. Janua ista motu tre-
pidantum pedum, visa est dedisse
sonum gementem multa, ada-
pertaque prodidit factum; fa-
muli exclamant, que referunt
levatum frustra ad limina ma-
tris (nam pater occiderat). Illa
accipit sinu, complexaque fri-
gida membra sui nati, post-
quàm edidit verba miserarum
parentum; & peregit facta mi-
serarum matrum; ducebat la-
crymosa funera per mediam
urbem; que portabat lurida
membra feretro arfuro. Fortè
domus fuit vicina viæ, quâ
flebilis pompa ibat: que sonus
duri plangoris venit ad au-
res Anaxaretes: quam jam
Deus ultor agebat. Tamen mo-
ta ait, Videamus miserabile funus: & iniit sublime tectum patulis fenestris. Vixque bene pro-
spexerat Iphim impositum lecto; oculi diriguere: calidusque sanguis fugit è corpore pallore inducto.
Conataque ferre

Et, quæ dempsistis vitæ, date tempora famæ. 35
Dixit: & ad postes ornatos sæpe coronis
Humentes oculos & pallida brachia tendens,
Cum foribus laquei religaret vincula summi;
Hæc tibiserta placent, crudelis & impia, dixit.
Inseruitque caput, sed tum quoque versus ad illam: 40
Atque onus infelix elisâ fauce pependit.
Ista pedum motu trepidantum ut multa gementem
Visa dedisse sonum est, adapertaque janua factum
Prodidit; exclamant famuli: frustra que levatum
(Nam pater occiderat) referunt ad limina matris. 45
Accipit illa sinu, complexaque frigida nati
Membra sui, postquàm miserarum verba parentum
Edidit; & matrum miserarum facta peregit;
Funera ducebat mediam lacrymosa per urbem;
Luridaque arfuro portabat membra feretro. 50
Fortè viæ vicina domus, quâ flebilis ibat
Pompa, fuit: durique sonus plangoris ad aures
Venit Anaxaretes: quam jam Deus ultor agebat.
Mota tamen, Videamus, ait, miserabile funus:
Et patulis iniit tectum sublime fenestris. 55
Vixque bene impositum lecto prospexerat Iphim;
Diriguere oculi: calidusque è corpore sanguis
Inducto pallore fugit. Conataque retro

NOTES.

37. *Humentes.*] Weeping.

39. *Hæc, &c.*] Such a Garland as this
Halter is, will please you. A *Sarcasm.*

40. *Inseruitque.*] *sc. Laqueo.*

41. *Elisâ.*] Being drawn tight.

42. *Ista.*] Struck.

44. *Famuli.*] The Servants of *Anaxarete.*

Frustra.] Lift up in vain, for he was now
dead.

45. *Pater.*] The Father of *Iphis,*

49. *Funera, &c.*] She took Care to have
him buried handsomely.

50. *Luridaque membra.*] His pale Limbs.
Arsuro, &c.] The Coffin that was to be
burned with the Corpse.

Portabat.] She took Care to have it carried,

53. *Quam.*] Whom now the avenging Dei-
ty *Nemesis* persecutes.

55. *Iniit.*] She goes into a Chamber.

56. *Lecto.*] The Bier.

terre pedes, hæsit : conata avertere vultus,
 Hoc quoq; non potuit : paulatimq; occupat artus, 60
 Quod fuit in duro jampridem pectore, saxum.
 Neve ea ficta putes ; dominæ sub imagine signum
 Servat adhuc Salamis : Veneris quoq; nomine templum
 Prospicientis habet. Quorum memor, ô mea, lentos
 Pone, precor, fastus, & amanti jungere, Nymphæ. 65
 Sic tibi nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat
 Poma ; nec excutiant rapidi florentia venti.
 Hæc ubi nequicquam formas Deus aptus in omnes
 Edidit ; in juvenem rediit : & anilia demit
 Instrumenta sibi. Talisque apparuit illi,
 Qualis ubi oppositas nitidissima Solis imago
 Evicit nubes, nullâque obstante reluxit.
 Vimque parat : sed vi non est opus ; inque figurâ
 Capta Dei Nymphæ est : & mutua vulnera sentit.

*pedes retro, hæsit : conata a-
 vertere vultus, quæque non po-
 tuit hoc : paulatimque saxum,
 quod fuit jampridem in duro
 pectore, occupat artus. Neve
 putes ea ficta ; Salamis adhuc
 servat signum dominæ sub ima-
 gine : quoque habet templum no-
 mine Veneris prospicientis. Quo-
 rum memor, ô mea Nymphæ,
 precor, pone lentos fastus, &
 jungere amanti. Sic nec ver-
 num frigus adurat nascentia po-
 ma tibi ; nec rapidi venti excu-
 tiant florentia. Ubi Deus ap-
 tus in omnes formas nequicquam
 edidit hæc ; rediit in juvenem :
 & demit anilia instrumenta sibi.
 Quæ apparuit talis illi, qualis
 ubi nitidissima imago Solis evi-
 cit oppositas nubes, quæ reluxit*

*nullâ obstante. Quæ parat vim : sed non est opus vi ; quæ Nymphæ est capta in figurâ Dei, &
 sentit mutua vulnera.*

NOTES.

59. *Hæsit.*] She stuck fast.
 61. *Saxum.*] The Hardness of a Stone,
 which but a little before was in her Heart.
 62. *Dominæ.*] The Statue of *Anaxarete*
 is still remaining in *Salamis*.
 64. *Veneris prospicientis.*] And there is a
 Temple dedicated to *Venus Prospiciens*, i. e.
Venus the Beholder, so called on account of
Anaxarete, who beheld with an unconcerned
 Eye the Funeral of her Lover.
Lentos fastus.] Your inflexible Disdain.
 65. *Jungere.*] Be married.
 66. *Sic.*] An Adverb of wishing.
Adurat.] The Verb *Uro*, is used either to

cold or hot Things.

68. *Deus.*] *Vertumnus*, who could turn
 himself into any Shape.

69. *Juvenem.*] His youthful Shape.

Anilia.] The Emblems of old Age, viz.
 his Coif, Staff, grey Hairs, and other Things
 that he mentions before, at the 46th Verse.

71. *Qualis.*] How beautiful *Vertumnus* was,
 when he had laid aside his old Woman's Habit,
 the Poet shews by a very proper Similitude.

73. *Sed vi.*] *Pomona* was captivated with
 the Beauty of *Vertumnus*, and therefore
 easily condescended to his Desire.

74. *Mutua vulnera.*] A mutual Flame.

F A B. XVIII, XIX. The Deification of Romulus.

After the Ruin of the Kingdom of Alba, Romulus took upon him the Government of Rome ; but a War ensuing on account of the Capture of the Sabine Virgins, the new built City was besieged and in Danger. The Gates being shut, one of them was treacherously opened in the Night by the Virgin Tarpeia ; which Venus perceiving, she entreated the Nymphs that were nearest the Temple of Janus to assist the Romans. A Fountain near the Gate where the Sabines were going to make an Irruption, immediately unlocked it's Springs, and changed it's Quality from hot to cold. The fiery Exhalation of this Stream effectually prevented the Entrance of the Enemy, 'till the gallant Romans had Time to put on their Armour. The War being ended, and Matters brought to an Accommodation, while Romulus was haranguing his People on the Top of Mount Palatine, and giving them Laws for their Security and Peace, he was received into Heaven, and called by the Name of Quirinus.

Miles injusti Amulî proximus rexit Ausonias opes: que senex Numitor capit amissa regna munere nepotum: que mœnia urbis conduntur

Proximus Ausonias injusti miles Amulî
Rexit opes: Numitorque senex amissa nepotum
Munere regna capit: festisque Palilibus urbis

N O T E S.

1. *Ausonias.*] The Poet, in what follows, traces some of the most remarkable Occurrences of the Roman Affairs.

2. *Ausonias opes.*] The Italian State.

Numitorque.] Romulus and Remus, the Sons of Mars and Rhea, restored the Kingdom to their Grandfather Numitor, and beheaded their Uncle Amulius, who expelled him.

3. *Palilibus.*] This Festival *Palilia*, (whether so called of *Palis*, a Goddess of Shepherds,

or *Parilia*, from *partus*, the bringing forth of Cattle) was celebrated on the Day the Foundation of the City was laid, as our Poet shews at large in the 4th Fast. Plutarch also mentions this Festival in the Life of Romulus. And Propertius, in Lib. IV. Eleg. 4.

*Urbi festus erat dixere Palilia Patres,
Hic cœpit primus mœnibus esse dies.*

Ænia conduntur. Tatiisque, patresque Sabini
bella gerunt: arcisque viâ Tarpeia reclusa
dignâ animam pœnâ congestis exuit armis.
Indè sati Curibus, tacitorum more luporum,
ore premunt voces; & corpora victa sopore
invadunt: portasque petunt; quas objice firmâ
clauferat Iliades. Unam tamen ipsa recludit,
Nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit.
Sola Venus portæ cecidisse repagula sensit:
Et clausura fuit; nisi quòd rescindere nunquàm
Dīs licet acta Deūm. Jano loca juncta tenebant
Naiðes Aufoniæ gelido rorantia fonte:
Has rogat auxilium. Nec Nymphæ justa petentem
sustinuere Deam: venasque & flumina fontis
elicuere sui. Nondùm tamen invia Jani
ora patentis erant, neque iter præcluserat unda.
Lurida supponunt fœcundo sulfura fonti,
Incenduntque cavas fumante bitumine venas.
Viribus his aliisque vapor penetravit ad ima
Fontis: & Alpino modò quæ certare rigori
Audebatis aquæ, non ceditis ignibus ipsis.
Flammiferâ gemini fumant aspergine postes:
Portaque, nequicquam rigidis permiffa Sabinis,
Fonte fuit præstructa novo; dùm Martius arma
Indueret miles. Quæ postquàm Romulus ultrò
Obtulit: & strata est tellus Romana Sabinis

nequicquam permiffa rigidis Sabinis, fuit præstructa novo fonte; dùm Martius miles indueret arma.
Quæ postquàm Romulus ultrò obtulit: & Romana tellus est strata Sabinis

festis Palilibus. Tatiisque, que
Sabini patres gerunt bella: que
viâ arcis reclusâ, Tarpeia ex-
uit animam dignâ pœnâ armis
congestis. Indè sati Curibus,
premunt voces ore, more tacito-
rum luporum; & invadunt cor-
pora victa sopore: que petunt
portas; quas Iliades clauferat
firmâ objice. Tamen ipsa Sa-
turnia recludit unam, nec fecit
strepitum cardine verso. Sola
Venus sensit repagula portæ ce-
cidisse: & fuit clausura; nisi
quòd nunquàm licet Dīs rescin-
dere acta aliorum Deūm. Au-
soniæ Naiðes tenebant loca juncta
Jano rorantia gelido fonte: ro-
gat has auxilium. Nec Nym-
phæ sustinere Deam petentem
justa: que elicuere venas &
flumina sui fontis. Tamen non-
dùm ora patentis Jani erant
invia, neque unda præcluserat
iter. Supponunt lurida sulfura
fœcundo fonti, incenduntque ca-
vas venas fumante bitumine.
Vapor penetravit ad ima fontis
his aliisque viribus: & aquæ
quæ modò audebatis certare Al-
pino rigore, non ceditis ipsis ig-
nibus. Gemini postes fumant
flammiferâ aspergine: portaque

NOTES.

5. *Tarpeia.*] A vestal Virgin, the Daugh-
ter of *Tarpeius*, Governor of the Capitol, who
bargained with the Enemy to deliver up the
Capitol to them, if they would give her the
fine Things which they wore on their left
Arms, meaning their Bracelets. When the
Sabines entered the City, detesting the Treach-
ery of this Damsel, they buried her under
their Shields. Hence the Mountain, which
was before called *Saturnius*, received the
Name of *Tarpeius*.

7. *Sati Curibus.*] The *Sabines*, whose chief
City was called *Cures*.

8. *Premunt voces.*] Are silent.

Victa sopore] The Romans being fast asleep.

10. *Iliades.*] *Romulus*, the Son of *Ilia*.

11. *Saturnia.*] *Juno*, the Daughter of *Sa-*

turn.

14. *Jano.*] Near the Temple of *Janus*.

18. *Nondum.*] For the Nymphs had not
yet rendered the Gates of *Janus* unpassable by
their Waters; therefore they put Sulphur,
Pitch, and other combustible Materials in their
Waters.

19. *Patentis.*] Open.

21. *Fumante bitumine.*] With smoaking
Pitch.

23. *Certare.*] May vie with the Cold of
the *Alps*, which is very sharp.

26. *Rigidis.*] Severe, warlike.

27. *Præstructa.*] Obstructed, guarded.

28. *Martius miles.*] The Romans who had
their Origin from *Mars*.

29. *Strata.*] Covered over.

corporibus, strataque suis; que
 impius ensis permiscuit cruorem
 generi cum sanguine sociari: ta-
 men placet bellum sisti pace, nec
 decertare ferro in ultima, Ta-
 tiumque accedere regno. Tatius
 occiderat, que Romule dabas
 jura æquata duobus populis:
 cum Mavors casside positâ ad-
 fatur parentem Divûmque homi-
 numque talibus: Genitor tempus
 adest, (quoniam Romana res va-
 let magno fundamine, nec pendet
 ad uno præside) solvere præmia
 quæ promissa mihi dignoque ne-
 poti, & imponere ablatum terris
 cælo. Tu quondam dixisti mihi,
 concilio Deorum præsentem. (nam
 memoro, que notavi pia verba
 memori animo.) Erit unus,
 quem tu tolles in cæcula cæli.

Corporibus, strataque suis; generique cruorem 30
 Sanguine cum foceri permiscuit impius ensis:
 Pace tamen sisti bellum, nec in ultima ferro
 Decertare, placet; Tatiumque accedere regno.
 Occiderat Tatius, populisque æquata duobus,
 Romule, jura dabas: positâ cum casside Mavors 35
 Talibus adfatur Divûmque hominumque parentem:
 Tempus adest, genitor, (quoniam fundamine magno
 Res Romana valet, nec præside pendet ab uno)
 Præmia quæ promissa mihi, dignoque nepoti
 Solvere, & ablatum terris imponere cælo. 40
 Tu mihi concilio quondam præsentem Deorum,
 (Nam memoro, memorique animo pia verba notavi)
 Unus erit, quem tu tolles in cæcula cæli:
 Dixisti. Rata sit verborum summa tuorum.
 Annuit Omnipotens: & nubibus aëra cæcis 45
 Sit summa tuorum verborum rata. Omnipotens annuit; & occu-
 luit aëra cæcis

NOTES.

30. *Generique.*] For the Romans had car-
 ried off the Daughters of the Sabines for their
 Wives. The Story, as related by *Florus*, is
 this. - *Romulus* being straitened to find Wives
 for his Men, who were the Refuse of almost
 every Nation, had recourse to Stratagem. He
 invited the Sabines, a neighbouring People,
 to a Horse-Race, and while they were at-
 tentive upon their Sport, each of his Soldiers,
 who had Arms under their Garments, seized
 upon the Woman he fancied, and carried her
 off to *Rome*. This Outrage, so contrary to
 the Law of Nations, occasioned a desperate
 War, which had well nigh ruined the infant
 Commonwealth.

32. *Ultima.*] To utter Destruction.

33. *Tatiumque.*] For among the other Con-
 ditions of Peace it was agreed, that *Tatius* and
Romulus should jointly reign with equal Power
 and Honour.

34. *Occiderat.*] Had been slain. The Poet
 goes on with a Sketch of the *Roman* Affairs.

Æquata.] Adapted to both People.

35. *Romule.*] Apostrophe to *Romulus*.

36. *Talibus.*] A Speech of *Mars* to *Ju-
 piter*, in which he entreats him to take his
 Son *Romulus* into the Number of the Gods,
 putting him in mind that he had before
 taken upon him to do the same for other
 Deities.

37. *Magno fundamine.*] On a firm Foun-
 dation.

38. *Res Romana.*] The *Roman* Empire.
Præside.] *q. d.* Nor can it be sufficiently
 protected and defended by the Care and Pro-
 vidence of one Deity.

39. *Nepoti.*] To *Romulus*, of whom I
Mars, your Son, am the Father.

40. *Solvere præmia.*] To confer.
Imponere cælo.] To take him into the
 Number of the Gods.

42. *Memoro.*] I remember. In other
 Places *memorare* is to relate.

43. *Unus.*] These are the Words of *Ju-
 piter* to *Mars*.

Nubibus.] We have an Account of the
 Ἀποθεώσις, or Deification of *Romulus* in *Flo-
 rus*. As he was making an Oration by the
 City at the Lake *Caprea*, he was suddenly
 taken out of the People's Sight. Some of the
 Senators thought he had been torn in Pieces,
 because of his cruel Disposition: But a Tem-
 pest arising, and an Eclipse of the Sun hap-
 pening at that Time, made a sort of Shew of
 a Consecration: And soon after *Julius Proculus*,
 affirming that he saw *Romulus* in a more vene-
 rable Form than was usual, and that he com-
 manded them to esteem him as a God, and
 telling them, that in Heaven he was called
Quirinus, the People believed it, and wor-
 shipped him accordingly.

Occuluit, tonitrûque & fulgure terruit urbem.
 Quæ sibi promissæ sensit data signa rapinæ,
 Innixusque hastæ, pressos temone cruento
 Impavidus conscendit equos Gradivus, & ictu
 Verberis increpuit: pronumque per aëra lapsus 50
 Constitit in summo nemorosi colle Palatî:
 Reddentemque suo jam regia jura Quiriti
 Abstulit Iliaden: Corpus mortale per auras
 Dilapsum tenues: ceu latâ plumbea fundâ
 Missa solet medio glans intabescere cœlo. 55
 Pulchra subit facies, & pulvinaribus altis
 Dignior, & qualis trabeati forma Quirini.
 Flebat, ut amissum, conjux; cùm regia Juno
 Irin ad Hersiliam descendere limite curvo
 Imperat: & vacuæ sua sic mandata referre. 60
Irin descendere ad Hersiliam curvo limite: & sic referre sua mandata vacuæ.

NOTES.

47. *Sensit.*] Perceived.

Signa.] The Tokens by which he might take his Son *Romulus* from Earth to Heaven.

49. *Gradivus.*] *Mars*.

50. *Verberis.*] Of a Whip.

51. *Nemorosi Palatî.*] Mount *Palatium* is one of the Hills of *Rome*, famous for being the Seat of the Emperors.

53. *Iliaden.*] *Romulus*, the Son of *Ilia*.

55. *Intabescere.*] To melt.

56. *Pulvinaribus altis dignior.*] Suited to the lofty Mansions of the Gods. *Pulvinaria*

are a sort of Couches, which the Romans erected for the Gods in their Temples.

57. *Trabeati.*] The *Trabea* was a Coat or Garment party-coloured of purple and white in Stripes.

50. *Hersiliam.*] The Wife of *Romulus*, the Translation of whom the Poet relates in the next Fable.

Limite.] He means the Rainbow, by which *Iris* is said to descend. Concerning *Iris*, see *Lib. I. Fab. vii. ver. 32.* And *Lib. IV. Fab. xiii. ver. 65.*

FAB. XX. *Hersilia* into the Goddess *Ora*.

Hersilia the Wife of *Romulus*, lamenting the Loss of her Husband, was by *Juno* admitted into Heaven, and named the Goddess *Ora*, to whom the Roman People erected Temples on the Quirinal Hill.

O matrona præcipuum decus
 & de Latiâ, & de Sabinâ gente;
 dignissima antè fuisse conjux vi-
 ri tanti, nunc esse Quirini; siste
 tuos fletus: & si cura est tibi
 videndi conjugis, pete lucum colle
 Quirino, me duce; qui viret,
 & obumbrat templum Romani
 regis. Paret: & Iris delapsa
 in terram per pictos arcus,
 compellat Hersiliam jussis vocibus.
 Illa vix tollens lumina
 verecundo vultu, O Dea, (nam-
 que nec est promptum mihi, di-
 cere quæ sis; & liquet esse
 Deam) inquit; duc, ô duc: &
 offer ora conjugis mihi. Quæ
 si fata modò dederint posse vi-
 dere semel; fatebor aspectâsse
 cælum. Nec mora; ingreditur
 Romuleos colles cum Thaumanteâ
 virgine. Ibi fidus lapsus
 ab ætæ re decidit in terras: à lu-
 mine cujus, crinis Hersiliæ flagrans
 cessit in auras cum fidere. Con-
 ditor Romanæ urbis excipit il-
 lam notis manibus: & mutat
 priscum nomen pariter cum cor-
 pore; que vocat Oram: quæ nunc est Dea juncta Quirino.

O Et de Latiâ, ô & de gente Sabinâ
 Præcipuum matrona decus; dignissima tanti
 Antè fuisse viri, conjux nunc esse Quirini;
 Siste tuos fletus: & si tibi cura videndi
 Conjugis est, duce me, lucum pete colle Quirino; 5
 Qui viret, & templum Romani regis obumbrat.
 Paret: & in terram pictos delapsa per arcus,
 Hersiliam jussis compellat vocibus Iris.
 Illa verecundo vix tollens lumina vultu,
 O Dea, (namque mihi, nec quæ sis dicere promptum
 est; 10
 Et liquet esse Deam) duc, ô duc, inquit: & offer
 Conjugis ora mihi. Quæ si modò posse videre
 Fata semel dederint; cælum aspectâsse fatebor.
 Nec mora; Romuleos cum virgine Thaumanteâ
 Ingreditur colles. Ibi fidus ab æthere lapsus 15
 Decidit in terras: à cujus lumine flagrans
 Hersiliæ crinis cum fidere cessit in auras.
 Hanc manibus notis Romanæ conditor urbis
 Excipit: & priscum pariter cum corpore nomen
 Mutat; Oramque vocat: quæ nunc Dea juncta
 Quirino est. 20

NOTES.

3. *Nunc esse Quirini.*] And now worthy to be the Spouse of the God.
 4. *Siste tuos fletus.*] Leave off weeping.
 5. *Pete lucum.*] Go to the Grove.
 6. *Romani regis.*] Of Romulus, who after his Death was called *Quirinus*.
 7. *Pictos.*] Striped with various Colours.
 11. *Liquet.*] It is clear or manifest.
Offer.] Shew me.
 12. *Ora.*] The Face, the Form.
 14. *Romuleos colles.*] The Quirinal Hill.

- Virgine.*] With *Iris*, the Daughter of *Thaumas*.
 17. *Cessit.*] She departed, retired.
In auras.] Into the Air.
 18. *Notis.*] Well known.
Conditor.] *Romulus*.
 19. *Priscum nomen.*] For her Body was made immortal; and instead of *Hersilia* she was called *Ora*.
 20. *Juncta Quirino.*] *Ora* was worshipped in the same Temple with *Romulus*.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON

LIBER XV.

FAB. I. The miraculous Acquittance of *Myscelos*.

The ARGUMENT.

Myscelos, the Son of Alemon of Argos, saw Hercules in a Dream, who admonished him to forsake his Country, and settle near the River Æfaris. This Injunction being contrary to the Laws of the Place, Myscelos was afraid to obey it, 'till commanded a second Time by the God, who threatened to punish him, in case he disobeyed. The Son of Alemon therefore prepared instantly for the Journey. But the Report of his Departure being rumoured about the City, he was summoned by the Magistrates to answer to the Charge, as it was Death for any Person to depart the Country without Leave. It was an ancient Custom to decide, in criminal Cases, with black and white Stones being thrown into an Urn by the People. The first condemned the Accused, the other declared him innocent. According to this Form, the Sentence was to be passed. Myscelos, in the utmost Consternation, entreated the Aid of Hercules, who had brought him into that Danger. His Prayers were not in vain; for the Stones being poured from the Urn, their Colour was miraculously changed from black to white. Be-

H h h h 2

ing

ing thus happily delivered, he took a Voyage through the Ionian Sea, and arriving at the River Æsaris in Italy, set about building a City as he had been commanded, and called it Tarentum, from a Tomb that stood near it, in which Tares, the Son of Neptune, was interred.

*Interea quæritur qui sustineat
pondera tantæ molis, que queat
succedere tanto regi. Fama
prænuntia veri destinat clarum
Numam imperio. Ille non ha-
bet satis cognôsse ritus Sabinæ
gentis, concipit majora ca-
paci animo: & requirit quæ
sit natura rerum. Amor hujus
curæ, patriâ Curibusque relic-
tis, fecit, ut penetraret ad
urbem Herculei hospitis. Unus
è senioribus indigenis, non in-
scius historiæ veteris ævi,
sic rettulit quærenti, quis
auctor posuisset Graia mœnia
in Italicis oris: Natus Jove,
dives Iberis bubus fertur te-
nuisse Lacinia littora felici cur-
su ab Oceano: & ipse intrâsse do-
mum, nec inhospita tecta magni
Crotonis, errante armento per
teneras herbas; & relevâsse lon-
gum laborem itineris requie;
atque discedens, dixisse ita, Hic erit locus urbis ævo nepotum; promissaque fuerunt vera.*

QUæritur interea, qui tantæ pondera molis
Sustineat, tantoque queat succedere regi.
Destinat imperio clarum prænuntia veri
Fama Numam. Non ille fatis cognôsse Sabinæ
Gentis habet ritus: animo majora capaci
Concipit: &, quæ sit rerum natura requirit.
Hujus amor curæ, patriâ Curibusque relictis,
Fecit, ut Herculei penetraret ad hospitis urbem.
Graia quis Italicis auctor posuisset in oris
Mœnia quærenti, sic è senioribus unus
Rettulit indigenis, veteris non inscius ævi:
Dives ab Oceano bubus Jove natus Iberis
Littora felici tenuisse Lacinia cursu
Fertur: &, armento teneras errante per herbas,
Ipse domum magni nec inhospita tecta Crotonis
Intrâsse; & requie longum relevâsse laborem;
Atque ita discedens, Ævo, dixisse, nepotum
Hic locus urbis erit; promissaque vera fuerunt.

NOTES.

1. *Tantæ molis.*] Of so great an Empire.
2. *Tantoque regi.*] So great a King as Romulus was.
3. *Clarum.*] Noble, illustrious for his Justice and Integrity.
5. *Ritus.*] The Manners or Customs.
6. *Requirit.*] He enquires into, searches after.
7. *Hujus curæ.*] The Desire of Learning.
Curibusque.] Cures was a very rich City of the Sabines; from whence were the Kings, T. Tatius, and Numa Pompilius.
8. *Penetraret.*] He travelled.
Herculei hospitis.] Of Croto, who entertained Hercules, returning from Spain, with the

Herds of Geryon, and learned from him that some time or other, a City should be built in that Place, which *Myscelos* afterwards verified.

11. *Non inscius.*] Well skilled in ancient Histories.

12. *Jove natus.*] Hercules.

Iberis.] Spanish. So called from the River *Iberus*.

13. *Littora Lacinia.*] *Lacinium* is a Promontory in the furthest Part of Italy, dividing the Ionian Sea from the Adriatick, between *Petilia* and *Croton*, so called from *Lacinius*, whom *Hercules* is said to have slain.

16. *Longum laborem.*] The Fatigue of a long Journey.

Nam fuit Argolico generatus Alemone quidam
 Myſcelos, illius Dīs acceptiſſimus ævi.
 Hunc ſuper incumbens preſſum gravitate ſoporis
 Claviger alloquitur : Patrias, age, deſere ſedes :
 I, pete diverſi lapidoſas Æſaris undas.
 Et, niſi paruerit, multa ac metuenda minatur.
 Poſt ea diſcedunt pariter, Somnuſque Deuſque.
 Surgit Alemonides ; tacitâque recentia mente
 Viſa refert : pugnatque diu ſententia ſecum.
 Numen abire jubet : prohibent diſcedere leges :
 Pœnaque mors poſita eſt patriam mutare volenti.
 Candidus Oceano nitidum caput abdiderat Sol,
 Et caput extulerat denſiſſima ſidereum Nox :
 Viſus aſeſſe idem Deus eſt, eademque monere ;
 Et, niſi paruerit, plura & graviora minari.
 Pertimuit : patriumque ſimul transferre parabat
 In ſedes penetrare novas : ſit murmur in urbe :
 Spretarumque agitur legum reus. Utque peracta eſt
 Cauſa prior, crimenque patet ſinè teſte probatum,
 Squalidus ad Superos tollens reus ora manuſque,
 O cui juſ cœli biſ ſex fecêre labores,
 Fer precor, inquit, opem : nam tu mihi criminis
 auctor.
 Mos erat antiquus, niveis atrisque lapillis,

Nam fuit quidam Myſcelos ge-
 neratus Argolico. Alemone, ac-
 ceptus Dīs ex hominibus illi-
 us ævi. Claviger incumbens
 ſuper hunc alloquitur preſſum
 gravitate ſoporis : Age, deſere
 patrias ſedes : i, pete lapido-
 ſas undas diverſi Æſaris. Ac
 minatur multa metuenda, niſi
 paruerit. Poſt ea Somnuſque
 Deuſque diſcedunt pariter. Ale-
 monides ſurgit ; que refert re-
 centia viſa tacitâ mente : que
 ſententia pugnat diu ſecum.
 Que mors eſt poſita pœna vo-
 lenti mutare patriam. Candi-
 dus Sol abdiderat nitidum caput
 Oceano, & denſiſſima Nox ex-
 tulerat ſidereum caput : idem
 Deus viſus eſt aſeſſe, que mo-
 nere eadem : & minari plura
 & graviora, niſi paruerit.
 Pertimuit : que ſimul parabat
 transferre patrium penetrare in
 novas ſedes : murmur ſit in ur-
 be : que agitur reus ſpretarum
 legum. Utque prior cauſa eſt
 peracta, crimenque patet pro-
 batum ſinè teſte, reus ſqualidus,
 tollens ora manuſque ad ſupe-
 ros, inquit, O tu cui biſ ſex
 labores fecêre juſ cœli, precor fer opem : nam tu auctor hujus criminis mihi. Erat mos antiquus
 damnare niveis

NOTES.

19. *Argolico.*] Born at Argos.
 20. *Acceptiſſimus.*] Very acceptable.
 21. *Hunc.*] An Anaſtrophe.
Preſſum, &c.] In a ſound Sleep.
 22. *Claviger.*] Hercules, armed with a Club.
 23. *Pete.*] Inquire for, ſeek out.
Diverſi.] A great Way from hence, ſc.
 from Argos.
Æſaris.] A River near Croton.
 25. *Deuſque.*] Hercules.
 26. *Recentia viſa.*] The late Viſion.
 27. *Pugnatque.*] Wavers.
 30. *Candidus.*] A Deſcription of the Night.
Denſiſſima nox.] Gloomy Night.

32. *Idem.*] ſc. cùm.
 34. *Patriumque, &c.*] His whole Family.
 36. *Spretarum legum.*] For Contempt of
 the Laws.
Agitur reus.] He is accused. *Reum per-
 agere,* is to condemn.
 37. *Sinè teſte.*] For he confeſſed that he
 deſigned to travel.
 39. *Biſ ſex, &c.*] The Labours of Her-
 cules. See above, Lib. IX.
Fecêre juſ.] Have advanced.
 40. *Nam tu, &c.*] For you urged me to
 remove my Habitation.

atrisque lapillis, reos bis, absolvere culpæ illis. Nunc quoque tristis sententia est sic lata: & omnis ater calculus demittitur in immitem urnam. Quæ simul versa effudit lapillos numerandos; color est mutatus è nigro in album omnibus: quæ sententia facta condida Herculeo munere solvit Alemoniden. Ille agit grates parenti Amphitryonidæ: quæ navigat Ionium æquor faventibus ventis: quæ præterit Lacedæmonium Tarentum, & Sybarin, Salentinumque Neæthum, Thurinosque sinus, Temesenque, & arva Iapygis. Quæ terris quæ spectant littora vix pererratis, invenit fatalia ora Æsarei fluminis: nec procùl hinc tumulum, sub quo humus tegebat sacrata ossa Crotonis: quæ ibi condidit mœnia jussâ terrâ: & traxit nomen tumulati in urbem. Constabat certâ famâ primordia loci esse talia, quæ urbis positæ in Italis finibus.

His damnare reos, illis absolvere culpæ.
Nunc quoque sic lata est sententia tristis: & omnis
Calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam.
Quæ simul effudit numerandos versa lapillos; 45
Omnibus è nigro color est mutatus in album:
Candidaque Herculeo sententia munere facta
Solvit Alemoniden. Grates agit ille parenti
Amphitryoniadæ: ventisque faventibus æquor
Navigat Ionium: Lacedæmoniumque Tarentum 50
Præterit, & Sybarin, Salentinumque Neæthum,
Thurinosque sinus, Temesenque, & Iapygis arva.
Vixque pererratis quæ spectant littora terris,
Invenit Æsarei fatalia fluminis ora:
Nec procùl hinc tumulum, sub quo sacrata Cro-
tonis 55
Ossa tegebat humus: jussâque ibi mœnia terrâ
Condidit: & nomen tumulati traxit in urbem.
Taliam constabat certâ primordia famâ
Esse loci, positæque Italis in finibus urbis.

NOTES.

42. His.] With black Stones.

Illis.] With white Stones.

43. Lata sententia.] The heavy Sentence. *Sententia ferri*, is properly Sentence passed by the Judges.

44. Urnam.] A Vessel in which the Ballots of the Judges were gathered. An *Urn* is also a Vessel in which Water is drawn out of a Well. And in *Urns* the Ashes of dead Bodies were kept.

47. Candida.] Alluding to the Ballots.

50. Lacedæmoniumque.] Built by the Lacedæmonians. *Tarentum* is a City of *Calabria*.

51. Sybarin.] A Town of Greece.

Neæthum.] A River of *Salentine*.

52. Thurinos,] *Thurium* is a City of *Calabria*.

Temesenque.] A Town famous for Mines of Brass.

Iapygis.] The Promontory of *Iapygis*.

54. Æsarei.] See before, *ver.* 23.

Fatalia ora.] The Ports destined by Fate for his Settlement.

55. Tumulum.] A Sepulchre.

56. Jussaque.] Commanded by *Hercules*.

57. Nomen.] *Croton* received it's Name from *Croton* the Hero, whence the People were called *Crotonians*.

59. Urbis.] *sc.* *Croton*.

FAB. II. The Oration of Pythagoras, against animal Food.

Pythagoras fleeing from the Tyranny of his native Country Samos, came into Italy, and there publishes what he had learned of the Nature of Things, and of the World. And teaches that the Earth produced all Things necessary for Food, and that it was a Crime to destroy living Creatures; because probably they contained the Souls of our departed Relations and Friends, transmigrated into them. Then he shews how the Custom of eating the Flesh of Animals first took Place; that it was allowable, indeed, to kill Beasts of a ravenous and mischievous Nature, but highly culpable to pamper the Body in so luxurious and forbidden a Manner, as the Men of these Times were accustomed to do. He closes the whole with a kind of Rhapsody on the Pleasures and Advantages of Knowledge and Literature.

VIR fuit hîc ortu Samius: sed fugerat unâ
Et Samon & dominos; odioque tyrannidis exul
Sponte erat. Isque, licet cœli regione remotos,
Mente Deos adiit: & quæ Natura negabat
Visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hausit.
Cumque animo, & vigili perspexerat omnia curâ;
In medium discenda dabat: cœtumque silentum,
Dictaque mirantum, magni primordia mundi,

Hic fuit vir Samius ortu:
sed fugerat unâ & Samon &
dominos; & erat exul sponte o-
dio tyrannidis. Isque adiit
Deos mente, licet remotos re-
gione cœli: & hausit ea ocu-
lis pectoris, quæ Natura negabat
humanis visibus. Cumque per-
spexerat omnia animo vigili &
curâ; dabat discenda in medium;
que docebat cœtum silentum, mi-
rantum dictaque, & primordia

NOTES.

1. Hic.] There, that is at Croton, whi-
her Numa Pompilius went to hear Pythagoras.
Ortu.] By Descent.

2. Dominos.] The Tyrants or Kings.

4. Mente.] By the Strength of his Mind.

Adiit Deos.] He searched out heavenly and
ivine Things.

5. Oculis pectoris.] With his Sharpness of
enetration.

Hausit.] He traced.

6. Vigili.] With diligent Study.

7. Dabat discenda in medium.] Communi-

cated his Discoveries to his Followers.

8. Dictaque.] His Sayings. It is reported,
that Pythagoras was of so great Authority,
that his Scholars gave an implicit Credit to
whatever he said; so that if they were asked
the Reason of any Thing they affirmed, the
Reply was, Ἐπεὶ ἔφη, *Ipse dixit*, i. e. *He has
said so*, meaning Pythagoras; looking upon
it as evident and indisputable.

Primordia.] The Origin; concerning
which, the Opinions of Philosophers are
various.

*magni mundi, & causas rerum, & quid Natura; quid Deus esset: unde nives, quæ esset origo fulminis: Jupiter, an venti tonarent nube discussâ: quid quateret terras: quâ lege sidera mearent; & quodcunque latet cæteros homines. Primusque arcuit animalia imponi mensis: primus quoque quidem solvit docta ora, talibus verbis, sed non & credita. Mortales, parcite, temerare corpora nefandis dapibus. Sunt fruges: sunt poma deducunt ramos suo pondere, tumidæque uvæ in vitibus: sunt dulces herbæ: sunt, quæ mitescere flammâ molli-
 rique. Nec lacteus humor eripitur vobis, nec mella redolentia florem thymi. Prodigia tellus suggerit divitias alimentaque mitia; atque præbet epulas sinè cæde & sanguine. Feræ sedant jejunia carne: tamen nec omnes. Quippe equus, & pecudes, armentaque vivunt gramine. At quibus est immansuetumque ferumque ingenium,*

*Et rerum causas, & quid Natura docebat;
 Quid Deus: unde nives, quæ fulminis esset origo: 10
 Jupiter, an venti, discussâ nube tonarent:
 Quid quateret terras; quâ sidera lege mearent;
 Et quodcunque latet. Primusque animalia mensis
 Arcuit imponi: primus quoque talibus ora
 Docta quidem solvit, sed non & credita, verbis. 15
 Parcite, mortales, dapibus temerare nefandis
 Corpora. Sunt fruges: sunt deducunt ramos
 Pondere poma suo, tumidæque in vitibus uvæ:
 Sunt herbæ dulces: sunt, quæ mitescere flammâ,
 Mollirique queant. Nec vobis lacteus humor 20
 Eripitur, nec mella thymi redolentia florem.
 Prodigia divitias alimentaque mitia tellus
 Suggestit; atque epulas sinè cæde & sanguine præbet
 Carne feræ sedant jejunia: nec tamen omnes.
 Quippe equus, & pecudes, armentaq; gramine vivunt.
 At, quibus ingenium est immansuetumq; ferumq; 26*

NOTES.

9. *Et quid Natura.*] And the Course of Nature.

10. *Quid Deus.*] What God is.

Undè.] From what Causes Snow and Thunder proceed.

11. *Jupiter, an venti.*] For some say, that Thunder is a vehement crashing of the Air; others think it to be an Eruption of gathered Wind in the Clouds.

12. *Quid quateret terras.*] What was the Cause of Earthquakes.

Quâ lege.] For some Stars are said to move with the World, and others contrary to it.

13. *Et quodcunque.*] Pythagoras taught Men all the Mysteries of Nature.

14. *Arcuit.*] He forbid.

16. *Parcite violare.*] Don't violate, don't pollute.

17. *Deducuntia.*] Bending, weighing down.

18. *Tumidæque.*] Swelling with Juice.

20. *Mollirique.*] Made soft, boiled.

Lacteus humor.] Milk.

21. *Thymi.*] Thyme; an Ingredient in Honey.

22. *Prodigia tellus.*] The lavish Earth.

23. *Suggestit.*] Affords.

25. *Pecudes.*] Sheep.

Armentaque.] Oxen.

26. *Ingenium ferum.*] A fierce Nature.

Armeniae tigres, iracundique leones,
 Cumque lupis urfi, dapibus cum sanguine gaudent.
 Heu quantum scelus est, in viscera, viscera condi,
 Congestoque avidum pinguescere corpore corpus; 30
 Akeriusque animantem animantis vivere letho!
 Scilicet in tantis opibus, quas optima matrum
 Terra parit, nil te nisi tristitia mandere sævo
 Vulnera dente juvat, ritusque referre Cyclopum?
 Nec, nisi perdidideris alium, placare voracis
 Et malè morati poteris jejunia ventris?
 At vetus illa ætas, cui fecimus Aurea nomen,
 Fœtibus arboreis, &, quas humus educat, herbis
 Fortunata fuit: nec polluit ora cruore.
 Tunc & aves tutas movère per aëra pennas;
 Et lepus impavidus mediis erravit in agris:
 Nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo:
 Cuncta sinè infidiis, nullamque timentia fraudem,
 Plenaque pacis erant. Postquàm non utilis auctor
 Victibus invidit, (quisquis fuit ille virorum)
 Corporeasque dapes avidam demersit in alvum;
 Fecit iter sceleri: primâque è cæde ferarum
 Incaluisse putem maculatum sanguine ferrum:
 Idque satîs fuerat: nostrumque petentia lethum
 Corpora missa neci salvâ pietate fatemur:
 Sed quàm danda neci, tam non epulanda fuerunt.

Armeniae tigres, iracundique
 leones, que urfi cum lupis, gau-
 dent dapibus cum sanguine.
 Heu quantum scelus est, viscera
 condi in viscera, que avidum
 corpus pinguescere corpore con-
 gesto; que animantem vivere
 letho alterius animantis! Scilicet
 in tantis opibus, quas terra op-
 tima matrum parit, nil juvat
 te nisi mandere tristitia vulnera
 animalium sævo dente, que re-
 ferre ritus Cyclopum? Nec, po-
 teris placare jejunia voracis &
 malè morati ventris, nisi perdi-
 deris alium? At illa vetus æ-
 tas, cui fecimus nomen Aurea,
 fuit fortunata arboreis fœtibus,
 & herbis, quas humus educat:
 nec polluit ora cruore. Tunc
 & aves movère tutas pennas
 per aëra; & lepus erravit im-
 pavidus in mediis agris: nec
 sua credulitas suspenderat pis-
 cem hamo: cuncta erant sinè
 infidiis, plenaque pacis, que ti-
 mentia nullam fraudem. Post-
 quàm non utilis auctor invidit
 victibus, (quisquis virorum ille
 fuit) que demersit corporeas da-
 pes in avidum alvum; fecit iter
 sceleri: que putem ferrum macu-

latum sanguine incaluisse è primâ cæde ferarum: idque fuerat satîs: que fatemur corpora petentia
 nostrum lethum missa neci pietate salvâ: sed non fuerunt tam epulanda, quàm danda neci.

NOTES.

29. *Viscera in viscera condi.*] To bury
 Bowels in Bowels.

34. *Ritusque.*] The Manners of the Cyclops,
 who eat human Flesh raw. As if he had
 said, it is a base Thing for a Man to imitate
 their beastly and cruel Manners.

36. *Malè morati.*] Accustomed to evil Man-
 ners.

37. *Aurea.*] See Lib. I. Fab. iii.

38. *Fœtibus arboreis.*] The Fruits of Trees.

39. *Fortunata.*] Happy, blessed.

Polluit.] Defiled.

40. *Tutas.*] Secure, out of Danger. For

then Nets were not spread to catch them.

41. *Impavidus.*] Intrepid, without Fear.

45. *Victibus invidit.*] Envied us this simple
 Food.

Quisquis, &c.] For he knows not who it
 was. The Poets impute it to Jupiter.

46. *Corporeas dapes.*] Animal Food.

47. *Fecit iter sceleri.*] Opened a way for
 Slaughter and Murder.

49. *Idque.*] *Id.* To kill Beasts.

Nostrumque lethum.] Pythagoras says, that
 although hurtful Beasts may be destroyed;
 their Flesh should not be eaten.

Indè nefas abiit longiùs : & sus putatur meruisse mori prima hostia : quia eruerit semina pando rostro, quæ interceperit spem anni. Caper morsâ vite ducitur maclandus ad aras Bacchi ultoris. Sua culpa nocuit duobus. Oves, quid meruistis, placidum pecus, quæ natum in tuendos homines, quæ fertis nectar in pleno ubere ? Quæ præbetis vestras lanas mollia velamina nobis ; quæ juvatis magis vitâ quam morte. Quid boves meruere, innocuum, simplex animal, sinè fraude dolisque, natum tolerare labores ? Demum est immemor, nec dignus munere frugum, qui potuit maclare suum ruricolam pondere curvi aratri modò dempto : qui percussit securi, illa colla trita labore, quibus toties renovaverat arvum, dederat tot messes. Nec est satis, quòd tale nefas committitur : inscripsere Deos ipsos sceleri : quæ credunt Supernum Numen gaudere cæde laboriferi juvenci. Victima carens labe, & præstantissima formâ, (nam nocet placuisse) præsignis vittis & auro, sistitur ante aras ; quæ ignara audit precantem : quæ videt fruges, quas coluit, imponi inter cornua suæ fronti : percussaque inficit cultros

Longiùs indè nefas abiit : & prima putatur Hostia sus meruisse mori : quia semina pando Eruerit rostro, spemque interceperit anni. Vite caper morsâ Bacchi maclandus ad aras 55 Ducitur ultoris. Nocuit sua culpa duobus. Quid meruistis, oves, placidum pecus, inque tuendos Natum homines, pleno quæ fertis in ubere nectar ? Mollia quæ nobis, vestras velamina lanas Præbetis : vitâque magis, quàm morte juvatis. 60 Quid meruere boves, animal sinè fraude dolisque Innocuum, simplex, natum tolerare labores ? Immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, Qui potuit curvi dempto modò pondere aratri Ruricolam maclare suum : qui trita labore 65 Illa, quibus toties durum renovaverat arvum, Tot dederat messes, percussit colla securi. Nec satis est, quòd tale nefas committitur : ipsos Inscriptere Deos sceleri : Numenque, Supernum Cæde laboriferi credunt gaudere juvenci. 70 Victima labe carens, & præstantissima formâ, (Nam placuisse nocet) vittis præsignis & auro. Sistitur ante aras ; auditque ignara precantem : Imponique suæ videt inter cornua fronti, Quas coluit fruges : percussaque sanguine cultros 75

NOTES.

52. *Indè.*] From killing wild Beasts, Men proceeded to kill those that were tame, and afterwards to the Murder of Men.

53. *Pando rostro.*] With her wide Snout.

54. *Eruerit.*] Rooted up. It was customary to sacrifice a Sow to Ceres, as it was also to sacrifice a Goat to Bacchus.

Spem anni.] The standing Corn, &c.

55. *Morsâ vite.*] Having gnawed the Vine.

56. *Duobus.*] Both the Sow and the Goat. Pythagoras grants, that they deserved to be killed, but that Sheep and Oxen never did any Harm, but rather were beneficial to Mankind, and for that Reason ought not to

be killed.

58. *Nectar.*] Milk.

62. *Tolerare.*] To bear, to undergo Labour.

63. *Immemor.*] Ungrateful.

65. *Ruricolam.*] The Ox, that tills the Land.

Trita.] Worn.

69. *Inscriptere.*] They make the Gods the Author of their Wickedness.

Numenque.] Jupiter, to whom they sacrificed a Heifer.

71. *Labe carens.*] Without Blemish.

72. *Nam, &c.*] For to excel proves it's Ruin.

Inscit in liquidâ prævios forsitan undâ.
 Protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras
 Inspiciunt: mentesque Deum scrutantur in illis.
 Unde fames homini vetitorum tanta ciborum?
 Audetis vesci, genus ô mortale? Quod, oro,
 Ne facite: & monitis animos advertite nostris.
 Cumque boum dabitur cæforum membra palato;
 Mandere vos vestros scite & sentite colonos.
 Et quoniam Deus ora movet; sequar ora moventem
 Ritè Deum; Delphosq; meos, ipsumq; recludam 85
 Æthera; & augustæ referabo oracula mentis.
 Magna nec ingeniis evestigata priorum,
 Quæque diu latuere, canam. Juvat ire per alta
 Astra: juvat, terris & inertî sede relictis,
 Nube vehi; validique humeris insistere Atlantis: 90
 Palantesque animos passim, ac rationis egentes
 Despectare procul, trepidosque obitumque timentes
 Sic exhortari; seriemque evolvere fati.

sanguine, forsitan prævios in liquidâ undâ. Protinus inspiciunt fibras ereptas viventi, mentesque Deum scrutantur in illis. Unde tanta fames vetitorum ciborum homini? O mortale genus, audetis vesci carnibus? Quod, oro, ne facite: & advertite animos nostris monitis. Cumque dabitur membra cæforum boum palato; scite & sentite vos mandere vestros colonos. Et quoniam Deus movet ora; sequar ritè Deum moventem ora; que recludam meos Delphos, ipsumque æthera; & referabo oracula augustæ mentis. Canam magna, nec investigata ingeniis priorum, quæque latuere diu. Juvat ire per alta astra: juvat vehi nube, terris & inertî sede relictis; que insistere humeris validi Atlantis: que despectare procul animos palantes passim,

ac egentes rationis, que sic exhortari trepidos que timentes obitum; que evolvere sic seriem fati.

NOTES.

78. *Inspiciunt.*] Thence they are called *Hæ-ruspices*, of *aras inspiciendo*, vel *sacrificiis inspiciendis*, i. e. of inspecting the Sacrifices.
Scrutantur.] They examine, search after.
 79. *Vetitorum ciborum.*] Of forbidden Food.
 83. *Vestros colonos.*] The Tillers of your Ground.
 84. *Movet.*] Inspires me.
 85. *Delphosque.*] My Opinion, which is as true as the Oracle of *Delphos*, which I worship

- (reverence).
 86. *Augustæ.*] Of a Divine.
 88. *Juvat ire, &c.*] I am pleased to search after heavenly Things.
 89. *Inertî sede.*] The immoveable Earth.
 90. *Atlantis.*] Of *Atlas*, who is feigned to bear the Heavens on his Shoulders. See *Lib. IV.*
 91. *Palantes.*] Wandering.
 92. *Despectare.*] To look down from above.

FAB. III. The Mutation of all Things.

Pythagoras shews how all Things are changed with the Times; the Year itself into four Species, of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. And that as for those Things that are produced, they are at first very small and tender, afterwards grow strong and robust; but all grow old and decay. To confirm his Doctrine, he affirms that he remembered himself in the Trojan War, in the Person of Euphorbus Panthoides, and that after he was slain by Menelaus, his Soul was transfused into the Body he then had; and that he knew the Shield he used in that War, which was then hanging up in the Temple of Juno at Argos.

O genus attonitum formidine gelidæ mortis, quid timetis Styga, quid tenebras, quid vana nomina, materiem vatium, que piacula falsi mundi? Siue ro-
gus abstulerit corpora flammâ, seu vetustas tæbe, non putetis posse pati ulla mala. Animæ carent morte: semperque, priore sede relicta, receptæ novis domibus habitant vivuntque. Ego ipse (nam memini) eram Euphorbus Panthoides tempore Trojani belli: cui quondam gravis

O Genus attonitum gelidæ formidine mortis, Quid Styga, quid tenebras, quid nomina vana timetis,

Materiem vatium, falsique piacula mundi?
Corpora siue rogos flammâ, seu tæbe vetustas
Abstulerit, mala posse pati non ullâ putetis. 5
Morte carent animæ: semperque, priore relicta
Sede, novis domibus habitant vivuntque receptæ.
Ipse ego (nam memini) Trojani tempore belli
Panthoides Euphorbus eram: cui pectore quondam

NOTES.

1. *Gelidæ.*] So in another Place.

Stulte, quid est somnus gelidæ nisi mortis imago?

3. *Materiem vatium.*] The Dreams of Poets.

Falsique mundi.] Of an imaginary World.

4. *Tæbe.*] With Disease, by Corruption or Consumption.

5. *Non ullâ.*] None.

6. *Morte carent animæ.*] Our Souls are not subject to Death.

7. *Domibus.*] Bodies. This is Pythagoras's, μετεμψύχωσις, i. e. the passing of the Soul out of one Body into another.

8. *Ipse ego.*] Pythagoras shews by his own Experience, the Transmigration of Souls.

9. *Panthoides.*] The Son of Panthus.

Sedit in adverso gravis hasta minoris Atridæ.
 Agnovi clypeum lævæ gestamina nostræ.
 Nuper Abantæis templo Junonis in Argis.
 Omnia mutantur: nihil interit. Errat, & illinc
 Huc venit, hinc illuc, & quolibet occupat artus
 Spiritus: èque feris humana in corpora transit,
 Inque feras noster: nec tempore deperit ullo.
 Utque novis fragilis signatur cera figuris,
 Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formas servat easdem;
 Sed tamen ipsa eadem est: animam sic semper eandem
 Esse, sed in varias doceo migrare figuras.
 Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris,
 Parcite (vaticinor) cognatas cæde nefandâ
 Exturbare animas: nec sanguine sanguis alatur.
 Et quoniam magno feror æquore, plenaque ventis
 Vela dedi; nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe.
 Cuncta fluunt: omnisque vagans formatur imago.
 Ipsa quoque assiduo labuntur tempora motu,
 Non secus ac flumen. Neque enim consistere flumen,
 Nec levis hora protest: sed ut unda impellitur undâ,
 Urgeturque prior venienti, urgetque priorem;
 Tempora sic fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequuntur:
 Et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit antè, relic-
 tum est:

10 *hasta minoris Atridæ sedit in*
adverso pectore. Agnovi cly-
peum gestamina nostræ lævæ
nuper templo Junonis in Aban-
tæis Argis. Omnia mutantur:
nihil interit. Spiritus errat illinc,
& venit huc, illuc hinc, & oc-
cupat quolibet artus: que tran-
sit in humana corpora è feris,
que noster vicissim in feras:
nec deperit ullo tempore. Ut-
que fragilis cera signatur novis
figuris, nec manet ut fuerat,
nec servat eosdem formas; sed
tamen ipsa est eadem: sic doceo
animam esse semper eandem, sed
migrare in varias figuras. Er-
go, ne pietas sit victa cupidine
ventris, (vaticinor) parcite ex-
turbare cognatas animas ve-
strorum nefandâ cæde: nec
sanguis alatur sanguine. Et
quoniam feror magno æquore,
quæ dedi plena vela ventis;
nihil est, quod perstet in toto
orbe. Cuncta fluunt: omnis-
que imago formatur vagans.
Quoque tempora ipsa labuntur
assiduo motu, non secus ac flu-
men. Neque enim flumen, nec

levis hora potest consistere: sed ut unda impellitur undâ, que prior urgetur venienti, urgetque pri-
orem; sic tempora pariter fugiunt, pariterque sequuntur: & sunt semper nova. Nam quod fuit
antè, est relictum:

N O T E S.

10. *Sedit.*] Was fixed.

Atridæ.] Of Menelaus, who slew Eu-
 phorbus.

12. *Abantæis Argis.*] Argos was a famous
 City of Peloponnese, in which Abas reigned,
 on whose account the Argives were called
 Abantei.

13. *Nihil interit.*] These things are spoken
 according to the Opinion of all the ancient Phi-
 losophers, who thought all Things might be
 resolved into the four Elements, or first Mat-
 ter, but could not be annihilated.

17. *Utque, &c.*] Pythagoras by this Simi-
 litude infers, that Substances do indeed assume
 various Shapes; but never perish.

19. *Sed tamen, &c.*] That Substance, as
 Substance, may receive various Forms; yet

is, as to itself, never changed.

21. *Ergo.*] Therefore do not sacrifice
 Piety to Appetite; don't drive kindred Souls
 out of Bodies by killing them.

22. *Parcite.*] Forbear.

Cognatas.] The Souls of your Kindred or
 Relations.

24. *Et quoniam, &c.*] And since I am
 launched out into an ample Sea. A Me-
 taphor.

25. *Perstet.*] Can remain, and be free from
 Mutation.

26. *Vagans.*] Changeable.

27. *Ipsa tempora.*] Pythagoras infers from
 the Example of Time, that all Things are in
 a continual Fluctuation.

fitque, quod haud fuerat : que
cuncta momenta novantur. Et
cernis noctes emersas tendere in
lucem : & hoc nitidum jubar
succedere nigræ nocti. Nec i-
dem color est cælo, cum cuncta
jacent lassâ mediâ quiete ; cum-
que clarus Lucifer exit albo equo :
rursumque alius, cum Pallan-
tias prævia luci inficit orbem
tradendum Phœbo. Ipse cly-
peus Dei, cum tollitur imâ ter-
râ manè rubet : quæ rubet, cum
conditur imâ terrâ : est candidus
in summo. Quod natura æ-
theris est melior illic, quæ vitat
procul contagia vitæ. Nec for-
ma nocturnæ Dianæ potest un-
quam esse eadem aut par : sem-
perque hodierna ; si crescit, est
minor sequente ; major, si con-
trahit orbem. Quid ? Non as-
picias annum succedere in quatuor
species, peragentem imitamina
nostræ ætatis ? Nam est tener,
& lactens, quæ simillimus ævo
pueri novo vere. Tunc herba
nitens & expers roboris turget,
& insolida est ; & delectat a-
grestem spe. Tum omnia flo-
rent ; quæ almus ager ridet coloribus florum : neque adhuc est ulla virtus in frondibus.

Fitque, quod haud fuerat : momentaque cuncta no-
vantur:

Cernis & emersas in lucem tendere noctes :
Et jubar hoc nitidum nigræ succedere nocti. 35
Nec color est idem cælo, cum lassâ quiete
Cuncta jacent mediâ ; cumque albo Lucifer exit
Clarus equo : rursumque alius, cum prævia luci
Tradendum Phœbo Pallantias inficit orbem.
Ipse Dei clypeus, terrâ cum tollitur imâ. 40
Manè rubet : terrâque rubet, cum conditur imâ :
Candidus in summo est. Melior natura quod illic
Ætheris est, terræque procul contagia vitat.
Nec par aut eadem nocturnæ formæ Dianæ
Esse potest unquam : semperq; hodierna sequente ; 45
Si crescit, minor est ; major, si contrahit orbem.
Quid ? Non in species succedere quatuor annum
Aspicias ætatis peragentem imitamina nostræ ?
Nam tener, & lactens, puerique simillimus ævo
Vere novo est. Tunc herba nitens, & roboris ex-
pers 50
Turget, & insolida est ; & spe delectat agrestem.
Omnia tum florent ; florumque coloribus almus
Ridet ager : neque adhuc virtus in frondibus ulla est.

NOTES.

35. *Jubar.*] The Brightness of the Sun.
36. *Mediâ quiete.*] By Night. He says
the Sky is of one Colour at Midnight, and of
another at Twilight, when *Lucifer* has left
off shining.
38. *Alius.*] *sc.* Color est cælo.
39. *Pallantias.*] *Aurora*, the Daughter of
Pallas. See Lib. IX. Fab. xi.
Inficit.] Tinges with a red Colour.
40. *Clypeus.*] The Orb of the Sun. He
calls it *Clypeus* a *Shield*, probably because the
Sun appears to us in a round Form like a
Shield.
42. *In Summo.*] In the highest Heaven.
44. *Nocturnæ Dianæ.*] Of the Moon,
which is always either increasing or decreasing,
and never remains in the same State.
46. *Si contrahit.*] The Moon is bigger to-
day, than it will be to-morrow, when it is in
the Decrease and lessens it's Orb.
47. *In quatuor species.*] Into four Parts,
Spring, *Summer*, *Autumn*, and *Winter*, which

give Place to one another.

48. *Ætatis.*] The Year represents the
Ages of Mankind: For as there are four
Parts of the Year, so according to the Opi-
nion of *Pythagoras*, *Childhood* continues
20 Years, *Youth* 20, *Manhood* 20, and old
Age 20. *Childhood* resembles the *Spring*,
Youth *Summer*, *Manhood* *Autumn*, and old
Age *Winter*.

50. *Roboris expers.*] Wanting Strength.

51. *Turget.*] Swells with plenty of Juice.
So *Virgil*. *Georg. II.* Vere tument terræ.

Insolida.] Weak.

52. *Almus ager.*] So called of *alendo*, be-
cause it nourishes and feeds all Creatures with
it's Fruits.

53. *Ridet.*] Seems to rejoice. A Meta-
phor often used by the Sacred Writers.

Neque, &c.] For Leaves are very tender in
the Spring, as the Bodies of Children are,
without Strength and Firmness.

Transit in Æstatem, post Ver, robustior Annus :
 Fitque valens juvenis. Neq; enim robustior ætas 55
 Ulla, nec uberior : nec, quæ magis æstuet, ulla est.
 Excipit Autumnus, posito fervore juventæ,
 Maturus, mitisque inter juvenemque, senemque
 Temperie medius, sparsis per tempora canis.
 Indè senilis Hyems tremulo venit horrida passu ; 60
 Aut spoliata suos, aut, quos habet, alba capillos.
 Nostra quoque ipsorum semper. requieque sinè ullâ,
 Corpora vertuntur : nec quod fuimusve, sumusve
 Cras erimus. Fuit illa dies, quâ semina tantum,
 Spesq; hominum primæ maternâ habitavimus alvo 65
 Artifices Natura manus admovit : & angi
 Corpora visceribus distentæ condita matris
 Noluit ; èque domo vacuas emisit in auras.
 Editus in lucem jacuit sinè viribus infans :
 Mox quadrupes, rituque tulit sua membra ferarum : 70
 Paulatimque tremens, & nondum poplite firmo
 Constitit, adjutis aliquo conamine nervis.
 Indè valens veloxque fuit : spatiumque juventæ

ritu ferarum : paulatimque tremens, & nondum constitit firmo poplite, nervis adjutis aliquo conamine.
 Indè valens veloxque fuit, spatiumque juventæ

NOTES.

54. *Transit.*] Summer succeeds the Spring. Pythagoras enumerates the Vicissitudes that happen throughout the Year, and describes the four Seasons of the Year ; which in another Place are thus expressed :

*Vere prius flores, æstu numerabis aristas,
 Pomâ per autumnum, frigoribusque nives.*

Robustior.] The more robust Part of the Year.

55. *Fitque valens juvenis.*] And becomes a robust young Man.

56. *Uberior.*] More fruitful.

Æstuet.] Is warm. A Metaphor taken from Men, whose Passions, in the Heat of their Youth, are for the most Part so strong and powerful, that they may not improperly be said *æstuate*.

57. *Excipit Autumnus.*] Autumn succeeds

the Summer, which seems to represent the beginning of old Age.

59. *Sparsis canis.*] Having his Temples strewed with grey Hairs ; for the Temples first begin to grow grey.

60. *Senilis Hyems.*] Old Age is like Winter.

61. *Alba.*] Having grey Hairs.

62. *Nostra.*] Pythagoras infers, that our Bodies are in a continual Mutation.

64. *Fuit illa dies.*] There was a Time when we were only Seeds.

65. *Spes.*] The Hope of Men.

Alvo.] In the Womb.

66. *Angi.*] To be confined.

67. *Distentæ.*] Big-bellied, standing out.

68. *Eque domo.*] Out of the Womb.

70. *Quadrupes.*] The Infant, which at first creeps on all fours like a Brute.

72. *Conamine.*] Some Support to lean upon.

transit : &, emeritis quoque annis medii temporis, labitur per declive iter occiduae senectæ. Hæc subruit, quæ demolitur robora prioris ævi : quæ senior Milon flet, cum spectat illos lacertos inanes, pendere fluidos, qui fuerant similes Herculeis mole solidorum tororum. Quo- que Tyndaris flet, ut aspexit aniles rugas in speculo : & requirit secum, cur sit bis rapta. Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas, destruitis omnia : quæ consumitis paulatim omnia vitata dentibus ævi lentâ morte. Hæc quoque quæ vocamus elementa, non perstant : quæ docebo, quas vices peragant (adhibete animos.)

Transit : &, emeritis medii quoque temporis annis, Labitur occiduae per iter declive senectæ. 75 Subruit hæc ævi demoliturque prioris Robora : fletque Milon senior, cum spectat inanes Illos, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum Herculeis similes, fluidos pendere lacertos. Flet quoque, ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles, 80 Tyndaris : & secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit. Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas, Omnia destruitis : vitataque dentibus ævi Paulatim lentâ consumitis omnia morte. Hæc quoque non perstant, quæ nos elementa vocamus : 85 Quasque vices peragant, (animos adhibete) docebo.

NOTES.

72. *Emeritis annis.*] Being exhausted, past, performed. Hence they are called *Milites emeriti*, who have served a sufficient Time in the Wars, and so are discharged from farther Service.

75. *Declive iter.*] The downward Path.

Senectæ.] Of old Age, which is the last Stage of Man's Life.

76. *Subruit.*] Undermined.

Demoliturque.] Destroys.

77. *Milon.*] A Wrestler of *Croton* of so great Strength, that he is reported to have killed a Bull with one Stroke of his naked Hand, afterwards to have carried him on his Shoulders without being weary, and last of all, to have eaten him all up by himself. *Cicero* relates, that this Man being grown old, and seeing his Arms hang flabby, wept.

78. *Solidorum.*] Robust.

79. *Fluidos.*] Flabby, loose, feeble.

81. *Tyndaris.*] *Helen*, who was thought to

be the Daughter of *Tyndarus*, but was really the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. She was for her Beauty stolen away by *Theseus*; but being restored, was married to *Menelaus*, and afterwards carried off by *Paris*.

Requirit.] *Helen* being deformed by old Age, might very well wonder, that she should have been stolen away twice.

82. *Tempus.*] An Apostrophe to Time.

83. *Dentibus ævi.*] Years are called the Teeth of Time, with which all Things may be said to be devoured. He alludes to the Teeth of Wheels, by which the Hours are measured in Clocks.

84. *Lenta.*] Coming on slowly.

86. *Quas vices peragant.*] What Vicissitudes they undergo. He shews that the Elements themselves abide not in the same State. He will have these to be four; two of which, *Earth* and *Water*, are heavy; and two, *Air* and *Fire*, are light.

FAB. IV. The Changes of the Elements, Water into Earth, Mountains into Vallies, and the contrary.

The four Elements, from which all Things are generated, undergo a Transformation. For the Earth being diluted turns into Water, and again into Air. Fire being condensed, is converted into Air, and that into Water, which passes into the Earth. Other Things are likewise altered after the like Manner, which Time or Nature, after a Course of Mutation, compels to receive the same Forms they had at first.

Quatuor æternus genitalia corpora mundus
 Continet. Ex illis duo sunt onerosa, suoque
 Pondere in inferius, tellus atque unda feruntur:
 Et totidem gravitate carent: nulloque premente
 Alta petunt, ær, atque ære purior ignis.
 Quæ quanquam spatio distant; tamen omnia fiunt
 Ex ipsis; & in ipsa cadunt, resolutaque tellus
 In liquidas rorescit aquas: tenuatus in auras
 Aëraque humor abit: dempto quoque pondere rursus
 In superos ær tenuissimus emicat ignes.
 Indè retro redeunt: idemque retexitur ordo.
 Ignis enim densum spissatus in aëra transit;

retexitur. Ignis enim spissatus transit in densum aëra;

Æternus mundus continet qua-
 tuor genitalia corpora. Duo ex
 illis, tellus atque unda sunt one-
 rosa, que feruntur in inferius
 suo pondere: & totidem ær, at-
 que ignis purior ære, carent
 gravitate: que petunt alta nul-
 lo premente. Quæ quanquam
 distant spatio; tamen omnia fi-
 unt ex ipsis; & cadunt in ipsa,
 que tellus resoluta rorescit in li-
 quidas aquas: humor tenuatus
 abit in auras aëraque: quoque
 rursus ær tenuissimus emicat in
 superos ignes pondere dempto. In-
 dè redeunt retro: idemque ordo

NOTES.

1. *Quatuor genitalia corpora.*] These are the Things which they call Elements; or the four simple Bodies, as *Aristotle* would have it.
2. *Onerosa.*] Heavy.
4. *Totidem.*] Two.
- Gravitate carent.*] Are light.
- Nulloque.*] sc. *Pondere.*
6. *Fiunt.*] Are generated.
7. *Ex ipsis.*] The four Elements.
- In ipsa cadunt.*] Are resolved into them again.

Resolutaque.] The Poet endeavours to prove, that one Element passes into another. For the Earth is turned into Water, the Water into Air, the Air into Fire; and, on the contrary, Fire into Air, and Air into Water, and Water into Earth.

10. *In superos ignes.*] Into the *Æther*, which is the highest of all the Elements.

Tenuissimus ær.] The thin Air.

11. *Retexitur.*] Is resolved.

*hic in aquas: tellus cogitur
glomeratâ undâ. Nec sua spe-
cies manet cuique: que Natura
novatrix rerum reparat alias
figuras ex aliis. Nec quicquam
perit in tanto mundo (credite
mibi); sed variat, que novat
faciem: que vocatur nasci, in-
cipere esse aliud, quàm quod
fuiſſet antè; morique, illud idem
definere. Cùm forſitan illa ſint
translata huc, hæc illuc; ta-
men omnia conſtant ſummâ. E-
quidem crediderim nil durare
diu ſub eâdem imagine. Sic
veniſtis ad ferrum ab auro ſe-
cula. Sic Fortuna locorum to-
ties eſ verſa. Ego vidi, quod
fuerat quondam ſolidiſſima tel-
lus, eſſe fretum. Vidi terras
factas ex æquore: & marinæ
conchæ jacuere procul à pelago;
& vetus anchora eſt inventa in
ſummis montibus. Que de-
curſus aquarum fecit vallem,
quod fuit campus: & mons eſt
deductus in æquor eluvie: que
humus aret ſiccis arenis è palu-
doſâ: quæque tulerant ſitim,
humens ſagnata paludibus. Hic natura emiſit novos fontes, at illic clauſit: & flumina proſiliunt
concuſſa antiquis tremoribus orbis; aut excæcata reſidunt.*

*Hic in aquas: tellus glomeratâ cogitur undâ.
Nec ſpecies ſua cuique manet: rerumque novatrix
Ex aliis alias reparat Naturâ figuras.
Nec perit in tanto quicquam (mihi credite) mundo;
Sed variat. faciemque novat: naſcique vocatur,
Incipere eſſe aliud, quàm quod fuit antè; morique,
Definere illud idem. Cùm ſint huc forſitan illa,
Hæc translata illuc; ſummâ tamen omnia conſtant. 20
Nil equidem durare diu ſub imagine eâdem
Crediderim. Sic ad ferrum veniſtis ab auro
Secula. Sic toties verſa eſ, Fortuna locorum.
Vidi ego, quod fuerat quondam ſolidiſſima tellus,
Eſſe fretum. Vidi factas ex æquore terras: 25
Et procul à pelago conchæ jacuere marinæ;
Et vetus inventa eſt in montibus anchora ſummis.
Quodque fuit campus, vallem decurſus aquarum
Fecit: & eluvie mons eſt deductus in æquor:
Eque paludoſâ ſiccis humus aret arenis: 30
Quæque ſitim tulerant, ſagnata paludibus humens.
Hic fontes Natura novos emiſit, at illic
Clauſit: & antiquis concuſſa tremoribus orbis
Flumina proſiliunt; aut excæcata reſidunt.*

NOTES.

13. *Hic.*] The Air.

Glomerata unda.] Water condensed.

16. *Nec petit.*] For thoſe Things that ſeem to periſh, are turned again into one or other of the four Elements.

17. *Naſcique.*] The Poet elegantly deſcribes what it is to be born, and what it is to die; for any Thing is ſaid to be born (*naſci*) when it begins to be ſomething that it was not before: And to die, (*mori*) when it ceases to be what it was before.

Huc.] Into this Body.

20. *Illuc.*] Into that Body.

21. *Imagine.*] Form, Figure, Shape.

22. *Ad ferrum.*] To the Iron Age.

Ab auro.] From the golden Age. An

Apoſtrophe to the Ages, concerning which, ſee *Lib. I.*

23. *Verſa.*] Changed.

24. *Vidi eſſe fretum.*] For where the Sicilian Sea is now, there was formerly Land.

26. *Conchæ, &c.*] From whence is inferred, that it was once Sea.

29. *Eluvie.*] By a Deluge.

31. *Quæque.*] ſc. *Terra.*

Stagnata, &c.] Thoſe which were dry Places, are now Marſhes, being made ſtanding Waters.

Hument.] Grow moiſt.

33. *Concuſſa tremoribus orbis.*] Shaken by Earthquakes.

FAB. V.

Pythagoras shews that a River of Lycia sometimes was seen, and at other times not seen.

SIC ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu ;
Exsistit procùl hinc, alioque renascitur ore.

*Sic ubi Lycus est epotus terreno
hiatu ; exsistit procùl hinc,
que renascitur alio ore.*

NOTES.

1. *Sic, &c.*] He proves by various Exam-
ples, that many Rivers sometimes flow visibly
and sometimes disappear.

Lycus.] A River of Asia.
2. *Ore.*] The common reading is *Orbe* ;
and which indeed is a very antient one.

FAB. VI.

*Erafinus that was seen to flow in Arcadia, is sometimes hid, being imbibed
by the Earth, and is by Juno restored again at Argos.*

SIC modò combibitur ; tectò modò gurgite lapsus
Redditur Argolicis ingens Erafinus in arvis.

*Sic ingens Erafinus modò com-
bibitur ; modò lapsus gurgite red-
ditur in Argolicis arvis.*

NOTE.

2. *Erafinus.*] A River of Arcadia.

FAB. VII.

*Caicus, a River of Mysia, flows now between other Banks than it did
at first.*

ET Mysum capitisque sui ripæque prioris
Pœnituisse ferunt, aliâ nunc ire, Caicum.

*Et ferunt Mysum Caicum
pœnituisse sui capitis que prioris
ripæ, nunc ire aliâ ripâ.*

NOTE.

1. *Mysum.*] A River of Mysia, which
being swallowed up by the Earth, and the

Course and Name being changed, is called
Caicus.

FAB. VIII.

Amenanus, a River of Sicily, sometimes flows, and sometimes is dried up.

*Nec non Amenanus volvens
Sicanias arenas, nunc fluit; in-
terdum aret fontibus suppressis.*

NEC non Sicanias volvens Amenanus arenas
Nunc fluit; interdum suppressis fontibus aret.

NOTE.

1. *Amenanus.*] A River that washes *Catania*, mentioned by *Strabo*.

FAB. IX.

The River Anigros afforded a very pleasant Water to those who were thirsty; but after the Centaurs, that were wounded by the Arrows of Hercules, had washed their Blood in it, it became poisonous and offensive.

*Anigros antè bibebatur; nunc
fundit aquas, quas nolis contin-
gere: postquam (nisi omnis fides
eripienda vatibus) Bimembres
lavère illuc vulnera, quæ arcus
clavigeri Herculis fecerat.*

ANTE bibebatur; nunc quas contingere nolis
Fundit Anigros aquas: postquam (nisi vatibus
omnis
Eripienda fides) illic lavère Bimembres
Vulnera, clavigeri quæ fecerat Herculis arcus.

NOTES.

2. *Anigros.*] A River of *Peloponnese*.

4. *Bimembres.*] The Centaurs, which are half Men and half Beasts.

FAB. X.

Hypanis, a River of Scythia, became salt, though it was at first very sweet, by a Fountain of the same Country flowing into it.

QUID? Non & Scythicis Hypanis de montibus
ortus,
Qui fuerat dulcis, salibus vitiatur amaris?

*Quid? Non & Hypanis or-
tus de Scythicis montibus, qui
fuerat dulcis, vitiatur amaris
salibus?*

FAB. XI.

*Antissa, Pharos, and Tyros, were Islands of Phœnicia; but are now
joined to the Continent.*

FLUCTIBUS ambitæ fuerant Antissa, Pharosque,
Et Phœnissa Tyros; quarum nunc insula nulla est.

*Antissa, Pharosque, & Phœ-
nissa Tyros fuerant ambitæ fluc-
tibus; nulla quarum est nunc
insula.*

NOTES.

1. *Fluctibus.*] Pythagoras infers, that the
Continent proceeds from Islands, and Islands
from the Continent. For *Antissa* was once

an Island, *Pharos* an Island in Ægypt, and
Tyros was joined to Phœnicia.
Ambitæ.] Encompassed round.

FAB. XII.

*The Leucades were three Islands in the Sea, which formerly were for-
saken by the Waves. Zancle also was once joined to Italy, but now
is separated by the Sea.*

LEUCADA continuam veteres habuere coloni:
Nunc freta circueunt. Zancle quoque juncta
fuisse
Dicitur Italiæ: donec confinia pontus
Abstulit; & mediâ tellurem reppulit undâ.

*Veteres coloni habuere Leuca-
da continuam: nunc freta cir-
cueunt. Zancle quoque dicitur
fuisse juncta Italiæ: donec pon-
tus abstulit confinia; & reppu-
lit tellurem mediâ undâ.*

NOTES.

1. *Leucada.*] This was separated from the
Continent by mere Labour.

2. *Zancle.*] This now is called *Massana*.
See above, *Lib. XIV. ver. 5.*

F A B. XIII.

Helice and Buris, Cities of Achaia, swallowed up by the Sea.

*Si quæras Helicen & Burin,
Achaïdas urbes, invenies sub
aquis: & nautæ solent ostendere
oppida inclinata cum mœnibus
mersis.*

SI quæras Helicen, & Burin Achaïdas urbes,
Invenies sub aquis: & adhuc ostendere nautæ
Inclinata solent cum mœnibus oppida mersis.

F A B. XIV.

*A Mountain is raised near the City Træzœna, by an Eruption of Wind
in the Earth.*

*Est tumulus prope Pittbœan
Træzœna, arduus sinè ullis ar-
boribus, quondam planissima a-
rea campi, nunc tumulus: nam
(res horrenda relatu) fera vis
ventorum, inclusa cæcis caver-
nis, cupiens exspirare aliquà,
luctataque diu frustra frui li-
beriore cœlo, cum nulla rima
foret toto carcere, nec esset per-
via flatibus, tumefecit exten-
tam humum: seu spiritus oris
solet tendere vesiculam, aut ter-
gâ derepta bicorni capro. Ille
tumor permanfit loco; & habet
speciem alti collis: que induruit longo ævo.*

EST prope Pitthœan tumulus Træzœna, sinè ullis
Arduus arboribus, quondam planissima campi
Area, nunc tumulus: nam (res horrenda relatu)
Vis fera ventorum, cæcis inclusa cavernis,
Exspirare aliquà cupiens, luctataque frustra
Liberiore frui cœlo, cum carcere rima
Nulla foret toto, nec pervia flatibus esset,
Extentam tumefecit humum: seu spiritus oris
Tendere vesiculam solet, aut derepta bicorni
Terga capro. Tumor ille loco permanfit; & alti
Collis habet speciem: longoque induruit ævo.

N O T E S.

1. Pittbœan.] The Country of Pittbus, the
Father of Ætbra. Træzen is a City of Pe-
loponnese.

3. Horrenda.] Wonderous.

4. Vis fera.] The terrible Violence.

Cæcis.] Hidden.

5. Aliquà.] By some Way.

Luctata.] Having endeavoured.

7. Flatibus.] To Blasts of Wind.

8. Geu.] As.

9. Derepta.] A Periphrasis. Flead off.

FAB. XV.

Ammon, a Fountain in Africa, grows hot at the rising and setting of the Sun; but soon after is turned into Ice.

PLurima cùm fubeant, audita aut cognita vobis,
Pauca super referam. Quid? Non & lymphæ
figuras

Datq; capitq; novas? Medio tua, corniger Ammon,
Unda die gelida est: ortûque obitûque calefcit.

Cùm plurima fubeant in
mentem audita aut cognita
vobis, referam pauca super.
Quid? Non & lymphæ datque
capitque novas figuras? Cor-
niger Ammon, tua unda est ge-
lida medio die; quæ calefcit or-
tu obituque.

NOTES.

1. *Subeant.*] Come into my Mind.

3. *Corniger.*] *Jupiter* in the Shape of a
Ram is worshipped in *Libya* for this Reason,
because when *Bacchus* led his Army through
the Deserts of *Libya*, they wanting Water to
quench their Thirst, he called upon his Fa-
ther for Help. A Ram immediately met him,
which he followed, and was thus conducted
to a very clear Fountain of Water. There-
fore, in Memory of so great a Benefit, he

built a very magnificent Temple, and fur-
nished it, where *Jupiter* was worshipped un-
der the Form of a Ram; the Fountain being
cold in the Day time, grows hot in the Night.
Of this Fountain, besides *Curtius*, *Lucretius*
says, *Lib. VI.*

*Esse apud Hammonis, fanum fons luce diurnâ
Frigidus: & calidus nocturno tempore fertur.*

FAB. XVI.

When the Moon is in the Decrease, Wood being sprinkled with the Waters of Athamanis, a Fountain of Thessaly, is kindled by it.

Admotis Athamanis aquis accendere lignum
Narratur; minimos cùm Luna recessit in orbes.

*Athamanis narratur accendere
lignum aquis admotis; cùm
Luna recessit in minimos orbes.*

FAB. XVII.

*There is a River near Ciconæ, of which whosoever drinks, is turned in-
to a Stone.*

Flumen habent Cicones, quod potum saxea reddit
Viscera: quod tactis inducit marmora rebus.

*Cicones habent flumen, quod
potum reddit viscera saxea, quod
inducit marmora rebus tactis.*

NOTE.

1. *Cicones.*] A People of *Thrace*.

FAB. XVIII.

Crathis and Sybaris, Rivers of Greece, turn Hair of a golden Colour.

Crathis & Sybaris conterminus huic nostris arvis, faciunt capillos, similes electro auroque.

C Rathis, & huic Sybaris, nostris conterminus arvis,
Electro similes faciunt auroque capillos.

FAB. XIX.

Salmacis a Fountain in Caria, by the Touch of it's Water, changes both Bodies and Minds.

Quodque est magis mirum, sunt liquores qui valent mutare non corpora tantum verum animos. Cui non est audita Salmacis obscenæ unda?

Q uodque magis mirum est, sunt qui non corpora tantum,
Verum animos etiam valeant mutare, liquores.
Cui non audita est obscenæ Salmacis unda?

NOTE.

3. Salmacis.] Of the wonderful Efficacy of this Fountain, see *Lib. IV. Fab. ii.*

FAB. XX.

There is a Lake in Æthiopia, the Water of which, either makes Men mad, or lays them to sleep.

Æthiopesque lacus? quos si quis hausit faucibus, aut furit; aut patitur soporem mirum gravitate.

Æ thiopesque lacus? quos si quis faucibus hausit,
Aut furit; aut mirum patitur gravitate soporem.

FAB. XXI.

Clitorius, a Fountain in Arcadia, causes a loathing of Wine, into which Melampus the Son of Amithon, having cured the Prætides of Madness, is reported at last to have thrown his Medicines.

CLitorio quicumque sitim de fonte levârit
Vina fugit; gaudetque meris abstemius undis:
Seu vis est in aquâ calido contraria vino:
Sive, quod indigenæ memorant, Amithaone natus,
Prætidas attonitas postquàm per carmen & herbas 5
Eripuit furiis; purgamina mentis in illas
Misit aquas: odiumque meri permanfit in undis.

Quicumque levârit sitim de Clitorio fonte fugit vina; que abstemius gaudet meris undis: seu est vis in aquâ, contraria calido vino: sive quod indigenæ memorant, natus Amithaone, postquàm eripuit attonitas Prætidas furiis per carmen & herbas; misit purgamina mentis in illas aquas: odiumque meri permanfit in undis.

NOTES.

2. *Abstemius.*] Sober, abstaining from Wine. The Ancients called Wine *Temetum*, thence comes *Temulentus*, a drunken Person, and the Preposition *abs* being prefixed, makes *Abstemius*.
4. *Indigenæ.*] The Natives.

Amithaone natus.] *Melampus* the Physician, the Son of *Amitbaon*, restored the Daughters of *Prætus*, who were mad, to their Senses. And, as our Poet will have it, threw his Medicines into the Fountain *Clitorius*.

FAB. XXII.

Lyncestius, a River of Thrace, has a contrary Effect; for those who taste of it's Waters, become intoxicated, as if made drunk with Wine.

HUic fluit effectû dispar Lyncestius amnis,
Quem quicumq; parùm moderato gutture traxit:
Haud aliter titubat, quàm si mera vina bibisset.

Amnis Lyncestius fluit dispar huic effectû, quem quicumque traxit gutture parùm moderato: titubat haud aliter quàm si bibisset mera vina.

F A B. XXIII.

It is reported, that there are Waters in Arcadia, near the City Pheneos, which being drank in the Night are hurtful; but are harmless in the Day-Time.

Est locus Arcadiæ (priores dixere Pheneon) suspectus ambiguus aquis, quas timeto nocte: potæ nocte nocent. Bibuntur sinè noxâ luce.

EST locus Arcadiæ (Pheneon dixere priores) Ambiguus suspectus aquis, quas nocte timeto: Nocte nocent potæ. Sinè noxâ luce bibuntur.

F A B. XXIV.

The Island Ortygia was formerly moveable. The Rocks Symplegades, that run out into the Sea, were also moved by the Wind; but are now firmly fixed on solid Foundations.

Sic lacus & flumina concipiunt alias aliasque vires. Que tempus fuit quo Ortygie navit in undis, nunc sedet. Argo timuit Symplegadas sparsas concursibus undarum elisarum, quæ nunc perstant immotæ, que resistunt ventis.

SIC alias aliasque lacus & flumina vires Concipiunt. Tempusque fuit, quo navit in undis, Nunc sedet Ortygie. Timuit concursibus Argo Undarum sparsas Symplegadas elisarum; Quæ nunc immotæ perstant, ventisque resistunt. 5

N O T E S.

2. Quo navit.] The Island Ortygia, which is also called Delos, used to float.

3. Argo.] The Ship in which Jason with his Argonauts sailed to Colchos, to fetch the golden Fleece. See Lib. VII. ver. 1.

Symplegadas.] Called also Cyaneæ. These are Islands or Rocks at the Entrance of the Euxine Sea, that seem to dash one against another. So called from συμπλήττω to hit or dash against.

F A B. XXV.

Ætna, a burning Mountain of Sicily, formerly was frozen.

NEC, quæ sulfureis ardet fornacibus, Ætna
Ignea semper erit: neque enim fuit ignea
semper.

Nam sive est animal tellus, & vivit, habetque
Spiramenta locis flammam exhalantia multis;
Spirandi mutare vias, quotiesque movetur,
Has finire potest, illas aperire cavernas:
Sive leves imis venti cohibentur in antris;
Saxaque cum faxis, & habentem semina flammæ
Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem.
Antra relinquentur sedatis frigida ventis:
Sive bitumineæ rapiunt incendia vires,
Luteave exiguis arescunt sulfura fumis;
Nempè ubi terra cibos alimentaque pingua flammæ
Non dabit, absumptis per longum viribus ævum,
Naturæque suum nutrimentum deerit edaci;
Non feret illa famem: desertaque deferet ignes.

*Nec Ætna, quæ ardet sul-
fureis fornacibus, semper erit
ignea: neque enim fuit semper
ignea. Nam sive tellus est
animal, & vivit, habetque spi-
ramenta exhalantia flammam
multis locis; potest mutare vias
spirandi, quotiesque movetur, po-
test finire has, aperire illas ca-
vernæ: sive leves venti cohi-
bentur in imis antris; que jac-
tant saxa cum faxis & mate-
riem habentem semina flammæ,
ea concipit ignem ictibus. An-
tra relinquentur frigida ventis
sedatis: sive bitumineæ vires
rapiunt incendia, luteave sul-
fura arescunt exiguis fumis;
nempè ubi terra non dabit cibos,
que pingua alimenta flammæ,
viribus absumptis per longum æ-
vum, que suum nutrimentum deerit*

edaci naturæ; illa non feret famem: desertaque deferet ignes.

FAB. XXVI.

*In Pallene, a northern Country, Men are reported to be turned into
Birds, having been nine times plunged into the Tritonian Lake.*

ESSE viros fama est in Hyperboreâ Pallene:
Qui soleant levibus velari corpora plumis;
Cum Tritoniacam novies subiêre paludem.

*Fama est viros esse in Hyper-
boreâ Pallene: qui soleant ve-
lari corpora levibus plumis, cum
subiêre Tritoniacam paludem
novies.*

NOTES.

1. *Hyperboreâ.*] Northern.
Pallene.] A City of Thrace.

3. *Tritoniacam.*] A Marsh, from whence
Pallas is called *Tritonia*.

F A B. XXVII.

The Women of Scythia, sprinkling their Bodies with Poisons, transform themselves into Birds.

*Equidem haud credo; quoque
Scythides memorantur, sparsæ
membra veneno, exercere easdem
artes.*

HAUD equidem credo: sparsæ quoque membra
veneno
Exercere artes Scythides memorantur easdem.

F A B. XXVIII.

Bees are bred out of the putrid Bowels of Calves; which Aristæus is reported to have found.

Tamen si qua fides est adhibenda probatis rebus; nonne vides, quæcunque corpora tabuerint morâ fluidove calore, verti in parva animalia? I quoque, obrue delectos maectatos tauros; res est cognita usu: florilegæ apes nascuntur de putri viscere: quæ colunt rura more parentum: quæ favent operi; quæ laborant in spem.

SI qua fides rebus tamen est adhibenda probatis; Nonne vides, quæcunque morâ fluidove calore Corpora tabuerint, in parva animalia verti? I quoque, delectos maectatos obrue tauros; Cognita res usu: de putri viscere passim 5
Florilegæ nascuntur apes: quæ more parentum Rura colunt: operique favent; in spemque laborant.

N O T E S.

1. *Probatis rebus.*] Undoubted Experience.
3. *Tabuerint.*] Become corrupted.
4. *Obrue, &c.*] Cover slain Oxen with Earth: For from them, as *Virgil* writes in his IVth *Georg.* Bees are produced. This Method *Proteus* teaches *Aristæus*, *Fast.* I.

*Obrue maectati corpus tellure juvenci.
Quod petis à nobis obrutus ille dabit.*

*Iussa facit pastor, fervent examina putri
De bove; mille animas una necata dedit.*

5. *Usu.*] By Experience.

De putri viscere.] From corrupted Flesh.

7. *Rura colunt.*] Inhabit the Fields. For they are employed in gathering Dew from Flowers.

In spem.] In hopes of enjoying the future Honey of the new Hive.

FAB. XXIX.

It is reported, that Hornets are bred from rotten Horses.

PRESSUS humo bellator equus crabronis origo est. *Bellator equus pressus humo est origo crabronis.*

FAB. XXX.

The Claws of a Crab-fish, when set in the Earth, will produce Scorpions.

CONCava littoreo si demas brachia cancro ;
Cætera supponas terræ ; de parte sepultâ
Scorpius exhibit : caudâque minabitur uncâ.
Si demas concava brachia littoreo cancro ; supponas cætera terræ ; scorpius exhibit de sepultâ parte : que minabitur uncâ caudâ.

NOTE.

Our Poet has here, and in some preceding Fables, introduced the second Part of the *Pythagorean* Philosophy, which endeavours to account for those surprising Phænomena and Revolutions that happen in the Course of Nature.—Some, indeed, are true ; many of them are founded on Mistakes, or false Representations, though agreeable to the Philosophy of that Time ; but most of them are the Invention of Fancy, and the Offspring of poetic Fiction. Of this latter Sort is the

Fable of the River of *Thrace's* turning Men into Birds ; of Fountains kindling Wood, and changing the Colour of Hair ; and the ridiculous Transformation of the Women of *Scythia* by Poison.—But that Bees spring from the bruised Bowels of Calves, that Serpents arise from human Marrow, and that the *Phœnix* is produced from her own Ashes, a better Experience, and a more reasonable Philosophy, have proved to be without Foundation.

FAB. XXXI.

Silk-worms, which spin their Threads upon Leaves, are turned into Butterflies.

*Que agrestes tineæ, quæ solent
intexere frondes canis filis, (res
observata colonis) mutant figu-
ram cum ferali papilione.*

QUæque solent canis frondes intexere filis
Agrestes tineæ, (res observata colonis)
Ferali mutant cum papilione figuram.

NOTES.

2. *Tineæ.*] Butterflies appear in a threefold Form, before they are come to their full Perfection: When the Spring is approaching, a little Worm is produced from the Egg, which is called *Eruca* (a Canker-worm), this sticks in the Leaves of Trees or Herbs, and feeds upon them; one Species of these are called Silk-worms, and feeds only on the Leaves of the Mulberry-Tree. These Caterpillars afterwards turn into *Aurelias* or *Cbrysalides*; being covered with a Skin of a golden Colour, until

they have got Wings, Feet, and other Members of a just Proportion, after which this Covering or Skin breaks, and out comes a winged Caterpillar fit for Generation. For as long as it continues under the Form of a Canker-worm, or of an *Aurelia*, it is imperfect, as a *Fætus* is in the Womb of Animals.

Observata.] That has been observed, taken Notice of.

3. *Ferali.*] Venomous.

FAB. XXXII.

Frogs are produced from Mud without Feet, which soon after grow by swimming.

Limus habet semina generantia virides ranas: Et generat truncas pedibus: mox dat crura apta natando. Utque eadem sint apta longis saltibus; posterior mensura superat priores partes.

SEMINA limus habet virides generantia ranas:
Et generat truncas pedibus: mox apta natando
Crura dat. Utque eadem sint longis saltibus apta,
Posterior partes superat mensura priores.

FAB. XXXIII.

Bears bring forth a Lump of Flesh, and by licking, reduce it to a proper Form.

Nec catulus, quem ursa reddidit recenti partu, est aliquid sed caro malè vivo; mater fingit in artus lambendo, Et reducit in formam quantam ipsa capit.

NEC catulus partu, quem reddidit ursa recenti
Sed malè viva caro est: lambendo mater in
artus

Fingit, & in formam, quantam capit ipsa, reducit.

FAB. XXXIV.

Bees at first, like Worms, are mere Bodies; but afterwards receive their Feet and Wings.

Nonne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, foetus
Melliferarum apium sinè membris corpora
nasci,
Et serosque pedes, serasque assumere pennas?

*Nonne vides foetus mellifera-
rum apium, quos sexangula ce-
ra tegit, nasci corpora sinè
membris, & assumere serosque
pedes serasque pennas?*

FAB. XXXV.

Peacocks, which are under the Tutelage of Juno; the Eagle of Jupiter also; the Doves of Venus; and all other Birds, are produced from the middle Part of the Egg, called the Yolk.

Junonis volucrem, quæ cauda sidera portat,
Armigerumque Jovis, Cythereïadasque columbas,
Et genus omne avium, mediis è partibus ovi
Nî sciret fieri, fieri quis posse putaret?

*Quis putaret posse, nî sciret
fieri, volucrem Junonis, quæ
portat sidera cauda, armigerum-
que Jovis, Cythereïadasque co-
lumbas, & omne genus avium
fieri è mediis partibus ovi?*

NOTES.

1. *Volucrem Junonis.*] A Peacock.
2. *Armigerumque Jovis.*] An Eagle.

- Cythereïadasque.*] Dedicated to *Venus*.
3. *Mediis, &c.*] Of the Yolk.

FAB. XXXVI.

Snakes are produced from human Marrow in Sepulchres.

Sunt qui, cùm clauso putrefacta est spina sepulchro,
Mutari credant humanas angue medullas.
Hæc tamen ex aliis ducunt primordia rebus.

*Sunt qui credant humanas
medullas mutari angue, cùm spi-
na est putrefacta clauso sepi-
chro. Tamen ducunt hæc pri-
mordia ex alijs rebus.*

NOTE.

3. *Primordia.*] The Original.

FAB. XXXVII.

The Phoenix in Assyria, when grown old, makes it's Nest of Perfumes, and expires in the aromatic Bed. Another rises from it's Ashes, which having acquired Strength, carries her Parent's Nest to the Temple of the Sun, and buries it in the sacred Porch.

Una ales est, quæ repareret, que ipsa refeminet se. Assyrii vocant Phœnica. Nec vivit fruge, neque herbis sed lachrymis thuris, & succo amomi. Ubi hæc complevit quinque sæcula vitæ, construit nidum sibi unguibus & pando ore, in ramis Ilicis, ve cacumine tremulæ palmæ. Quo simul ac substravit cassias & aristas lenis nardi, quassaque cinnama cum fulvâ myrrhâ; imponit se super: finitque ævum in odoribus. Indè ferunt parvum Phœnica renasci de patrio corpore, qui debeat vivere totidem annos. Cùm ætas dedit vires huic, que est ferendo oneri, (levat ramos altæ arboris ponderibus nidi:) que pius fert suas cunas, patriumque sepulchrum; que potitus urbe Hyperionis per leves auras, reponit ante sacras fores æde Hyperionis.

UNA est, quæ repareret, seque ipsa refeminet ales. Assyrii Phœnica vocant. Nec fruge, neq; herbis, Sed thuris lachrymis, & succo vivit amomi. Hæc ubi quinque suæ complevit sæcula vitæ, Ilicis in ramis, tremulæve cacumine palmæ, 5 Unguibus & pando nidum sibi construit ore. Quò simul ac cassias, & nardi lenis aristas, Quassaque cum fulvâ substravit cinnama myrrhâ; Se super imponit: finitque in odoribus ævum. Indè ferunt, totidem qui vivere debeat annos 10 Corpore de patrio parvum Phœnica renasci. Cùm dedit huic ætas vires; onerique ferendo est, [Ponderibus nidi ramos levat arboris altæ:] Fertque pius cunasque suas, patriumque sepulchrum; Perque leves auras Hyperionis urbe potitus 15 Ante fores sacras Hyperionis æde reponit.

NOTES.

2. *Phœnica.*] It seems to have been called *Phoenix* from it's purple Colour.

4. *Hæc, &c.*] It lives 500 Years. Concerning it's Age *Ausonius* says;

*Hos (homines) novies superat vivendo garrula cornix,
Et quater egreditur cornicis sæcula cervus:
Alipedem cervum ter vincit corvus, & illum
Multiplicat novies Phœnix reparabilis ales.*

But whatsoever either Orators of the best Character, or Poets have written of the wonderful Resurrection of the *Phoenix*, is meer Fable and Legend.

7. *Cassias.*] *Casia* and *Spikenard* are sweet smelling Shrubs growing in *Arabia*.

9. *Ævum.*] The Life,

13. *Levat.*] She lightens. *Heinsius* leaves out this Verse.

15. *Hyperionis, &c.*] *Heliopolis*, a City in *Egypt*. The former Line, and the three Lines following, have perhaps been interpolated by some strange Hand. *Heinsius* concludes the History of the *Phoenix* in twelve Lines, he rejects the Verse included within the Crotchets and the following. But with all Deference to so great a Man, I think the History would be lame without these four Verses. For it is a common thing with *Ovid*, to relate all Things that have a Relation to any Deity, and that will any Way conduce to illustrate his Fable, which these Verses that set forth the Piety of the *Phoenix*, evidently do.

FAB. XXXVIII.

The Hyæna of a Female becomes a Male.

SI tamen est aliquid miræ novitatis in istis ;
Alternare vices, & quæ modò scœmina tergo
Passa marem est, nunc esse marem miremur Hyænam.

Tamen si aliquid miræ novitatis est in istis ; miremur Hyænam alternare vices, & scœmina quæ modò passa est marem tergo, nunc esse marem.

NOTE.

2. *Alternare vices.*] To change every other | another to be a Female. But this is a ridiculous Story.
Year ; that is, one Time to be a Male, and |

FAB. XXXIX.

The Cameleon is fed with the Air and Wind, and makes whatsoever he touches of his own Colour.

ID quoque, quod ventis animal nutritur & aurâ,
Protinus assimulat tactu quoscunque colores.

Id quoque animal quod nutritur ventis & aurâ, protinus assimulat tactu quoscunque colores.

NOTE.

1. *Id animal.*] The Cameleon.

FAB. XL.

Lynxes, which are under the Tutelage of Bacchus, turn their Urine into Gems.

Victa racemifero Lynceas dedit India Baccho :
E quibus (ut memorant) quicquid vesica remisit
Vertitur in lapides ; & congelat aëre tacto.

India victa racemifero Baccho dedit Lynceas ; è quibus (ut memorant) quicquid vesica remisit vertitur in lapides ; & congelat aëre tacto.

NOTE.

2. *Quicquid, &c.*] The Urine of the Lynxes.

F A B. XLI.

Coral, which is a Stone, is soft while under the Water, but when out of it, grows hard.

Sic & Curalium, quo tempore primùm contigit auras, durefcit; fuit tamen mollis herba sub undis.

SIC & Curalium, quo primùm contigit auras
Tempore durefcit: mollis fuit herba sub undis.

F A B. XLII.

Nations and Empires undergo their Vicissitudes by the Will of the Gods.

Phæbus antè deferet dies, & tinget anhelos equos in alto æquore, quàm confequar dictis omnia translata in novas species. Sic cernimus tempora verti, atque illas gentes assumere robora; has concidere. Sic Troja fuit magna censûque virisque, que potuit dare tantum sanguinis per decem annos, nunc tantummodo humilis ostendit veteres ruinas, & tumulos avorum pro divitiis. [Sparte fuit clara: magnæ Mycenæ viguère: necnon Cecropiæ; necnon arces Amphionis. Sparte est vile solum: altæ Mycenæ cecidère. Quid sunt Oedipodioniæ Thebæ nisi fabula? Quid Pandioniæ Athenæ restant nisi nomen?]

DEferet antè dies, & in alto Phæbus anhelos
Æquore tinget equos, quàm confequar omnia dictis

In species translata novas. Sic tempora verti
Cernimus, atque illas assumere robora gentes;
Concidere has. Sic magna fuit censûque virisque
Perque decem potuit tantum dare sanguinis annos,
Nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas,
Et pro divitiis tumulos ostendit avorum.

[Clara fuit Sparte: magnæ viguère Mycenæ:
Necnon Cecropiæ; necnon Amphionis arces
Vile solum Sparte est: altæ cecidère Mycenæ.
Oedipodioniæ quid sunt nisi fabula Thebæ?
Quid Pandioniæ restant nisi nomen Athenæ?]

N O T E S.

2. *Quam, &c.*] Than I be able to recite the many Objects in Nature, subject to Changes.

5. *Censûque virisque.*] In Wealth and Inhabitants.

9. *Sparte.*] Also called *Lacedæmon*, a City of *Peloponnesse*.

Mycenæ.] A City of *Peloponnesse*.

10. *Cecropiæ.*] *Athens*, the Founder of which was *Cecrops*.

Arces.] *Thebes* built by *Amphion*.

12. *Oedipodioniæ.*] Where *Oedipus* reigned.

13. *Pandioniæ.*] Where *Pandion* reigned. *Heinsius* leaves out these five Verses; and with good Reason, for they interrupt the Argument, by which the Poet is about to prove that *Rome* was raised out of the Ruins of *Troy*. And besides, it is an Error to have *Sparte* mentioned twice, and that *Athens* flourish in the Time of *Pythagoras*.

FAB. XLIII. The Foundation of Rome from the
Ruin of Troy.

Helenus, the Son of Priam, foretold Æneas, doubtful of his future Fate, that a City should rise from the Ruins of Troy, which in Time would become the Mistress of the World; and that a continual Succession of Heroes should spring from his Loins, which would dignify his Race, and do Honour to his Name. Pythagoras draws an Argument from hence, in favour of his Doctrine, and exhorts his Hearers to an Abstinence from animal Food.

NUNC quoque Dardanium fama est consurgere
Romam :

Appenninigenæ quæ proxima Tybridis undis
Mole sub ingenti rerum fundamina ponit.
Hæc igitur formam crescendo mutat ; & olim
Immensi caput orbis erit. Sic dicere vates
Faticinasque ferunt sortes : quantumque recordor
Priamides Helenus flenti, dubioque salutis,
Dixerat Æneæ, cum res Trojana labaret ;
Nate Deâ, si nota satis præfagia nostræ
Mentis habes ; non tota cadet te sospite Troja. 10
Flamma tibi ferrumque dabunt iter. Ibis ; & unâ

Nunc quoque fama est Dardanium Romam consurgere : quæ proxima undis Apenninigenæ Tybridis ponit fundamina rerum sub ingenti mole. Hæc igitur mutat formam crescendo ; & olim erit caput immensi orbis. Ferunt vates faticinasque sortes dicere sic : quantumque recordor, Helenus Priamides dixerat Æneæ flenti, dubioque salutis, cum Trojana res labaret ; Nate Deâ si habes præfagia nostræ mentis satis nota ; Troja non cadet tota te sospite. Flamma ferrumque dabunt iter tibi. Ibis ; & feres

NOTES.

1. *Nunc.*] Pythagoras pursues his Argument, that all Things are in a continual Motion and Vicissitude, by the Example of the City of Rome, which then was mightily in the Increase.

Dardanium.] Rome built by Romulus, that descended from the Dardans or Trojans, once called the Queen of Cities, and Head, not only of all Italy, but of the whole World.

2. *Apenninigenæ.*] Apennine, a Mountain of the East.

5. *Vates.*] The Sibyls.

6. *Faticinasque sortes.*] Fate predicting.

Quantumque.] Pythagoras affirms, that he remembers very well what happened in the Time of the Trojan War, when he was Euphorbus.

7. *Priamides.*] Helenus, the Son of Priam, who was an excellent Prophet.

8. *Res Trojana.*] The Trojan Empire tottered, and was in danger of falling.

rapta Pergama unâ : donec externum arvom amicus patrio contingat Trojæque, tibiue. Et jam cerno Phrygios nepotes debere urbem ; quanta nec est, nec erit, nec visa prioribus annis. Alii procures efficient hanc potentem per longa secula, sed natus de sanguine Iuli efficiet dominam rerum. Quo, cum tellus erit usa, Æthereæ sedes fruentur : cælumque erit exitus illi. Memor mente refero Helenum cecinisse hæc Penatigero Æneæ : que lætor cognata mœnia crescere, & Pelasgos vicisse utiliter Phrygibus. Tamen ne exspatiemur longè, equis oblitis tendere ad metam ; cælum, & quodcunque est sub illo, immutat formas, tellusque, & quicquid in illâ. Nos quoque, pars mundi (quoniam non sumus solum corpora, verum etiam volucres animæ, que possumus ire in ferinas domos, que condi in pectora pecudum) sinamus corpora, quæ possint habuisse animas parentum, aut fratrum, aut junctorum nobis aliquo fœdere, aut certè hominum, esse tuta & honesta : neve cumulemur viscera mensis.

Pergama rapta feres : donec Trojæque, tibiue Externum patrio contingat amicus arvom. Urbem, & jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes ; Quanta nec est, nec erit, nec visa prioribus annis. 15 Hanc alii procures per secula longa potentem, Sed dominam rerum de sanguine natus Iuli Efficiet. Quo, cum tellus erit usa, fruentur Æthereæ sedes : cælumque erit exitus illi. Hæc Helenum cecinisse Penatigero Æneæ, 20 Mente memor refero : cognataque mœnia lætor Crescere ; & utiliter Phrygibus vicisse Pelasgos. Ne tamen oblitis ad metam tendere longè Exspatiemur equis ; cælum, & quodcunque sub illo est, Immutat formas, tellusque, & quicquid in illâ est. 25 Nos quoque pars mundi, (quoniam non corpora solum, Verum etiam volucres animæ sumus, inque ferinas Possumus ire domos, pecudumque in pectora condi) Corpora, quæ possint animas habuisse parentum, Aut fratrum, aut aliquo junctorum fœdere nobis, 30 Aut hominum certè, tuta esse, & honesta sinamus : Neve Thyesteis cumulemur viscera mensis.

NOTES.

14. *Debere.*] Owe ; they were under an Obligation to build a City. The Fates having so decreed.

16. *Alii procures.*] Various Lords, first Kings, then Consuls, &c. by which Rome was governed.

Per secula.] For 700 Years.

17. *Natus Iuli.*] The Poet passes a Compliment to Cæsar Octavius Augustus, who was the Son of Julius Cæsar by Adoption ; and he traces his Mother's Descent to Ascanius, the Son of Æneas, who was fir-named Iulus.

20. *Penatigero.*] Carrying the Penates. Dardanus carried the Penates from Samothracia into Phrygia ; Æneas carried them out of Phrygia into Italy.

22. *Utiliter.*] The Meaning is, that the Greeks overcame the Trojans, to the Advantage of the Trojans ; so that the Loss of the City of Troy turned to their Advantage, Rome rising out of it's Ashes.

Ad metam.] To the Goal. A Metaphor taken from a Race.

24. *Exspatiemur longè.*] That I may not expatiate too far.

27. *Volucres.*] Light and swift. There is nothing swifter than the Mind.

Inque domos ferinas.] Into the Bodies of wild Beasts.

33. *Thyesteis.*] Atreus and Thyestes were the Sons of Pelops and Hippodamia. They accepted the Kingdom from their Father, upon

Quàm malè consuescit, quàm se parat ille cruori
 Impius humano ; vituli qui guttura cultro
 Rumpit ; & immotas præbet mugitibus aures ! 35
 Aut qui vagitus similes puerilibus hædum
 Edentem jugulare potest ; aut alite vesci,
 Cui dedit ipse cibos ! Quantum est, quod desit in istis
 Ad plenum facinus ! Quò transitus indè paratur !
 Bos aret ; aut mortem senioribus imputet annis : 40
 Horriferum contrà Borean ovis arma ministret,
 Ubra dent saturæ manibus pressanda capellæ.
 Retia cum pedicis, laqueosque, artesque dolosas
 Tollite : nec volucrem viscatâ fallite virgâ ;
 Nec formidatis cervos eludite pinnis : 45
 Nec celate cibus uncos fallacibus hamos.

Quàm malè consuescit, quàm
 impius ille parat se humano
 cruori ; qui rumpit vituli gut-
 tura cultro ; & præbet immotas
 aures mugitibus ! Aut qui potest
 jugulare hædum edentem vagi-
 tus similes puerilibus ; aut vesci
 alite, cui ipse dedit cibos !
 Quantum est, quod desit in istis,
 ad plenum facinus ! Quò tran-
 situs indè paratur ! Bos aret ;
 aut imputet mortem senioribus
 annis : ovis ministrat arma
 contrà horriferam Borean, sa-
 turæ capellæ dant ubera pres-
 sanda manibus. Tollite retia
 cum pedicis, laqueos, que dolo-
 sas artes : nec fallite volucrem
 viscatâ virgâ : nec eludite cer-
 vos formidatis pinnis : nec celate uncos hamos fallacibus cibus.

vos formidatis pinnis : nec celate uncos hamos fallacibus cibus.

NOTES.

upon this Condition, that they should rule by Turns, one one Year, and the other the other Year. But they disagreed, and made War on each other. *Thyestes*, that he might get into his Power the golden *Fleece*, in which the Fate of the Kingdom consisted, seduced *Ærope*, the Wife of *Atreus*, and had Children by her ; which when *Atreus* heard, having overcome him in War, he banished him to *Mycene*. But not content with that, he recalled him, pretending to be reconciled ; and having killed and dressed his three Children, set them before him to eat, and gave him their Blood to drink. The Sun, that he might not behold this abominable Sight, is reported to have turned his Rays another Way. Hence came *Mensæ Thyestææ*, to be used to express *Inhuman Feasts*.

32. *Cumulemur.*] That we may load.

Viscera.] Our Bowels.

33. *Quam male, &c.*] *Pythagoras* says, that he who can endure to kill a Calf, a Kid, or a Bird, will very easily by Custom, be brought to kill Men.

Humano cruori.] To shed human Blood.

35. *Immotas.*] Unmoved with Pity.

36. *Hædum.*] A Kid.

37. *Vesci alite.*] To eat a Bird.

38. *Quantum est.*] How little.

39. *Facinus plenum.*] To murder.

Indè.] From the killing of Beasts.

41. *Horriferum Borean.*] The Northern Cold.

Arma.] Garments, a Shelter.

42. *Pressanda.*] To be milked.

43. *Pedicis.*] Springs. *Pedicæ* are Shackles for the Feet, as *Manicæ* are for the Hands.

44. *Tollite.*] Throw away, banish.

Viscatâ.] Daubed with Bird-Lime.

46. *Celate.*] Hide, conceal.

Si qua animalia nocent, perditæ ea. Verùm quoque tantum perditæ hæc. Ora vacent epulis, que carpant congrua alimenta. Perdite, si qua nocent. Verùm hæc quoque perditæ tantum. Ora vacent epulis : alimentaque congrua carpant.

NOTES.

47. *Perdite si qua.*] Kill hurtful Animals if they are injurious to you; but don't eat their Flesh,

48. *Ora vacent epulis.*] Let us abstain from such Banquets.

Congrua.] Fit for Mankind.

F A B. XLIV. The prosperous Reign of King Numa.

Numa Pompilius accepted the Latin Scepter with much Importunity. He civilized the People, and taught them the Rites of Religion, inculcating these very Doctrines Pythagoras defends. He was happy in having the Muses for his Friends, and the Goddess Egeria for his Spouse, who, after the Death of her Husband, betook herself to the Valley of Aricina, and gave herself up to Lamentation.

Ferunt Numam remeâsse in patriam, pectore instructo talibus atque aliis dictis; ultròque petitum accepisse habenas Latialis populi. Qui felix Nymphâ conjuge, que Camænis ducibus, docuit sacrificos ritus; que traduxit gentem assuetam feroci bello ad artes pacis. Quem, postquàm senior peregit regnumque ævumque,

T Alibus atque aliis instructo pectore dictis In patriam remeâsse ferunt; ultròque petitum Accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas. Conjuge qui felix Nymphâ, ducibusque Camænis, Sacrificos docuit ritus; gentemque feroci Assuetam bello pacis traduxit ad artes. Quem, postquàm senior regnumque ævumque peregit,

NOTES.

1. *Pectore instructo.*] His mind being instructed.

Dictis.] With the Doctrines of Pythagoras; for Ovid follows their Opinion, who suppose that Numa was instructed by Pythagoras.

2. *Remeâsse.*] To have returned.

Ultròque petitum.] Sought for, and invited by the Romans of their own accord.

3. *Latialis.*] Of the Latin and Roman People, for Rome is the Head of Latium.

4. *Nymphâ conjuge.*] The Nymph Egeria was the Wife of Pompilius Numa, who after the Death of her Husband, leaving the City, betook herself to the Woods, and was by the Gods turned into a Fountain. Numa pretended afterwards to have had Conferences

with that Nymph, touching the Laws and Ceremonies he instituted for the Roman People.

Camænis.] The Muses.

5. *Sacrificos ritus.*] Sacrifices. For he instituted sacred Ceremonies and Priests to every God.

6. *Ad artes.*] To be religious towards the Gods, and to observe Rites, Laws, and Ordinances. For Numa new modelled the City of Rome, which was rough and barbarous before his Time.

7. *Quem.*] Numa died, having reigned forty-three Years.

Peregit.] He finished, he compleated.

Extinctum Latæque nurus, Populusque, Patresque
 Deflevêre Numam. Nam conjux urbe relictâ,
 Vallis Aricinæ densis latet abdita sylvis :
 Sacraque Orestæ gemitû questûque Dianæ
 Impedit. Ah quoties Nymphæ nemorisque lucûsque
 Ne faceret, monuêre ; & consolantia verba
 Dixere! Ah quoties flenti Theseïus heros,
 Siste modum, dixit : neque enim fortuna querenda 15
 Sola tua est. *Similes aliorum respice casus ;*
Mitiùs ista feres. Utinamque exempla dolentem,
 Non mea te possent relevare ! Sed & mea possunt.

Latæ nurus, Populusque, Pa-
 tresque deflevêre Numam ex-
 tinctum. Nam conjux urbe re-
 lictâ, latet abdita densis sylvis
 vallis Aricinæ : que impedit sa-
 cra Orestæ Dianæ gemitû que-
 stuque. Ab quoties Nymphæ ne-
 morisque lucûsque monuêre ne fa-
 ceret ; & dixere consolantia
 verba ! Ab quoties Theseïus he-
 ros, dixit flenti, Siste modum : ne-
 que enim tua fortuna sola est que-
 renda. Respice similes casus
 aliorum ; feres ista mitiùs.

Utinamque non mea exempla possent relevare te dolentem ! Sed & mea possunt relevare.

NOTES.

9. *Conjux.*] His Wife Egeria.

10. *Aricinæ.*] Aricia is a City of Latium, not far distant from the City of Rome.

11. *Sacraque, &c.*] By her Sighing and Complaints she interrupted the Worship of Diana, whose Image Orestes had brought from Tauris of Chersonese into Italy, and had set it up in the City of Aricia.

13. *Ne faceret.*] That she should not go on to mourn.

14. *Theseïus.*] Hippolytus, the Son of The-

seus, who was torn to Pieces by the Furiousness of his Horses ; and after that, at the Entreaty of Diana, by the Help of Æsculapius, was restored to Life, and made President of the Temple of that Goddess in the Wood Aricina. See the following Fable.

15. *Siste.*] Stop. Put an End to your Mourning.

18. *Relevare te dolentem.*] Assuage your Grief.

FAB. XLV. Hippolytus into Virbius.

Hippolytus being forced to forsake his Country, on account of his Mother-in-Law's Aversion for him, fled towards Trœzena ; but his Horses taking Fright, broke the Wheel of his Chariot, and killed him upon the Spot. Æsculapius, at the Desire of Diana, whose Favourite he was, brought him to Life again, put him into the Number of the inferior Gods, and placed him in the Grove of Aricina ; where, his Name being changed, he was called Virbius, and received into the Train of Diana.

(Puto) contigit vestras aures
fando, aliquem Hippolytum oc-
cubuisse neci credulitate patris,
fraude sceleratæ novercæ. Mi-
rabere, vixque probabo: sed ta-
men ego sum ille. Pasiphaeia ar-
guit me frustra tentatum teme-
râsse patrium cubile (finxit vo-
luisse quod voluit: & crimine
verso, ne metû magis indicii,
offensâne repulsæ). Que pater
projecit immeritum ab urbe; &
detestatur caput euntis hostili
prece. Petebam Pittbean Træ-
zena profugo curru; jamque
carpebam littora Corinthiaci pon-
ti, cùm mare surrexit: que im-
manis cumulus aquarum, curva-
ri in speciem montis, & visus
crescere; & dare mugitus, que
findi summo cacumine. Hinc cor-
niger taurus expellitur undis
ruptis, que erectus in molles
auras tenus pectoribus, evomit partem maris naribus & patulo ore.

FAndo aliquem Hippolytum, vestras (puto) conti-
git aures,
Credulitate patris, sceleratæ fraude novercæ
Occubuisse neci. Mirabere, vixque probabo:
Sed tamen ille ego sum. Me Pasiphaeia quondam
Tentatum frustra, patrium temerâsse cubile,
(Quod voluit, finxit voluisse: & crimine verso,
Indicii ne metû magis, offensâne repulsæ,) Arguit.
Immeritumque pater projecit ab urbe;
Hostilique caput prece detestatur euntis.
Pitthean profugô curru Træzena petebam;
Jamque Corinthiaci carpebam littora ponti,
Cùm mare surrexit: cumulusque immanis aquarum
In montis speciem curvari, & crescere visus;
Et dare mugitus, summoque cacumine findi.
Corniger hinc taurus ruptis expellitur undis,
Pectoribusque tenus molles erectus in auras,
Naribus & patulo partem maris evomit ore.

NOTES.

1. Fando.] By Talk. So *Virg. Æneid* II.
Fando aliquid, si forte tuas pervenit ad aures.

Aliquem.] A certain Person.

2. Patris.] Of *Theseus*, who too easily gave
Credit to his Wife *Phædra*, accusing her Son-
in-Law.

Novercæ.] Of *Phædra*.

3. Vixque.] And I shall have a hard Mat-
ter to persuade you.

5. Tentatum frustra.] In vain attempted me
to incestuous and adulterous Embraces. *Pasi-
phaeia* is *Phædra*, the Daughter of *Minos* by
Pasiphae.

Temerâsse.] To have polluted, violated.

6. Crimine verso.] sc. In me.

7. Indicii ne.] *Hippolytus* says, he was ac-
cused by *Phædra* for one of those two Causes,
either because she was afraid that he would
accuse her, or because he denied her, or slight-
ed her.

8. Arguit.] Accused.

Projecit.] He banished him.

9. Hostilique prece.] Imprecations more like
an Enemy than a Father. For *Theseus* prayed
to *Neptune*, that his Son *Hippolytus* might be
torn in Pieces by his Horses.

Euntis.] Going into Banishment.

10. Pitthean.] *Træzena* is a City of *Pelo-
ponnese*, where *Hippolytus* was brought up by
King *Pittheus*, the Son of *Pelops*, and the Fa-
ther of *Æthra*, the Mother of *Theseus*.

12. Surrexit.] Swelled, became turgid.

13. In Montis.] *Hippolytus*, by way of
Emphasis, shews how big that Sea-Calf was,
which made the Sea rise up like a Mountain.

14. Dare mugitus.] To bellow. For Sea-
Calves low or bellow like Oxen.

15. Corniger, &c.] After the Sea-Calf
burst the Waves in sunder, he came forth.

Expellitur.] He breaks out, bursts forth.

Corda pavent comitum. Mihi mens interrita mansit,
 Exiliis contenta suis. Cùm colla feroces
 Ad freta convertunt, arrectisque auribus horrent 20
 Quadrupedes; monstrique metu turbantur; & altis
 Præcipitant currum scopulis. Ego ducere vanâ
 Frœna manu, spumis albetibus oblita, luctor:
 Et retrò lentas tendo resupinus habenas.
 Nec vires tamen has rabies superâisset equorum; 25
 Nî rota, perpetuum quâ circumvertitur axem,
 Stipitis occurſu fracta ac disjecta fuisset.
 Excutor curru: lorisque tenentibus artus
 Viscera viva trahi, nervosque in stirpe teneri,
 Membra rapi partim, partim reprensa relinqui, 30
 Ossa gravem dare fracta sonum, fessamque videres
 Exhalari animam; nullasque in corpore partes,
 Noscere quas posses: unumque erat omnia vulnus.
 Nûm potes, aut audes cladi componere nostræ,
 Nympha, tuam? Vidi quoque luce carentia regna, 35
 Et lacerum fovi Phlegethontide corpus in undâ.

Corda comitum pavent. Mens remanet interrita mihi, contenta suis exiliis. Cùm feroces convertunt colla ad freta, que horrent arrectis auribus; que turbantur metu monstri; & præcipitant currum altis scopulis. Ego luctor ducere frœna vanâ manu, oblita albetibus spumis: & resupinus tendo lentas habenas retrò. Nec tamen rabies equorum superâisset has vires; nî rota, quâ circumvertitur perpetuum axem, fuisset fracta ac disjecta occurſu stipitis. Excutor curru: loriſque tenentibus artus viscera trahi viva, nervosque teneri in stirpe, membra partim rapi, partim relinqui reprensa, ossa fracta dare gravem sonum, que videres fessam animam exhalari; nullasque partes in corpore, quas posses noscere: que omnia erat unum vulnus. Nympha nûm potes aut audes

componere tuam nostræ cladi? Vidi quoque regna carentia luce, & fovi lacerum corpus in Phlegethontide undâ.

NOTES.

19. *Exiliis contenta.*] Being altogether taken up with Sorrow for being banished.

Colla.] Their Heads.

Feroces.] The fierce Horses, by which the Chariot of *Hippolytus* was drawn.

20. *Ad freta.*] To the Sea, by reason of the Noise made by the Sea-Calf.

Arrectisque auribus.] This is properly spoken of Cattle. And so metaphorically, Terence in *Andria*: *Arrige aures, Pamphile.* And *Virg. Æn. II.* *Atque arrectis auribus adsto.* In English, *Prick up your Ears.*

Horrent.] They are affrighted.

21. *Monstrique metu.*] With the Fear of the Sea-Calf.

Altis scopulis.] Over high Rocks.

22. *Præcipitant.*] They hurry.

Ego, &c.] I in vain endeavour to curb the Reins, bedewed with the Foam.

24. *Et retrò.*] sc. *Ducere*, to draw back.

Lentas habenas.] The pliable Reins.

Tendo resupinus.] I bend, lean backwards, pull with all my Strength.

Rabies.] The Fierceness.

28. *Excutor curru.*] I am tossed out of the Chariot.

Lorisque tenentibus.] Entangled in the Harness.

30. *Reprensa.*] Being caught by the Roots and Stumps of the Trees.

31. *Gravem sonum.*] A great Noise.

Videres.] You might see.

32. *Exhalari.*] To breathe out. sc. *me.*

34. *Nam potes.*] *Hippolytus* says, his Calamity was greater than *Egeria's*.

Componere.] To compare.

35. *Vidi, &c.*] I went down to the infernal Shades.

36. *Et lacerum, &c.*] I bathed my torn Body in the hot Water of *Phlegethon*, one of the Rivers of Hell.

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fando, aliquem Hippolytum oc-
cubuisse neci credulitate patris,
fraude sceleratæ novercæ. Mi-
rabere, vixque probabo : sed ta-
men ego sum ille. Pasiphaëia ar-
guit me frustra tentatum teme-
râsse patrum cubile (finxit vo-
luisse quod voluit : & crimine
verso, ne metû magis indicii,
offensâne repulsæ). Que pater
projecit immeritum ab urbe ; &
detestatur caput euntis hostili
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zena profugo curru ; jamque
carpebam littora Corinthiaci pon-
ti, cùm mare surrexit : que im-
manis cumulus aquarum, cûrva-
ri in speciem montis, & visus
crescere ; & dare mugitus, que
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Tentatum frustra, patrum temerâsse cubile,
(Quod voluit, finxit voluisse : & crimine verso,
Indicii ne metû magis, offensâne repulsæ.)
Arguit. Immeritumque pater projecit ab urbe ;
Hostilique caput prece detestatur euntis.
Pithean profugô curru Træzena petebam ;
Jamque Corinthiaci carpebam littora ponti,
Cùm mare surrexit : cumulusque immanis aquarum
In montis speciem curvari, & crescere visus ;
Et dare mugitus, summoque cacumine findi.
Corniger hinc taurus ruptis expellitur undis,
Pectoribusque tenus molles erectus in auras,
Naribus & patulo partem maris evomit ore.

NOTES.

1. Fando.] By Talk. So Virg. *Æneid* II.
Fando aliquid, si forte tuas pervenit ad aures.

Aliquem.] A certain Person.

2. Patris.] Of *Theseus*, who too easily gave
Credit to his Wife *Phædra*, accusing her Son-
in-Law.

Novercæ.] Of *Phædra*.

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ter to persuade you.

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phaëia* is *Phædra*, the Daughter of *Minos* by
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6. Crimine verso.] sc. In me.

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cused by *Phædra* for one of those two Causes,
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Euntis.] Going into Banishment.

10. Pithean.] *Træzena* is a City of *Pelo-
ponnese*, where *Hippolytus* was brought up by
King *Pitheus*, the Son of *Pelops*, and the Fa-
ther of *Ætbra*, the Mother of *Theseus*.

12. Surrexit.] Swelled, became turgid.

13. In Montis.] *Hippolytus*, by way of
Emphasis, shews how big that Sea-Calf was
which made the Sea rise up like a Mountain.

14. Dare mugitus.] To bellow. For Sea
Calves low or bellow like Oxen.

15. Corniger, &c.] After the Sea-Cal-
burst the Waves in sunder, he came forth.

Expellitur.] He breaks out, bursts forth.

Corda pavent comitum. Mihi mens interrita mansit,
 Exiliis contenta suis. Cùm colla feroces
 Ad freta convertunt, arrectisque auribus horrent 20
 Quadrupedes; monstrique metu turbantur; & altis
 Præcipitant currum scopulis. Ego ducere vanâ
 Frœna manu, spumis albentibus oblita, luctor:
 Et retrò lentas tendo resupinus habenas.
 Nec vires tamen has rabies superâisset equorum; 25
 Nî rota, perpetuum quâ circumvertitur axem,
 Stipitis occurſu fracta ac disjecta fuisset.
 Excutor curru: lorisque tenentibus artus
 Viscera viva trahi, nervosque in stirpe teneri,
 Membra rapi partim, partim reprensa relinqui, 30
 Ossa gravem dare fracta sonum, fessamque videres
 Exhalari animam; nullasque in corpore partes,
 Noscere quas posses: unumque erat omnia vulnus.
 Nûm potes, aut audes cladi componere nostræ,
 Nympha, tuam? Vidi quoque luce carentia regna, 35
 Et lacerum fovi Phlegethontide corpus in undâ.

Corda comitum pavent. Mens remanet interrita mihi, contenta suis exiliis. Cùm feroces convertunt colla ad freta, que horrent arrectis auribus; que turbantur metu monstri; & præcipitant currum altis scopulis. Ego luctor ducere frœna vanâ manu, oblita albentibus spumis: & resupinus tendo lentas habenas retrò. Nec tamen rabies equorum superâisset has vires; nî rota, quâ circumvertitur perpetuum axem, fuisset fracta ac disjecta occurſu stipitis. Excutor curru: lorisque tenentibus artus viscera trahi viva, nervosque teneri in stirpe, membra partim rapi, partim relinqui reprensa, ossa fracta dare gravem sonum, que videres fessam animam exhalari; nullasque partes in corpore, quas posses noscere: que omnia erat unum vulnus. Nympha nûm potes aut audes

componere tuam nostræ cladi? Vidi quoque regna carentia luce, & fovi lacerum corpus in Phlegethontide undâ.

NOTES.

19. *Exiliis contenta.*] Being altogether taken up with Sorrow for being banished.

Colla.] Their Heads.

Feroces.] The fierce Horses, by which the Chariot of *Hippolytus* was drawn.

20. *Ad freta.*] To the Sea, by reason of the Noise made by the Sea-Calf.

Arrectisque auribus.] This is properly spoken of Cattle. And so metaphorically, Terence in *Andria*: *Arrige aures, Pamphile.* And *Virg. Æn. II.* *Atque arrectis auribus adsto.* In English, *Prick up your Ears.*

Horrent.] They are affrighted.

21. *Monstrique metu.*] With the Fear of the Sea-Calf.

Altis scopulis.] Over high Rocks.

22. *Præcipitant.*] They hurry.

Ego, &c.] I in vain endeavour to curb the Reins, bedewed with the Foam.

24. *Et retrò.*] sc. *Ducere*, to draw back.

Lentas habenas.] The pliable Reins.

Tendo resupinus.] I bend, lean backwards, pull with all my Strength.

Rabies.] The Fierceness.

28. *Excutor curru.*] I am tossed out of the Chariot.

Lorisque tenentibus.] Entangled in the Harness.

30. *Reprensa.*] Being caught by the Roots and Stumps of the Trees.

31. *Gravem sonum.*] A great Noise.

Videres.] You might see.

32. *Exhalari.*] To breathe out. sc. *me.*

34. *Num potes.*] *Hippolytus* says, his Calamity was greater than *Egeria's*.

Componere.] To compare.

35. *Vidi, &c.*] I went down to the infernal Shades.

36. *Et lacerum, &c.*] I bathed my torn Body in the hot Water of *Phlegethon*, one of the Rivers of Hell.

Nec vita foret reddita, nisi valido medicamine Apollineæ pro-
lis. Quam postquam recepi for-
tibus herbis & Pæoniâ ope, Dite
indignante; tùm Cynthia objecit
mibi densas nubes, ne præsens au-
gerem invidiam bujus muneris:
utque forem tutus; possemque vi-
deri impune; addidit ætatem:
nec reliquit mibi ora cognoscenda.
Que dubitavit diu traderet
Creten habendam, an Delon.
Posuit hic Delô Cretâque re-
lictis: que simul jubet de-
ponere nomen, quod possit ad-
monuisse equorum: que dixit,
Qui fuisti Hippolytus, nunc idem
esto Virbius. Indè colo hoc ne-
mus. Que unus de minoribus Dîs, lateo sub numine Dominæ: atque accenseor illi.

Nec, nisi Appollineæ valido medicamine pro-
Reddita vita foret. Quam postquam fortibus herbis
Atque ope Pæoniâ, Dite indignante, recepi;
Tùm mihi, ne præsens augerem muneris hujus 40
Invidiam, densas objecit Cynthia nubes:
Utque forem tutus: possemque impune videri;
Addidit ætatem: nec cognoscenda reliquit
Ora mihi. Cretenque diu dubitavit habendam
Traderet, an Delon. Delô Cretâque relictis 45
Hic posuit: nomenque simul, quod possit equorum
Admonuisse, jubet deponere: Quique fuisti
Hippolytus, dixit, nunc idem Virbius esto.
Hoc nemus indè colo. De Dîsque minoribus unus
Numine sub Dominæ lateo: atque accenseor illi. 50

Que unus de minoribus Dîs, lateo sub numine Dominæ: atque accenseor illi.

NOTES.

37. *Apollineæ.*] Of *Æsculapius*, the Son of *Apollo*.

38. *Fortibus herbis.*] With powerful, efficacious Herbs.

39. *Ope Pæoniâ.*] *i. e.* By the Art of Physick, either because *Apollo*, the Inventor of Physick, is called *Pæan*, or of *Pæan* a skilful Physician, whom *Homer* mentions to have cured *Pluto*, having been wounded by *Hercules*.

Dite indignante.] *Pluto* being displeased that I was restored to Life.

40. *Ne, &c.*] Lest if I should live in *Greece*, I should raise the Envy of the *Athenians* against me, I was hidden by *Diana*.

41. *Cynthia.*] *Diana*, so called from *Cynthus*, a Mountain of *Delos*.

42. *Impune.*] Without any Hazard.

43. *Addidit ætatem.*] Made me older than when I was torn in Pieces by the Horses.

44. *Ora cognoscenda.*] My Face, by which I might be known. *Hippolytus* intimates, that he was turned into a new Shape, that he might not be known by any one.

Creten habendam.] Whether I should live in *Crete*.

46. *Hic.*] In *Latium*, near *Aricia*.

Nomenque.] For he was called *Hippolytus*, because he was torn in Pieces by Horses: For *ἵππος* is a Horse, and *λύω* is to dissolve.

48. *Virbius.*] Because he seems to have been *bis vir*, *i. e.* a Man twice; both before he was torn to Pieces by his Horses, and also after he was restored to Life.

49. *Indè.*] From the Time that I was recalled from the infernal Regions, I dwell here in the *Aricinian Grove*.

50. *Accenseor.*] I was taken into her Retinue, and was initiated into the Society of those that serve at her Altars.

FAB. XLVI. *Egeria* into a Fountain.

Egeria, the Wife of Numa Pompilius, after the Death of her Husband, betook herself to the Grove of Aricina; there she bewailed the Death of her Husband, and wearied Diana so much with her continual Weeping, that the Goddess at last turned her Tears into a Fountain, which was called Egeria after her own Name.

NON tamen Egeriæ luctus aliena levare
Damna valent: montisque jacens radicibus
imis
Liquitur in lacrymas: donec pietate dolentis
Mota soror Phœbi gelidum de corpore fontem
Fecit; & æternas artus tenuavit in undas.

*Tamen aliena damna non va-
lent levare luctus Egeriæ: que
jacens imis radicibus montis li-
quitur in lacrymas: donec soror
Phœbi, mota pietate dolentis,
fecit gelidum fontem de corpore;
& tenuavit artus in æternas
undas.*

NOTES.

1. *Levare.*] To alleviate.

3. *Liquitur.*] Is resolved, melted, turned
into.

4. *Soror Phœbi.*] Diana.

5. *Tenuavit.*] She dissolved into thin
Water.
- N n n n 2

FAB.

F A B. XLVII. A Clod of Earth into the Boy
Tages.

A Tyrrhenian Ploughman performing his daily Work, turned up, as he thought, a very large Clod; which in a little Time he perceived to move, and at last assumed the Shape of a Boy, called afterwards, in the Etruscan Language Tages, who found out the Science of foretelling Things to come.

At nova res tetigit Nymphas: & natus Amazone stupuit haud aliter, quàm cùm Tyrrhenus arator aspexit fatalem glebam in mediis arvis, primùm cœpit moveri suâ sponte, nulloque agitante: mox sumere formam hominis, que amittere terræ; que aperire recentia ora fati venturis. Indigenæ dixêre Tagen: qui primus edocuit Etruscâ gentem aperire futuros casus.

AT Nymphas tetigit nova res: & Amazone natus
Haud aliter stupuit, quàm cùm Tyrrhenus arator
Fatalem glebam mediis aspexit in arvis,
Sponte suâ primùm, nulloque agitante moveri:
Sumere mox hominis, terræque amittere formam; 5
Oraque venturis aperire recentia fati.
Indigenæ dixêre Tagen: qui primus Etruscâ
Edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros.

N O T E S.

1. *Nymphas tetigit nova res.*] The Nymphs, were astonished at the new Miracle.

Amazone natus.] Hippolytus, the Son of Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons.

2. *Tyrrhenus.*] Theseus.

3. *Fatalem.*] In which the Fates and Foreknowledge of future Things were contained.

5. *Terræque.*] The Shape of the Clod.

6. *Venturis fati.*] To the Art of knowing Things to come.

Recentia.] Newly formed from the Earth.

7. *Dixêre.*] They called.

Qui.] For Tages was the first Person that taught the Tuscans the Art of Soothsaying.

FAB. XLVIII. The Spear of Romulus into a Cornel-Tree.

Romulus, the Son of Mars and Ilia, as he was hunting a Boar in the Aventine Mountain, threw his Spear, which striking in the Palatine Hill, took Root, and became a Cornel-Tree.

UTVE Palatinis hærentem collibus olim,
Cùm subitò vidit frondescere Romulus hastam;
Quæ radice novâ, non ferro stabat adaçto:
Et jam non telum, sed lenti viminis arbor,
Non expectatas dabat admirantibus umbras.

Utque cùm Romulus olim vi-
dit hastam hærentem Palatinis
collibus subitò frondescere; quæ
stabat novâ radice, non ferro a-
daçto: Et jam non telum, sed ar-
bor lenti viminis, dabat non ex-
pectatas umbras admirantibus.

NOTES.

1. *Utve.*] The Poet says, that *Virbius* was as much astonished at *Egeria's* being turned into a Fountain, as *Romulus* was when he saw his Spear become a Tree.

Hærentem.] Sticking in the *Palatine Mountain*.

3. *Non ferro.*] The Point of the Spear being fixed in the Mountain, was turned into a Root.

Stabat.] It stood upright.

4. *Lenti viminis.*] A Cornel-Tree has very pliable Branches.

5. *Non expectatas.*] Unhoped for.

Dabat.] Afforded.

Admirantibus.] To the admiring Spectators.

F A B. XLIX. *Cipus* becoming horned, refuses to be made King.

Cipus Genucius, the Roman Prætor, having vanquished his Enemies, before he entered the City in a triumphant Manner, perceived Horns to grow out of his Forehead. Being affrighted at the monstrous Appearance, he consulted the Soothsayers, who gave him this Answer, That if he entered the City, he must reign there as King. Being averse to this Office, he called together his Senators, and declared the whole Affair; after which he insisted upon going into voluntary Banishment. The Romans charmed with so generous a Behaviour, fixed up a Head in Brass, with Horns, upon the Gate through which he was to have entered the City, and gave it the Name of Raudusculana.

Aut cum Cipus vidit sua cornua in flumineâ undâ, (vidit enim) que credens falsam fidem esse in imagine, tetigit quæ vidit digitis sæpe relatis ad frontem. Nec jam damnans sua lumina restitit, ut victor remeabat ab domito hoste. Que tollens oculos ad cælum, & brachia eodem, ait, Superi, quicquid portenditur isto monstro, seu lætum est, lætum patriæ, populoque Quirini, sive sit minax mihi. Que placat herbosas aras factas è viridi cespite odoratis ignibus :

AUT sua flumineâ cum vidit Cipus in undâ
Cornua, (vidit enim) falsamque in imagine
credens
Esse fidem, digitis ad frontem sæpe relatis,
Quæ vidit, tetigit. Nec jam sua lumina damnans
Restitit, ut victor domito remeabat ab hoste. 5
Ad cælumque oculos & eodem brachia tollens,
Quicquid, ait, Superi, monstro portenditur isto,
Seu lætum est, patriæ lætum, populoque Quirini;
Sive minax, mihi sit. Viridique è cespite factas
Placat odoratis herbosas ignibus aras : 10

N O T E S.

1. *Aut cum.*] sc. *Ita stupuit Virbius.*
Cipus.] It was formerly in the vulgar Copies *Cippus*; but is *Genucius Cipus*, according to *Valerius Maximus*. *Heinsius*.

4. *Nec jam, &c.*] Nor now any longer disbelieving his Eyes, as he had done before.

5. *Ab hoste.*] From his conquered Enemies.

7. *Portenditur.*] Whatever is predicted.

8. *Patriæ.*] sc. *Sit.*

Populoque.] To the Roman People, so called from *Romulus*, who, after his Death, obtained the Name of *Quirinus*.

9. *Minax.*] Sorrowful.

10. *Placat.*] He appeases. A Metonymy: For the Gods are said to be appeased by Sacrifices offered on their Altars.

Odoratis.] Frankincense.

Vinaque dat pateris; mactatarumque bidentum,
 Quid sibi significant, trepidantia consulit exta.
 Quæ simul inspexit Tyrrhenæ gentis haruspex;
 Magna quidem rerum molimina vidit in illis;
 Non manifesta tamen. Cùm verò sustulit acre 15
 A pecudis fibris ad Cipi cornua lumen;
 Rex, ait, ô salve; tibi enim, tibi, Cipe, tuisque
 Hic locus, & Latiae parebunt cornibus arces.
 Tu modò rumpe moram: portasque intrare patentes
 Appropera: sic fata jubent. Namque Urbe receptus
 Rex eris; & sceptro tutus potiêre perenni. 21
 Retulit ille pedem: torvamque à mœnibus Urbis
 Avertens faciem, Procùl, ah procùl omina, dixit,
 Talia Dî pellant: multoque ego justius ævum
 Exul agam; quàm me videant Capitolia regem. 25
 Dixit; & extemplo populumque gravemque Senatum
 Convocat. Antè tamen pacali cornua lauro

videant me regem. Dixit: & extemplo convocat populumque gravemque Senatum. Tamen antè velat cornua pacali

que dat vina pateris: que consulit trepidantia exta mactatarum bidentum, quid significant sibi. Quæ simul haruspex Tyrrhenæ gentis inspexit; quidem vidit magna molimina rerum in illis; tamen non manifesta. Cùm verò sustulit acre lumen à fibris pecudis ad cornua Cipi; ait, Salve, ô rex; enim hic locus, & Latiae arces parebunt tibi, Cipe, tuisque cornibus. Modò tu rumpe moram: que appropera intrare patentes portas: sic fata jubent. Namque receptus Urbe eris rex; & tutus potiêre perenni sceptro. Ille retulit pedem: que avertens torvam faciem à mœnibus Urbis, dixit, Dî pellant talia omina procùl, ab procùl: que ego exul agam ævum justius multo; quàm Capitolia

NOTES.

11. *Vinaque.*] He pours Wine into Cups; and then, according to Custom, upon the Sacrifices.

Mactatarumque bidentum.] Of Sheep slain for Sacrifice.

12. *Quid, &c.*] *sc. Cornua in fronte nata.*

Trepidantia.] Panting.

13. *Tyrrhenæ.*] Soothsayers were fetched from *Etruria*.

14. *Magna molimina.*] Great Alterations of Affairs.

15. *Acre lumen.*] His piercing Eyes.

16. *A pecudis fibris.*] From the Entrails of Cattle.

18. *Hic.*] He points to Rome with his Finger.

Latiae arces.] The Roman Empire.

19. *Tu modò, &c.*] Do you but make haste; to enter the open Gates.

20. *Urbe.*] Into the City.

21. *Perenni sceptro.*] A perpetual Kingdom.

22. *Torvamque.*] Stern.

23. *Omina.*] The strange, monstrous Sight.

24. *Pellant.*] Let them avert.

27. *Pacali lauro.*] Concerning a Laurel's being a Sign of Peace, much is said by the Ancients. Pliny. *Ipsa pacifera ut quam prætendi etiam apud armatos hostes, quietis sit indicium.*

Lauro :- & insistit aggeribus factis à forti milite : que precatus Deos è prisco more, ait, En unus hic, quem nisi vos pellitis urbe, erit rex. Dicam qui is sit, signo non nomine. Gerit cornua fronte. Quem augur indicat vobis ; si intrârit Romanam, daturum famularia jura. Ille quidem potuit irrumpere apertas portas ; sed nos obstitimus : quamvis nemo est conjunctior mihi illo. Quirites, vos prohibite virum Urbe ; vel, si erit dignus, vincite gravibus catenis : aut finite metum, fatalis tyranni morte. Qualia murmura fiunt succinctis pinetis, ubi trux Eurus insibilat ; aut qualia æquorei fluctus faciunt, si quis audiat illos procùl ; populus sonat tale. Sed tamen una vox vulgi eminet per que quærunt prædicta cornua.

Velat : & aggeribus factis à milite forti
Insistit : priscoque Deos è more precatus,
En, ait, hîc unus, quem vos nî pellitis urbe, 30
Rex erit. Is qui sit, signo, non nomine dicam.
Cornua fronte gerit ; quem vobis indicat augur ;
Si Roman intrârit, famularia jura daturum.
Ille quidem potuit portas irrumpere apertas ;
Sed nos obstitimus : quamvis conjunctior illo 35
Nemo mihi est. Vos Urbe virum prohibite, Quirites ;
Vel, si dignus erit, gravibus vincite catenis :
Aut finite metum, fatalis morte tyranni.
Qualia succinctis, ubi trux insibilat Eurus,
Murmura pinetis fiunt ; aut qualia fluctus, 40
Æquorei faciunt, si quis procùl audiat illos ;
Tale sonat populus. Sed per confusa frementis
Verba tamen vulgi vox eminet una : Quis ille ?
Et spectant frontes : prædictaque cornua quærunt.
confusa verba frementis ; Quis ait ille ? Et spectant frontes :

NOTES.

29. *Insistit.*] He stands upon a Bank, made of Turf, that he might be heard by all.

Priscoque more.] According to ancient Custom.

31. *Dicam.*] I will shew you.

33. *Famularia.*] Servile Laws, by which all ought to obey as Servants.

34. *Irrumpere.*] To enter by Force.

35. *Quamvis, &c.*] *Cipus* intimates figuratively, whom the Soothsayers said was to be their King.

36. *Prohibite.*] Drive him away.

39. *Qualia.*] The Poet expresses by two Similies, what Sort of a Murmur there was

among the People, after *Cipus* had made an End of his Speech.

Succinctis.] Lofty and tall. Those Things which are high girt, are said to be *succincta* ; whence comes *succincti milites*, because they wear short Garments, and seem to be *altius cincti*. And the Pine-Trees are said to be *succincta*, because those Sort of Trees are without Knots and tall, not dividing in Branches, except near the Top.

42. *Per.*] Among.

Frementis.] Of the murmuring People.

43. *Eminet.*] Is louder.

Rursus ad hos Cipus, Quem poscitis, inquit, habetis :

Et demptâ capiti populo prohibente coronâ
Exhibuit gemino præsignia tempora cornu.
Demisêre oculos omnes ; gemitumque dedêre :
Atque illud meritis clarum (quis credere possit ?)
Inviti vidêre caput : nec honore carere
Ulteriùs passi, festam imposuêre coronam.
At procures, quoniam muros intrare vetaris,
Ruris honorati tantum tibi, Cipe, dedêre,
Quantum depresso subjectis bubus aratro
Complecti posses ad finem lucis ab ortu.
Cornuaque æratis miram referentia formam
Postibus insculpunt, longum mansura per ævum.

Cipus inquit rursus ad hos, Habetis quem poscitis : Et coronâ demptâ capiti populo prohibente, exhibuit tempora præsignia gemino cornu. Omnes demisêre oculos, que dedêre gemitum : atque inviti vidêre illud caput clarum meritis (quis posset credere ?) : nec passi carere honore ulterius, imposuêre festam coronam. At, Cipe, quoniam vetaris intrare muros, procures dedêre tantum ruris honorati tibi, quantum posses complecti aratro depresso bubus subjectis, ab ortu ad finem lucis. Que insculpunt cornua referentia miram formam æratis postibus, mansura per longum ævum.

NOTES.

47. *Gemino cornu.*] With two Horns.
Præsignia.] Remarkable.

48. *Demisêre.*] They cast their Eyes down towards the Ground, that they might not behold the Horns of so good a Citizen, undecently.

49. *Quis.*] No body would believe that the Romans should unwillingly behold the Face of a Man that had deserved so well of his Country, and who would not accept of being King, when he might have been made one. For those who deserve well of us, we are wont to look upon with much Pleasure and Joy.

51. *Festam.*] Joyful. For the Romans always used to adorn the Citizens, who behaved well, with Crowns : And these Crowns were of various Sorts, and diversified according to the Exploits that had been performed in War.

52. *Proceres.*] The Senators.

53. *Tantum ruris.*] So much Estate.

55. *Ad finem, &c.*] From Sun-rising to Sun-setting.

56. *Æratis postibus.*] Upon brazen Posts.
Referentia.] Representing the wonderful Effigies of Cipus.

F A B. L. *Æsculapius* into a Serpent.

A grievous Plague happening in Rome, and the City being under great Terror, they sent Embassadors to consult the Oracle of Apollo. From whom they received Answer, that they should send for Æsculapius from Epidaurus. The noble Embassadors going with the Image of the Deity to Epidaurus, to their great Admiration, saw the God turned into a Dragon, which gliding through Epidaurus, went on board the Embassador's Ship, and going along with them, came to Rome, entered the River Tyber, and there hid himself in the Reeds, which is called the Place of the Dragon.

Musæ, nunc pandite præsentia Numina vatum (scitis enim, nec spatiosa vetustas fallit vos) undè insula circumflua alveo Tybridis adsciverit Coroniden sacris Romuleæ urbis. Dira lues quondam vitiaverat Latias auras, pallidaque corpora squallebant exsanguis tabo. Postquàm fessi funeribus cernunt mortalia tentamenta posse nihil, artes medentur nihil; petunt cæleste auxilium: que adeunt Delphos tenentes mediam humum orbis, oracula Phœbi:

PAndite nunc, Musæ, præsentia Numina vatum
(Scitis enim, nec vos fallit spatiosa vetustas)
Undè Coroniden circumflua Tybridis alveo
Insula Romuleæ sacris adsciverit urbis.
Dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, 5
Pallidaque exsanguis squallebant corpora tabo.
Funeribus fessi postquàm mortalia cernunt
Tentamenta nihil, nihil artes posse medentur;
Auxilium cæleste petunt: mediamque tenentes
Orbis humum Delphos adeunt oracula Phœbi: 10

N O T E S.

1. *Præsentia.*] The *Muses* are the favourite Gods of the Poets, and are feigned to be their Patrons.

4. *Adsciverit.*] Associated. The Romans called those Gods *Adsciti*, that were opposed to the *Indigetes* or *Indigeni*, whose sacred Rites were brought from Foreign Parts into Italy. Cicero of Verrinus VII. *Quarum sacra Pop. Romanus adscibat, & accepta tantâ re-*

ligione tuctur.

5. *Dira lues.*] A Pestilence that hath been sent by the Anger of the Gods.

6. *Exsanguis.*] Making Men without Blood.

7. *Mortalia tentamina.*] The Experiments of Men.

9. *Mediamque.*] *Delphos* is said to be in the middle of the Earth.

Utque salutiferâ miseris succurrere rebus
 Sorte velit, tentæque urbis mala finiat, orant.
 Et locus, & laurus, & quas habet illa, pharetræ,
 Intremuere simul : cortinaque reddidit imo
 Hanc adyto vocem ; pavefactaque pectora movit : 15
 Quod petis hinc, propiore loco, Romane, petisses ;
 Et pete nunc propiore loco. Nec Apolline vobis,
 Qui minuat luctus, opus est ; sed Apolline nato.
 Ite bonis avibus : prolemque arcessite nostram.
 Jussa Dei prudens postquàm accepere Senatus ; 20
 Quam colat, explorant, juvenis Phœbeius urbem ;
 Quique petant ventis, Epidauria littora mittunt.

quam urbem juvenis Phœbeius colat ; que mittunt qui petant Epidauria littora ventis.

que orant ut velit succurrere miseris rebus salutiferâ sorte, que finiat mala tantæ urbis. Et locus, & laurus, & pharetræ quas illa habet, intremuere simul : que cortina reddidit hanc vocem imo adyto ; que movit pavefacta pectora : Romane petisses propiore loco quod petis hinc ; & nunc pete propiore loco. Nec opus est vobis Apolline, qui minuat luctus ; sed nato Apolline. Ite bonis avibus : que arcessite nostram prolem. Postquàm prudens Senatus accepere jussa Dei ; explorant,

NOTES.

11. *Salutiferâ sorte.*] A health-bringing Answer.

14. *Cortina.*] The Thing containing for the Thing contained. The Poets use the Word *Cortina* for the *Tripod* of *Apollo*, from whence the Oracles were given out ; whether or no it was a Table, or any other Device, supported by three Feet, upon which the Priestesses of *Phæbus* getting up, were wont to give forth their Oracles, and to predict. Whence *Virgil*, *Æneid* III.

- - - Tremere omnia visa repente,
 Liminaque laurusque Dei, totusque moveri
 Mons circum, & mugire adytis cortina
 reclusis.

And *Lib.* VI.

- - - Neque te Phæbi cortina fefellit
 Dux Anchisiade.

Cortina is properly a Vessel with three Feet,

or a Kettle in which Paints and Colours are boiled : Also the Hangings and Curtains with which any Place is covered, are called *Cortinæ*.

15. *Adyto.*] A more secret Part of the Temple, into which none but the Priest must enter.

16. *Propiore.*] Nearer your own City. For *Epidaurus* was nearer to *Rome* than *Delphos*.

18. *Apolline nato.*] *Æsculapius*, the Son of *Apollo*.

19. *Bonis avibus.*] With good Luck. The Prognosticks were taken from the flying and singing of Birds.

Arcessite, &c.] Call my Son *Æsculapius* to your Assistance.

20. *Senatus.*] This is a Synthesis.

21. *Explorant.*] They enquire diligently for.

Juvenis.] *Æsculapius*, the Son of *Apollo*.

22. *Petant.*] Should sail to.

Epidauria.] *Epidaurus* is a City of *Peloponnese*, chiefly famous for the Temple of *Æsculapius*.

Quæ simul missi tetigere incurvâ carinâ; adiere concilium Graiosque patres: quæ oravere, darent Deum; qui præsens finiat funera Ausoniae gentis. Certas sortes dicere ita. Sententia diffidet, & variat: parsque putat auxilium non negandum; quæ multi renuere; quæ suadent non emittere suam opem, nec tradere Numina. Dum dubitant: crepuscula pepulere seram lucem: [Umbræque telluris induxerat tenebras orbi] cum opifer Deus, visus in somnis consistere ante tuum torum, Romane; sed qualis solet esse in æde: quæ tenens agreste baculum sinistrâ, visus est deducere cæsariem longæ barbæ dextrâ: & emittere tales voces placido pectore: Pone metum: veniam; quæ relinquam nostra simulacra. Modò perspice hunc serpentem, qui ambit baculum nexibus: & usque nota visu, ut possis cognoscere, vertar in hunc: sed ero major; quæ videbor tantus, in quantum cœlestia corpora debent verti: extemplo Deus abit cum voce, somnus cum voce Deoque: quæ alma lux secuta est fugam somni. Postera Aurora fugaverat sidereos ignes:

Quæ simul incurvâ missi tetigere carinâ; Concilium Graiosque patres adiere: darentque Oravere Deum; qui præsens funera gentis Finiat Ausoniae. Certas ita dicere sortes: Diffidet, & variat sententia: parsque negandum Non putat auxilium; multi renuere; suamque Non emittere opem, nec Numina tradere suadent. Dum dubitant: seram pepulere crepuscula lucem: 30 [Umbræque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi] Cum Deus in somnis opifer consistere visus Ante tuum, Romane, torum; sed qualis in æde Esse solet: baculumque tenens agreste sinistrâ, Cæsariem longæ dextrâ deducere barbæ: 35 Et placido tales emittere pectore voces: Pone metus: veniam; simulacraque nostra relinquam. Hunc modò serpentem, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Perspice: & usque nota visu, ut cognoscere possis Vertar in hunc: sed major ero; tantusque videbor 40 In quantum verti cœlestia corpora debent: Extemplo cum voce Deus, cum voce Deoque Somnus abit: somnique fugam lux alma secuta est. Postera sidereos Aurora fugaverat ignes:

NOTES.

23. *Carinâ.*] With or in a Ship. The Part for the Whole.

25. *Præsens.*] Being present.

Funera.] The Pestilence of which the Romans and Italians died.

26. *Certas.*] Others read it thus, *Certant addicere sortes*, i. e. The Ambassadors endeavour, that their Words may be agreeable to the Answers of *Apollo*, and to obtain *Æsculapius*.

27. *Diffidit.*] The Opinions of the *Epidaurian* Senators were disagreeing and various. For some were for delivering *Æsculapius* to the Romans, and others refused to do it.

28. *Suamque.*] Their Help, i. e. *Æsculapius*, to whom they applied themselves in their Adversity.

30. *Dum dubitant.*] While they deliberate concerning the Matter.

31. *Umbræque, &c.*] *Heinsius* rejects this Verse: and indeed, if it be admitted, the Poet has spoken very inelegantly.

32. *Deus.*] *Æsculapius*.

33. *Qualis.*] In human Form, not the Form of a Dragon. For *Æsculapius* was worshipped in his Temples in a human Shape, although he was carried to *Rome* transformed into a Serpent.

35. *Longæ.*] Of his long Beard. For *Æsculapius* was represented with a Beard; but *Apollo* without a Beard.

38. *Serpentem.*] These were Things added to the Image of *Æsculapius*, as a great Staff and a waking Dragon.

39. *Usque, &c.*] Take so much Notice that you may be able to know him again.

44. *Sidereos ignes.*] The Stars, the Light of the Night.

Incerti quid agant proceres, ad templa petiti
 Conveniunt operosa Dei : quâque ipse morari
 Sede velit, signis cœlestibus indicet, orant.
 Vix benè defierant ; cùm cristis aureus altis
 In serpente Deus prænuntia sibila misit :
 Adventûque suo, signumque, arasque, foresque
 Marmoreumque solum, fastigiaque aurea movit :
 Pectoribusque tenùs, mediâ sublimis in æde
 Constitit : atque oculos circumtulit igne micantes.
 Territa turba pavet. Cognovit Numina castos
 Evinctus vittâ crines albente sacerdos :
 Et, Deus en, Deus en : linguisque animisque favete,
 Quisquis ades, dixit. Sis, ô pulcherrime, visus
 Utiliter : populosque juves tua sacra colentes.
 Quisquis adest, jussu venerantur Numen : & omnes
 Verba sacerdotis referunt geminata : piumque
 Æneadæ præstant & mente & voce favorem.
 Annuit his : motisque Deus rata pignora, cristis,
 Ter repetita dedit vibratâ sibila linguâ.
 Tùm gradibus nitidis delabitur ; oraque retrò
 Flectit : & antiquas abiturus respicit aras :
 Assuetasque domos, habitataque templa salutat.
 Indè per injectis adopertam floribus ingens
 Serpit humum, flectitq ; sinus : mediamq ; per urbem,
 Tendit ad incurvo munitos aggere portus.

45 *proceres incerti quid agant, conveniunt ad operosa templa petiti Dei : que orant, indicet cœlestibus signis, quâ sede ipse velit morari. Vix benè defierant ; cùm aureus Deus misit prænuntia sibila in serpente, altis cristis :*
 50 *que movit signumque arasque, foresque marmoreumque solum, que aurea fastigia suo adventû : que constitit sublimis tenùs pectoribus in mediâ æde : atque circumtulit oculos micantes igne. Turba territa pavet. Sacerdos evinctus castos crines albente vittâ cognovit Numina : & dixit, En Deus, en Deus : quisquis ades favete linguisque animisque. O pulcherrime, sis visus utiliter : que juves populos colentes tua sacra. Quisquis adest, venerantur jussu Numen, & omnes referunt geminata verba sacerdotis : que Æneadæ præstant pium favorem & mente & voce. Deus annuit his : que dedit rata pignora motis cristis, sibila ter repetita vibratâ linguâ. Tùm delabitur nitidis gradibus, que flectit ora retrò : & abiturus respicit antiquas aras : que salutat assuetas domos, que habitata*
 65

templa. Indè ingens serpit per humum adopertam floribus injectis, flectitque sinus : & tendit per mediam urbem ad portus munitos incurvo aggere.

NOTES.

45. *Proceres.*] *sc.* The Nobles of *Epidaurus*.
Petiti.] Of *Æsculapius*, that was demanded by the Romans.

47. *Quâ sede.*] What City, whether in *Epidaurus* or *Rome*.

48. *Aureus Deus.*] *Æsculapius*, who was worshipped under a golden Image, and turned into a Serpent.

49. *Prænuntia.*] Signifying that he was coming.

Misit.] He sent out.

50. *Signumque.*] The Image or Statue of the God.

56. *Favete.*] Be present at the sacred Rites with an attentive and devout Mind, &c. So *Fast. I.*

*Prospera lux oritur, linguis animisque favete.
 Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die.*

57. *Sis, &c.*] The Prayers of the Priest to *Æsculapius*.

61. *Æneadæ.*] The Romans who themselves forboded something good.

62. *Rata pignora.*] Certain Signs, by which he gave to understand beforehand, that he would perform what they desired.

64. *Tùm gradibus.*] The Situation of the ancient Temples is described, which were built upon Eminences, and were ascended by Steps.

67. *Injectis floribus.*] Strewed with Flowers.

Hic restitit : que visus dimittere suum agmen, que officium turbæ sequentis placido vultu ; posuit corpus in Ausoniâ rate. Illa sensit onus Numinis : que carinâ pressâ gravitate Dei, Æneadæ gaudent : que solvunt torta retinacula coronatæ navis, tauro cæso in littore. Lewis aura impulerat ratem. Deus eminet altè : que premens recurvam puppim cervice impositâ, despectat cæruleas aquas : que tenuit Italiam per Ionium æquor, modicis Zephyris, sexto ortu Pallantidos ; que fertur, præter Lacinia Scylacæaque littora nobilitata templo Deæ. Linqvit Iapygiam, que fugit Amphissia saxa, lævis remis : que legit prærupta Ceraunia, Romechiumque, Caulonaque, Naryciamque dextrâ parte, evincitque fretum, que angusta

*Restitit hîc : agmenque suum, turbæque sequentis 70
Officium placido visus dimittere vultu ;
Corpus in Ausoniâ posuit rate. Numinis illa
Sensit onus : pressâque Dei gravitate carinâ,
Æneadæ gaudent : cæsoque in littore tauro
Torta coronatæ solvunt retinacula navis. 75
Impulerat levis aura ratem. Deus eminet altè :
Impositâque premens puppim cervice recurvam,
Cæruleas despectat aquas : modicisque per æquor
Ionium Zephyris sexto Pallantidos ortu
Italiam tenuit ; præterque Lacinia templo 80
Nobilitata Deæ, Scylacæaque littora fertur.
Linqvit Iapygiam, lævisque Amphissia remis
Saxa fugit : dextrâ prærupta Ceraunia parte,
Romechiumque legit, Caulonaque, Naryciamque,
Evincitque fretum, Siculique angusta Pelori, 85
Hippotadæque domos regis, Themeseisque metalla ;
Siculi Pelori, que domos Hippotadæ regis, que metalla Themese ;*

NOTES.

70. *Restitit.*] Æsculapius being turned into a Serpent, stood by the Port.

Agmenque.] The Multitude of the Epidaurians.

71. *Placido vultu.*] This is taken from the Custom of great Men, who use to dismiss their Companions with a gracious Aspect.

72. *Ausoniâ rate.*] In a Roman Ship.

74. *Cæsoque tauro.*] A religious Ceremony performed for a prosperous Voyage, *Virgil*, in his III^d *Æneid*, takes Notice of this Custom.

Cælicolam regi mætabam in littore taurum.

75. *Torta retinacula.*] The Ropes with which Ships are rigged.

78. *Modicis Zephyris.*] With gentle Gales. By Way of Synecdoche.

Sexto.] The sixth *Aurora*, by which is signified, that he came from *Epidaurus* to *Italy* on the sixth Day. Why *Aurora* is called *Pallantia*, see *Lib. IX. Fab. xi.*

80. *Præterque fertur.*] He passes by.

Lacinia.] The Temple of *Juno* is in the *Lacinian* Promontory, so called from *Lacinius*

a Robber, who was slain there by *Hercules*.

81. *Scylacæaque.*] *Virgil.* - - - *Attollit se diva Lacinia contra Caulonisque arces, ac navisfragum Scylaceum.*

82. *Iapygiam.*] *Calabria*, so called from *Iapys*, the Son of *Dædalus*. This formerly was called great *Greece*.

Amphissia.] *Vossius* upon *Mela*, for *Amphissia* reads *Argennia*, taking it for *Argentum*, a Promontory of *Sicily*, which is on the Left-Hand of those that pass the *Sicilian* Sea ; and for *Ceraunia* he puts *Cocynthia* of *Cocyntus* : And lastly, for *Romechiumque*, he reads *Lammetumque*.

84. *Caulonaque.*] Cities of *Calabria*.

85. *Evincitque.*] He passes with Difficulty through the *Sicilian* Sea, it being very full of Whirl-pits.

Pelori.] A Promontory of *Sicily*.

86. *Hippotadæ.*] The *Æolian* Islands, in which *Æolus*, the Son of *Jupiter* by *Acesta*, the Daughter of *Trojan Hippota*, reigned.

Themeseisque.] *Themesis*, a City of the *Bruttii*, famous for Metals.

Leucasiâque petit, tepidique rosaria Pæsti.
 Indè legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ,
 Et Surrentino generosos palmite colles,
 Herculeamque urbem; Stabiasq; & in otia natam 90
 Parthenopen, & ab hâc Cumææ templa Sibyllæ.
 Hinc calidi fontes, lentisciferumque tenentur
 Linternum; multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam
 Vulturâ; niveisque frequens Sinuessâ colubris:
 Minturnæque graves; & quam tumulavit alumnus, 95
 Antiphatæque domus; Trachasque obsessa palude;
 Et tellus Circæa; & spissi littoris Antium.
 Huc ubi veliferam nautæ advertère carinam,
 (Asper enim jam pontus erat) Deus explicat orbes:
 Perque sinus crebros & magna volumina labens, 100

veliferam carinam (enim Pontus erat jam asper) Deus explicat orbes: labens per crebros sinus & magna volumina,

que petit Leucasiâ, que rosaria tepidi Pæsti. Indè legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ, & colles generosos surrentino palmite; Herculeamque urbem; Stabiasque; & Parthenopen natam in otia, & ab hâc templa Cumææ Sibyllæ. Hinc calidi fontes lentisciferum Linternum tenentur; que Vulturâ trahens multam arenam sub gurgite; que Sinuessâ frequens niveis colubris: que graves Minturnæ; & domus Antiphatæ quam alumnus tumulavit; Trachasque obsessa palude; & Circæa tellus; & Antium spissi littoris. Huc ubi nautæ advertere

NOTES.

87. *Leucasiâque.*] Pliny makes mention of this *Leucasiâ*, Lib. III. Chap. 6. *Contra Pæstianum sinum Leucasiâ est*, so that we may now see why Ovid joins it with *Pæstus*. The Greeks call it *Λευκασία*, but the vulgar reading is not to be admitted for the second Syllable of *Leucosiâ* is long; in Greek *Λευκωία*. *Heinsius*.

Tepidique.] This is a City of *Lucania*, abounding in Roses.

88. *Legit.*] He passes by.

Capreas.] An Island of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, over-against the Promontory of *Minerva*, famous for *Tiberius's* retiring thither.

89. *Surrentino.*] *Surrentum* is a City of *Campania*, famous for Wine, of which *Martial* makes frequent mention.

90. *Herculeam.*] Belonging to *Hercules*, a City of *Campania*.

Stabiasque.] A Town of *Campania*.

91. *Parthenopen in otia natam.*] *Naples* affording Retirement for Study.

Cumææ.] *Cumæ* a Town of *Campania*, very famous for the Predictions of the Sibyl.

92. *Calidi fontes.*] The *Bajæ* in *Campania* having hot Springs, &c.

Lentisciferum.] Producing the Lentisk-Tree.

93. *Linternum.*] A River and Town of *Campania*.

94. *Sinuessâ.*] A River of *Campania*.

Colubris.] Concerning the Snakes of *Sinuessâ*, the Antients make no mention. Perhaps it should be *Columbis*. *Niveæ Columbæ*, frequently occur. Also the *Campanian Doves* are commended by *Pliny*. *Heinsius*.

95. *Minturnæque.*] A Town of *Latium*, surrounded with Marshes.

Graves.] Unhealthy, of thick and unwholesome Air.

Quam.] *Cajeta*, a Port and City of *Campania*, so called from *Cajeta*, the Nurse of *Æneas*.

Tumulavit.] Buried.

Alumnus.] *Æneas* nursed by *Cajeta*.

96. *Antiphatæque.*] See Lib. XIV. Fab. i. v.

Trachasque.] *Terracina*, the City of the *Volsi* in *Campania*, not far from *Cajeta*. This City has three Names, *Auxur*, *Trachas*, and *Tarrauna*.

97. *Circæa.*] *Circæum*, according to *Strabo*, a Town of *Campania*, called the House of *Circe*.

Spissi.] Rocky, hard.

Antium.] An antient Town of *Latium*. The Sea was now raised into a Tempest, therefore here they anchored.

init templa parentis, tangenti
flavum littus: Epidaurius lin-
quit patrias aras, æquore paca-
to: & usus hospitio Numinis
juncti sibi, sulcat littoream
arenam tractu crepitantis squa-
mæ: & inixus moderamine na-
vis, posuit caput in altâ puppe:
donèc venit castrumque, sacra-
sque sedes Lavinî, que ad
Tiberina ostia. Omnes populi
passim, que turba matrumque
patrumque ruit obvia hûc; que
Troïca Vesta, quæ servant tuos
ignes: que salutant Deum læto
clamore. Quæque cita navis
ducitur per adversas undas,
thura sonant super ripas, aris
factis ex ordine; ab utrâque
parte: & odorant aëra fumis:
que hostia iecta incalfacit con-
jectos cultros. Jamque intra-
verat Romanam urbem caput
rerum; serpens erigitur; que
mover colla acclinia summo ma-
lo: que circumspicit sedes aptas
sibi. Circumfluis amnis scin-
ditur in geminas partes: insula
habet nomen: que à parte duorum
laterum porrigit æquales lacertos mediâ tellure. Phœbeïus anguis contulit se hûc de Latiâ pinu, & cœlesti specie resumptâ, imposuit finem luctibus; venitque salutifer Urbi.

Templa parentis init, flavum tangenti littus:
Æquore pacato patrias Epidaurius aras
Linguit: & hospitio juncti sibi Numinis usus
Littoream tractu squamæ crepitantis arenam
Sulcat: & inixus moderamine navis, in altâ 105
Puppe caput posuit: donèc Castrumque sacrasque
Lavinî sedes, Tiberinaque ad ostia venit.
Hûc omnes populi passim, matrumque patrumque
Obvia turba ruit; quæque ignes, Troïca, servant,
Vesta, tuos: lætoque Deum clamore salutant. 110
Quæque per adversas navis cita ducitur undas,
Thura super ripas, aris ex ordine factis,
Parte ab utrâque, sonant; & odorant aëra fumis:
Ictaque conjectos incalfacit hostia cultros.
Jamq; caput rerum Romanam intraverat urbem; 115
Erigitur serpens; summoque acclinia malo
Colla movet: sedesque sibi circumspicit aptas.
Scinditur in geminas partes circumfluis amnis:
Insula nomen habet: laterumque à parte duorum
Porrigit æquales mediâ tellure lacertos. 120
Hûc se de Latiâ pinu Phœbeïus anguis
Contulit: & finem, specie cœleste resumptâ,
Luctibus imposuit; venitque salutifer Urbi.

NOTES.

101. Parentis.] Of Apollo, which he by and by calls a Deity joined with himself, i. e. to Æsculapius.

107. Lavinî.] Lavinium, a City of Latium: As also Castrum.

Tiberinaque.] At the Mouth or Entrance of Tiber.

109. Quæque.] The Vestal Virgins; also an Apostrophe to Vesta.

Troïca.] Trojan, which Æneas brought from Troy to Italy.

113. Sonant.] Crackles, makes a Noise.

Odorant.] They perfume the Air with Odours.

114. Incalfacit.] Warm with the Blood of the Victims.

118. Amnis.] Tyber, in which was this Field, called an Island.

121. Latiâ pinu.] From the Roman Ship.

Phœbeïus.] Æsculapius the Son of Apollo.

123. Luctibus imposuit finem.] Put a Period to their Woes.

FAB. LI. The Apotheosis of Julius Cæsar.

Ovid, having brought his Work to a Conclusion, intimates, that he began with the Chaos, and brought it down to Cæsar; who having conquered the several Nations of the World, was treacherously slain in the Senate-House. But Venus receiving his fleeting Soul, conducted it to Heaven, and placed it as a Comet among the Stars.

HIC tamen accessit delubris advena nostris;
Cæsar in Urbe sua Deus est. Quem Marte
togaque
Præcipuum, non bella magis finita triumphis,
Resque domi gestæ, properataque gloria rerum
In sidus vertere novum, stellamque comantem;
Quàm sua progenies. Neque enim de Cæsaris actis
Ullum majus opus, quàm quòd pater extitit hujus;
Scilicet æquoreos plus est domuisse Britannos;
Perque papyriferi septemflua flumina Nili
Victrices egisse rates: Numidasque rebelles,
Cinyphiumque Jubam, Mithridateisque tumentem
Nominibus pontum, populo adjecisse Quirini;
Et multos meruisse, aliquos egisse triumphos;

bus, populo Quirini; & meruisse multos triumphos, egisse aliquos triumphos;

Tamen hic accessit advena nostris delubris; Cæsar est Deus in sua Urbe. Quem præcipuum Marte togaque, non bella, finita triumphis, resque gestæ domi, properataque gloria rerum, vertere in novum sidus, que comantem stellam; magis quàm sua progenies. Neque enim ullum opus majus de actis Cæsaris, quàm quòd extitit pater hujus; scilicet plus est domuisse æquoreos Britannos; que egisse victrices naves per septemflua flumina papyriferi Nili: que adjecisse rebelles Numidas, Cinyphiumque Jubam, que pontum tumentem Mithridateis nomini-

NOTES.

1. *Advena.*] Æsculapius was an *Adscitus*, a foreign God; Cæsar, one of the *Indigetes*, an home-born one.

2. *Marte togaque.*] In Peace and War, a Metonymy of the Adjunct.

4. *Properataque.*] Acquired with Dispatch, quickly.

5. *Stellamque comantem.*] A Comet.

6. *Sua progenies.*] Octavius Augustus, the adopted Son and Heir of Julius Cæsar.

Neque.] The Poet prefers the Adoption of Augustus, before all Cæsar's great Acts.

8. *Æquoreos Britannos.*] Encompassed with the Sea, which Cæsar subdued, together with the Gauls, and brought them under the Roman Government.

9. *Papyriferi.*] Bearing the Paper-reed, of which Paper was formerly made.

10. *Victrices.*] Having overcome King Ptolemy.

Numidasque.] A very fierce People of Africa.

Rebelles.] Because they would not receive their King Juba.

11. *Cinyphiumque Jubam.*] A King of Mauritania overcome by Cæsar.

Mithridateisque nominibus.] With the Glory of Mithridates, who waged War with the Romans for 40 Years together.

13. *Et multos.*] The Poet asserts that Cæsar deserved more Victories than he attained, *Quinque vero triumphos egit* Cæsar, the Gallic, the Alexandrian, the Pontifical, the African, and the Spanish, every one with a different Apparatus, says Suet. in *Jul. Cæsar.* Chap. 36.

quàm genuisse tantum virum,
quo præsede, Superi, cavistis ab-
undè humano generi. Igitur ne
hic foret cretus mortali semine;
ille erat faciendus Deus. Quod
ut aurea genitrix Æneæ vidit;
vidit quoq; triste lethum parari
pontifici; & conjurata arma
moveri; palluit: & dicebat
eunclis Divis, ut erat obvia
cuique, Aspice quantâ mole insi-
diæ parentur mihi: quæ cum
quantâ fraude caput petatur,
quod solum restat mihi de Dar-
danio Iulo. Solane ero semper
exercita injustis curis? Quam
Calydonia hasta Tydidæ modò
vulneret; nunc mœnia malè de-
fensæ Trojæ confundant. Quæ
videam natum, actum longis er-
roribus, jactarique freto, quæ
intrare sedes silentum; quæ ge-
rere bella cum Turno; aut si fa-
temur vera, magis cum Junone.

Quàm tantum genuisse virum, quo præsede rerum
Humano generi, Superi, cavistis abundè.
Ne foret hic igitur mortali semine cretus;
Ille Deus faciendus erat. Quod ut aurea vidit
Æneæ genitrix; vidit quoque triste parari
Pontifici lethum; & conjurata arma moveri;
Palluit: & cunctis, at cuique erat obvia, Divis,
Aspice, dicebat, quantâ mihi mole parentur,
Insidiæ: quantâque caput cum fraude petatur,
Quod de Dardanio solum mihi restat Iulo.
Solane semper ero injustis exercita curis?
Quam modò Tydidæ Calydonia vulneret hasta;
Nunc malè defensæ confundant mœnia Trojæ.
Quæ videam natum longis erroribus actum,
Jactarique freto, sedesque intrare silentum;
Bellaque cum Turno gerere; aut, si vera fatemur,
Cum Junone magis. Quid nunc antiqua recordor
Damna mei generis? Timor hic meminisse priorum

Quid nunc recordor antiqua damna mei generis? Timor hic non
finit

NOTES.

14. Quàm genuisse.] Than to have left such
a Son as Augustus Cæsar, whom indeed Ju-
lius Cæsar did not beget, but adopted.

16. Hic.] Augustus.

Cretus.] Born, q. d. Julius Cæsar must be
taken into the Number of the Gods, that
Augustus may not seem to be born of human
Race.

17. Ille.] Julius Cæsar.

Aurea genitrix Æneæ.] Beautiful Venus.

19. Pontifici.] To Cæsar, who was Pontifex
(High Priest). For (as Suet. relates, in Cæs.
c. 76.) when Cæsar abused his Power, and
affected the Kingdom, more than sixty con-
spired against him, with C. Cassius, Marcus,
and D. Brutus, at the Head of the Conspiracy.
Pontifex is said to be derived of *Posse* and *facio*,
or (as Varro affirms) à *ponte faciendo*, i. e. of
making a Bridge. For the *pons Sublicius*
was first made by the Pontifices, and after-
wards often repaired by them; they also had
the Care of other Bridges. But some Cri-
tics, fond of Antiquity, have found an Ori-
ginal for this Word, in *Prudentius*. There
were Pontifices, *Majores* and *Minores*, among

which there was one who was chief, and
called *Pontifex Maximus*, instituted by *Numa*
Pompilius, because he was Judge of the most
important Matters, that pertained to their
Religion and Worship.

21. Quantâ mole insidiæ.] What a Weight
of Treachery.

22. Caput.] The Life of Julius Cæsar.

23. Dardanio Iulo.] The Son of Æneas,
from whence the Julian Offspring had their
Original. *Virg. Æneid*.

Julius à magno demissum nomen Iulo.

And Julius Cæsar was the only Person left of
the Julian Race.

24. Exercita.] Harassed, vexed.

25. Tydidæ.] Of *Diomedes*, King of *Caly-*
donia, who wounded *Venus* with an Arrow,
as she was favouring Æneas, in the Trojan
War.

26. Nunc.] sc. Quam.

Confundant.] Disquiet.

27. Natum.] Æneas.

28. Silentum.] Of the Ghosts. For Æneas
by the Conduct of the Sibyl, went down to
the Shades below.

Non finit. In me acui sceleratos cernitis enses :
Quos prohibete, precor ; facinusque repellite : neve
Cæde sacerdotis flammæ extinguite Vestæ.
Talia nequicquam toto Venus anxia cælo
Verba jactat : Superosque movet. Qui rumpere
quanquam

Ferrea non possunt veterum decreta sororum,
Signa tamen luctûs dant haud incerta futuri.
Arma ferunt inter nigras crepitantia nubes,
Terribilesque tubas, auditaque cornua cælo
Præmonuisse nefas. Phœbi quoque tristis imago
Lurida sollicitis præbebat lumina terris.
Sæpè faces visæ mediis ardere sub astris :
Sæpè inter nimbos guttæ cecidère cruentæ.
Cærus & vultum ferrugine Lucifer atrâ
Sparsus erat : sparsi Lunares sanguine currus.

meminisse priorum. Cernitis sceleratos enses acui in me : quos precor, prohibete ; que repellite facinus : neve extinguite flammæ sacerdotis Vestæ cæde. Venus anxia jactat talia verba nequicquam toto cælo : que movet Superos. Qui quanquam non possunt rumpere ferrea decreta veterum sororum, tamen dant haud incerta signa futuri luctûs. Ferunt crepitantia arma inter nigras nubes, terribilesque tubas, que cornua audita cælo præmonuisse nefas. Quæque imago Phœbi tristis præbebat lurida lumina sollicitis terris. Sæpè faces visæ ardere sub mediis astris : sæpè cruentæ guttæ cecidère inter nimbos. Et cærus Lucifer erat sparsus atrâ ferrugine : Lunares currus sparsi sanguine.

NOTES.

32. *In me.*] Against *Julius Cæsar*, who is born of my Blood, of my Offspring.

34. *Flammæ extinguite.*] Destroy all Religion and Piety. So *Cicero* for *Fontei*us. *Prospicite, ne ignis ille æternus, nocturnis Fontei laboribus, vigiliisque servatus, sacerdotis Vestæ lacrymis extinctus esse dicatur.* *Vesta* was the Daughter of *Saturn* by *Ops*. But for what Reason she was called *Vesta*, Writers do not agree. *Ovid* thinks she was so called of *vi stando*, *Fast.* IV.

Stat vi terra suâ, vi stando Vesta vocatur. Others suppose from *vestiendo*, because the Earth is clothed with Flowers and other Plants. And some will have the Name derived of *τῆς ἱερίας*, *Fire*. The Poet alludes to the perpetual Fire in the Temple of *Vesta*, which was kept by the Vestal Virgins, whose Office it was to look after the sacred Rites of *Vesta*, as he mentions, *Fast.* IV.

Ignis inextinctus templo celatur in illo. And therefore in other Places he calls them *Vigiles flammæ*.

35. *Nequicquam.*] To no Purpose, for she could not prevent *Julius Cæsar* from being killed by the Conspirators.

36. *Superosque movet.*] And she moves the Gods to Pity.

Qui.] Who although they were not able to alter the cruel Decrees of Fate ; yet shew many Signs, that they were very much in-

cented at the Murther of *Cæsar*.

37. *Ferrea.*] The cruel and unalterable Laws. *Veterum sororum.*] Of the Destinies and Fates.

38. *Signa.*] The Poet says, that the Murther of *Cæsar* was predicted to Mankind by very evident Prodigies, which he enumerates.

Futuri luctûs.] Of Sorrow to come upon the whole Earth, because of the Murther of *Julius Cæsar*.

39. *Ferunt.*] They say. The Poet enumerates the Prodigies that appeared before the Death of *Julius Cæsar*. See a Relation of them in *Plutarch*, *Suetonius*, and others.

Crepitantia.] Clashing.

41. *Præmonuisse.*] Gave warning.

Nefas.] The wicked and impious Murther of *Cæsar*.

42. *Lurida.*] Pale.

Sollicitis terris.] To Mankind, who were in Anxiety for fear some great Calamity should befall them.

43. *Faces.*] Before the Murther of *Cæsar*, there were burning Torches seen in the Heavens.

44. *Cruentæ guttæ.*] It often rained Blood.

45. *Cærus.*] Obscure, whereas he otherwise used to appear bright.

Atrâ ferrugine.] With a dusky Hue.

46. *Sparsus.*] Overspread.

Lunares.] The Moon itself seemed to be spotted with Drops of Blood,

Stygius bubo dedit tristia omina mille locis; ebur lacrymavit mille locis; cantusque feruntur auditi, & minacia verba sanctis lucis. Nulla victima litat: que fibra monet magnos tumultus instare, cæsumque caput reperitur in extis. Que nocturnos canes ululasse in foro: circumque domos, & templa Deorum; que ferunt umbras silentum erravisse; que urbem motam tremoribus. Tamen præmonitus non potuere vincere insidias venturaque fata Deum: que gladii feruntur stricti in templum. Neque enim ullus locus in Urbe, nisi Curia, placet ad facinus diramque cædem. Tum verò Cytherea percussit pectus utraque manu: & molitur condere Æthereâ nube; quâ prius Paris est ereptus infesto Atridæ; & Æneas fugerat Diomedeos enses. Genitor hanc talibus: Nata sola paras movere insuperabile fatum? Licet ipsa intres tecta

Tristia mille locis Stygius dedit omina bubo; Mille locis lacrymavit ebur: cantusque feruntur Auditi, sanctis & verba minacia lucis. Victima nulla litat: magnosque instare tumultus 50 Fibra monet; cæsumque caput reperitur in extis. Inque foro: circumque domos, & templa Deorum Nocturnos ululasse canes; umbrasque silentum Erravisse ferunt; motamque tremoribus urbem. Non tamen insidias venturaque vincere fata 55 Præmonitus potuere Deum: strictique feruntur In templum gladii. Neque enim locus ullus in Urbe Ad facinus, diramque placet, nisi, Curia, cædem. Tum verò Cytherea manu percussit utraque Pectus: & æthereâ molitur condere nube; 60 Quâ prius infesto Paris est ereptus Atridæ; Et Diomedeos Æneas fugerat enses. Talibus hanc genitor: Sola insuperabile fatum, Nata movere paras? Intres licet ipsa sororum

NOTES.

47. *Mille.*] In many Places, a finite Number for an infinite.

Stygius bubo.] The infernal Owl. This Bird used to be accounted a very bad Omen.

48. *Ebur.*] The Ivory Statues of the Gods. So *Virg. Georg. I.*

Et mæstum illacrymat templis ebur.

50. *Victima nulla litat.*] No Sacrifice can appease the Anger of the Gods. And *Suetonius* testifies, that so it happened the very Day *Cæsar* was slain. *Nam pluribus hostiis cæsis, cum litare non posset, introiit curam, sprete religione.*

Magnosque tumultos.] A great Change of Affairs.

Instare.] To be nigh at hand.

51. *Fibra,*] The Entrails.

Cæsum caput.] A wounded Head, which was a bad Omen.

53. *Nocturnos, &c.*] The Dogs used to howl by Night just like Wolves; but, what *Virgil* says, is more surprising, *pecudesque locutæ.*

Umbrasque silentum.] The Souls of the Dead.

54. *Motamque, &c.*] The City of Rome to have felt an Earthquake.

56. *Præmonitusque.*] The Predictions, Prodigies, and Portents of the Gods, cannot prevent what is determined by Fate. Therefore Fate may rather be foreseen, than avoided.

57. *In templum.*] In *Pompey's* Court where the Senate was held.

60. *Molitur condere.*] Endeavours to hide.

61. *Quâ prius.*] *Paris* engaging with *Menelaus*, escaped safe, being protected by *Venus* who covered him with a Cloud.

61. *Diomedeos.*] *Æneas* engaging with *Diomedes*, had been slain, unless defended by *Venus*.

63. *Talibus.*] *sc. Alloquitur.*

Genitor.] *Jupiter*, the Father of *Venus*.

64. *Movere.*] To alter.

Intres.] You may go yourself into the Dwellings of the Destinies and Fates,

Tecta trium ; cernēs illic molimine vasto
 Ex ære, & solido rerum tabularia ferro :
 Quæ neque concursum cœli, neque fulminis iram,
 Nec metuunt ullas tuta atque æterna ruinas.
 Invenies illic incisa adamante perenni
 Fata tui generis. Legi ipse ; animoque notavi : 70
 Et referam ; nè sis etiamnùm ignara futuri.
 Hic sua complevit (pro quo, Cytherea, laboras)
 Tempora, perfectis, quos terræ debuit, annis.
 Ut Deus accedat cœlo, templisque colatur,
 Tu facies, natusque tuus, qui nominis hæres,
 Impositum feret Urbis onus ; cæsique parentis
 Nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit.
 Illius auspiciis obsessæ mœnia pacem
 Victa petent Mutinæ : Pharsalia sentiet illum,
 Æmathiâque iterum madefacti cæde Philippi :

65 trium sororum : illic cernes tabularia rerum ex ære & solido ferro, vasto molimine : quæ tuta atque æterna neque metuunt concursum cœli, neque iram fulminis, nec ullas ruinas. Illic invenies fata tui generis incisa perenni adamante. Ipse legi ; que notavi animo : & referam ; nè sis etiamnùm ignara futuri. Hic (Cytherea, pro quo laboras) complevit sua tempora, annis perfectis quos debuit terræ. 75 Ut accedat Deus cœlo, que colatur templis, tu facies, que tuus natus, qui hæres nominis, feret onus Urbis impositum ; que fortissimus ultor cæsi parentis habebit nos suos in bella. Mœnia Mutinæ obsessæ victa auspiciis illius petent pacem : Pharsalia 80

sentiet illum, que Philippi iterum madefacti Æmathiâ cæde :

NOTES.

65. *Trium.*] Of the three Destinies. These are fabled to have the Presidency of the Life and Death of all Persons, and are called *Lachesis*, *Atropos*, and *Clotbo*.

Vasto molimine.] Of a vast Bulk.

66. *Tabularia, &c.*] Tables of Brass, on which the unchangeable Decrees of the Fates are engraven. The *Parcæ* are the Secretaries of the Gods, who have the Decrees of *Jupiter* and Heaven, which cannot be altered, ingraven on Tables.

67. *Concursum cœli.*] Thunder which shakes Heaven.

69. *Incisa.*] Engraven.

Perenni.] In a perpetual, incorruptible.

70. *Fata.*] All those Things that must inevitably happen to thy Offspring.

71. *Et referam.*] The Poet takes an Opportunity to relate the Praises of *Augustus*.

72. *Sua tempora.*] His Age granted him by Fate. *Cæsar* was slain in the Senate-House, in the fifty-sixth Year of his Age.

75. *Natusque.*] *Octavius Augustus*, whom *Cæsar* left his sole Heir, and adopted him into his Name and Family.

76. *Urbis onus.*] The Administration of the Government.

77. *Nos.*] Us favouring him in his Wars ; *Augustus* was engaged in five Civil-Wars, the

Mutiniæ, the *Philippine*, the *Perusine*, the *Sicilian*, and the *Ætlian*, which he undertook to revenge the Death of his Uncle. *Suet. in Aug. cap. 9, 10.*

78. *Illius.*] Under his Conduct. *Cum D. Brutus Mutinæ, A. M. Antonio obsideretur, jussus est à Senatu Octavius comparato exercitui pro prætore præesse, Hirtio ac Pansâ consulibus, D. Bruto opem ferre. Suet. in Aug. cap. 10.*

79. *Petent.*] Shall seek Peace and Deliverance.

Pharsalia.] *Pharsalus* is a City of *Thessaly*, where the Roman Army rendezvouzed under the Command of *Pompey* and *Cæsar*.

80. *Æmathiâque.*] *Macedonian*. *Philippi* is a City of *Macedonia*, taking it's Name from King *Philip*. *Octavius* carried on the *Philippian* War, in Conjunction with *M. Antonius* and *Lepidus*, against *Brutus* and *Cassius*. It is common for the Poets, as *Virgil*, *Ovid*, and *Lucan*, to confound *Pharsalus*, a City of *Thessaly*, where the Battle was fought between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, with *Philippi* of *Macedonia*, where *Octavius* and *Antonius*, in revenge for the Death of *Cæsar*, overcame *Brutus* and *Cassius* his Murtherers. See *Virg. in the End of the first Book of Georg. and Lucan, in the End of Lib. I.*

Et magnum nomen superabitur
Siculis undis : que Ægyptia
conjugæ non bene fisa tedæ Ro-
mani ducis cadet ; que illa erit
minata frustrâ nostra Capitolia
servitura suo Canopo. Quid
numerem Barbariem tibi, gen-
tes jacentes ab utroque Oceano ?
Quodcunque habitabile tellus su-
stinet erit bujus. Pontus quoque
serviet illi. Pace datâ terris
vertet suum animum ad civilia
jura, que justissimus auctor feret
legēs : que reget mores suo exem-
plo ; que prospiciens in ætatem
futuri temporis, que nepotum
venturorum, jubebit prolem na-
tam de sanctâ conjugæ ferre simul
que suum nomen curasque. Nec
tangent æthereas sedes, cognata-
que sidera, nisi cùm senior æ-
quaverit similes annos. Intereâ
fac hanc animam, raptam de
cæso corpore jubar, ut Divus
Julius semper prospectet nostra
Capitolia Forumque ab excelsâ
æde. Vix erat fatus ea ; cùm alma Venus constitit mediâ sede Senatûs, cernenda nulli ; que eripuit

Et magnum Siculis nomen superabitur undis :
Romanique ducis conjux Ægyptia tedæ
Non bene fisa cadet ; frustra que erit illa minata
Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo.
Quid tibi Barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes 85
Oceano numerem ? Quodcunque habitabile tellus
Sustinet, hujus erit. Pontus quoque serviet illi.
Pace datâ terris, animum ad civilia vertet
Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor :
Exemploque suo mores reget ; inque futuri 90
Temporis ætatem venturorumque nepotum
Prospiciens, prolem sanctâ de conjugæ natam
Ferre simul nomenque suum curasque jubebit.
Nec, nisi cùm senior similes æquaverit annos,
Æthereas sedes cognataque sidera tanget. 95
Hanc animam intereâ cæso de corpore raptam
Fac jubar, ut semper Capitolia nostra Forumque
Divus ab excelsâ prospectet Julius æde.

Vix ea fatus erat ; mediâ cùm sede Senatûs,
Constitit alma Venus nulli cernenda ; suique 100

NOTES.

81. *Magnum, &c.*] *Sextus Pompeius*, the Son of *Pompeius Magnus*, overcome about *Sicily* by *Octavius Cæsar*.

82. *Conjugæ.*] *Cleopatra*, Queen of *Ægypt*, married to *M. Antonius*.

Tedæ.] That imprudently relied upon her Marriage with *M. Antonius* ; for she lost both Kingdom and Life.

84. *Nostri capitolia.*] *Rome*. Here by *Capitolium* is understood *Rome* itself, and by *Canopus*, *Ægypt*. *Canopus* is a City of *Ægypt*. A Metonymy of the Subject.

85. *Utroque Oceano.*] The Eastern and Western. *Jupiter* foretels to *Venus*, that *Augustus Cæsar* should obtain the Dominion of the whole World.

92. *Prolem.*] *Tiberius*, born to *Octavius* by *Livia Drusilla*, whom he took to Wife big

with Child by *Drusus*.

93. *Curasque.*] The Administration of the Government.

94. *Similes.*] Some Commentators read *Pylios* instead of *Similes*. So our Poet in *Tristi. Lib. V. Eleg. v.*

Dî precor & Cæsar Diis accessere, sed olim Æquarint Pylios cum tua fata dies.

95. *Cognataque sidera.*] And he shall ascend to the Stars of *Romulus* and *Cæsar*.

96. *Hanc.*] *Jupiter* exhorts *Venus* to transfer the Soul of *Julius Cæsar* into a Star. This Fable took it's Rise from a Comet's appearing in the Sky for seven Days after the Murder of *Cæsar*.

97. *Jubar.*] A Star.

98. *Ab excelsâ.*] From the high Heaven,

Cæsaris eripuit membris, nec in aëra solvi
 Passa recentem animam, coelestibus intulit astris.
 Dùmque tulit; lumen capere, atque ignescere sensit:
 Emisitque sinu: Lunâ volat altiùs illa;
 105 Flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem
 Stella micat; natique videns benefacta, fatetur
 Esse suis majora; & vinci gaudet ab illo.
 Hic sua præferri quanquam vetat acta paternis;
 Libera fama tamen, nullisque obnoxia jussis. 110
 Invitum præfert; unâque in parte repugnat.
 Sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus;
 Ægea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vincit Achilles.
 Denique ut exemplis ipsos æquantibus utar,
 Sic & Saturnus minor est Jove. Jupiter arces 115
 Temperat ætherias, & mundi regna triformis;
 Terra sub Augusto. Pater est & Rector uterque,
 Dî, precor, Æneæ comites, quibus ensis & ignis
 Cesserunt, Dique Indigetes, genitorque, Quirine,
 Urbis, & invicti genitor, Gradiue, Quirini, 120
 Pater & Rector, precor, Dî, comites Æneæ, quibus ensis & ignis cesserunt, que Indigetes Dî, que
 Quirine genitor Urbis, que Gradiue genitor invicti Quirini,

membris sui Cæsaris, nec passa
 recentem animam solvi in aëra,
 intulit coelestibus astris. Dùm-
 que tulit; sensit capere lumen,
 atque ignescere: emisitque sinu:
 illa volat altius Lunâ; que
 stella micat, trahens flammif-
 ferum crinem spatioso limite;
 que videns benefacta nati, fa-
 tetur esse majora suis; & gau-
 det vinci ab illo. Quanquam
 hic vetat sua acta præferri pa-
 ternis; tamen fama libera, que
 obnoxia nullis jussis. Præfert
 invitum; que repugnat in unâ
 parte. Sic Atreus cedit titulis
 magni Agamemnonis; sic The-
 seus vincit Ægea, sic Achilles
 Pelea. Denique ut utar exem-
 plis æquantibus ipsos, sic &
 Saturnus est minor Jove. Ju-
 piter temperat ætherias arces,
 & regna triformis mundi; ter-
 ra sub Augusto. Uterque est

NOTES.

104. *Capere lumen.*] To contract Divinity.

107. *Micat.*] Shines.

Natique.] Of *Augustus*.

109. *Hic, &c.*] Although *Augustus* should forbid his Acts to be preferred to the Merits of *Julius Cæsar* his Father; yet Fame, whether he will or no, will prefer him before him, and in this one Thing the Opinion of the People is contrary to that of *Augustus*.

111. *Unâque.*] In this one Instance. In all other Things it submits to the Emperor *Augustus*.

112. *Sic magni.*] The Poet proves by several Examples that *Julius Cæsar* rejoices, that he is exceeded in great Atchievements by his Son *Augustus*.

Agamemnonis.] Under whose Command *Troy* was overthrown.

Atreus.] The Father of *Agamemnon*.

114. *Æquantibus.*] For these three Examples which *Ovid* brings, were indeed of very great Men; but they don't seem to be applicable to *Julius* and *Augustus Cæsar*, who were taken into the Number of the Gods. And therefore the Poet proceeds to demonstrate the same Thing by the Examples of the Gods themselves.

116. *Temperat.*] Governs.

Mundi.] *Jupiter* governs the upper Parts of the World, which consist of Heaven, Æther and Air; but *Augustus* the lower, the Earth and Sea.

117. *Uterque.*] *Jupiter* and *Augustus*.

118. *Dî.*] The Poet prays to the Household Gods, *Vesta*, *Romulus*, *Mars*, *Apollo*, *Jupiter*, and others, that *Augustus* may remain long upon the Earth, and be taken late to Heaven. So *Horace*,

Serus in cælum redeas, dique

Lætus intersis populo Quirini.

Æneæ comites.] O ye Household Gods, by whose Assistance *Æneas* was delivered from the Swords of the Enemies, and the Fire of *Troy*.

119. *Indigetes.*] Those Gods were called *Indigetes* by the Italians, before the coming of *Evander* and *Æneas*; such as *Janus*, *Faunus*; and also they of the Roman Nations, who after their Death were received into the Number of the Gods. But those, the Worship of whom was owing to the Greeks or *Ægyptians*, were called *Adsciti*.

Genitorque.] *Romulus*, who art also *Quirinus*, and wast the Builder of the City of *Rome*.

120. *Gradiue.*] *Mars*, of whom invincible *Romulus* was born,

Vestaque sacrata inter Cæsareos Penates ; Et tu, domestice Phœbe, cum Cæsareâ Vestâ, que Jupiter qui altus tenes Tarpeias arces, quosque alios fas piumque vati appellare, sit illa dies tarda, & senior nostro ævo, quâ Augustum caput accedat cœlo, orbe quem temperat relicto : que absens faveat precantibus.

Vestaque Cæsareos inter sacrata Penates ; Et cum Cæsareâ tu, Phœbe domestice, Vestâ, Quique tenes altus Tarpeias Jupiter arces, Quosque alios vati fas appellare, piumque Tarda sit illa dies, & nostro senior ævo, 125 Quâ caput Augustum, quem temperat, orbe relicto Accedat cœlo : faveatque precantibus absens.

P E R O R A T I O.

Jamque exegi opus, quod nec ira Jovis, nec ignis, nec ferrum, nec edax vetustas poterit aboleri. Illa dies, quæ habet nil jus nisi hujus corporis, cum volee finiat spatium incerti ævi mihi : tamen perennis meliore parte mei ferar super alta astra : que nostrum nomen erit indelebile. Quâque Romana potentia patet terris domitis, legar ore populi : & vivam per omnia sæcula famâ (si præsagia vatum habent quid veri).

Jamque opus exegi : quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignis, Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas. Cum volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus 130 Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi : Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis Astra ferar : nomenque erit indelebile nostrum. Quâque patet domitis Romana potentia terris, Ore legar populi : perque omnia sæcula famâ 135 (Si quid habent veri vatum præsagia) vivam.

N O T E S.

121. *Vestâque.*] And thou, O *Vesta*, held sacred among the Household Gods of *Cæsar*.

122. *Phœbe, &c.*] *Augustus*, as *Suetonius* writes, built a Temple for *Apollo*, in a Part of the Palatine House, and added a Porch, with a Greek and Latin Library.

123. *Tarpeias.*] And thou, O *Jupiter*, who hast a Temple at Rome in the *Tarpeian* Hill, so called from the Virgin *Tarpeia*. The *Tarpeian* Mount is the same as the *Capitoline*.

126. *Quâ, &c.*] When *Augustus*, forsaking the Earth which he governs, shall be transferred into the Habitation of the Gods.

127. *Absens.*] Being received into Heaven.

128. *Jamque.*] It is usual with the Poets to say something of themselves at the End of their Work. So *Virgil* concludes his IVth *Georg*.

Hæc super arborum cultu pecorumque cane-
bam,

Et super arboribus, Cæsar cum magnus ad
altum,

Fulminat Euphratem.

This Custom *Ovid* here imitates.

Exegi.] I have finished, made an End of my Work. So *Horace*,

Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Regaliq[ue] situ pyramentum altius.

Ira.] A violent Storm, a Thunderbolt, &c.

129. *Edax.*] Consuming.

Abolere.] To destroy, to reduce to nothing.

132. *Meliore parte.*] The Fame of my *Genius*.

Perennis.] Immortal.

133. *Indelebile.*] Incorruptible.

134. *Quâque.*] My Work shall be read in every Country throughout the World, inas-much as the whole Earth is subject to *Cæsar*, and the Latin Tongue is used in every Nation under Heaven.

136. *Præsagia vatum.*] The Divination of Poets.

METAMORPHOSEON FINIS.



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